

LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF



THE AMERICAN  
FEDERATION OF LABOR

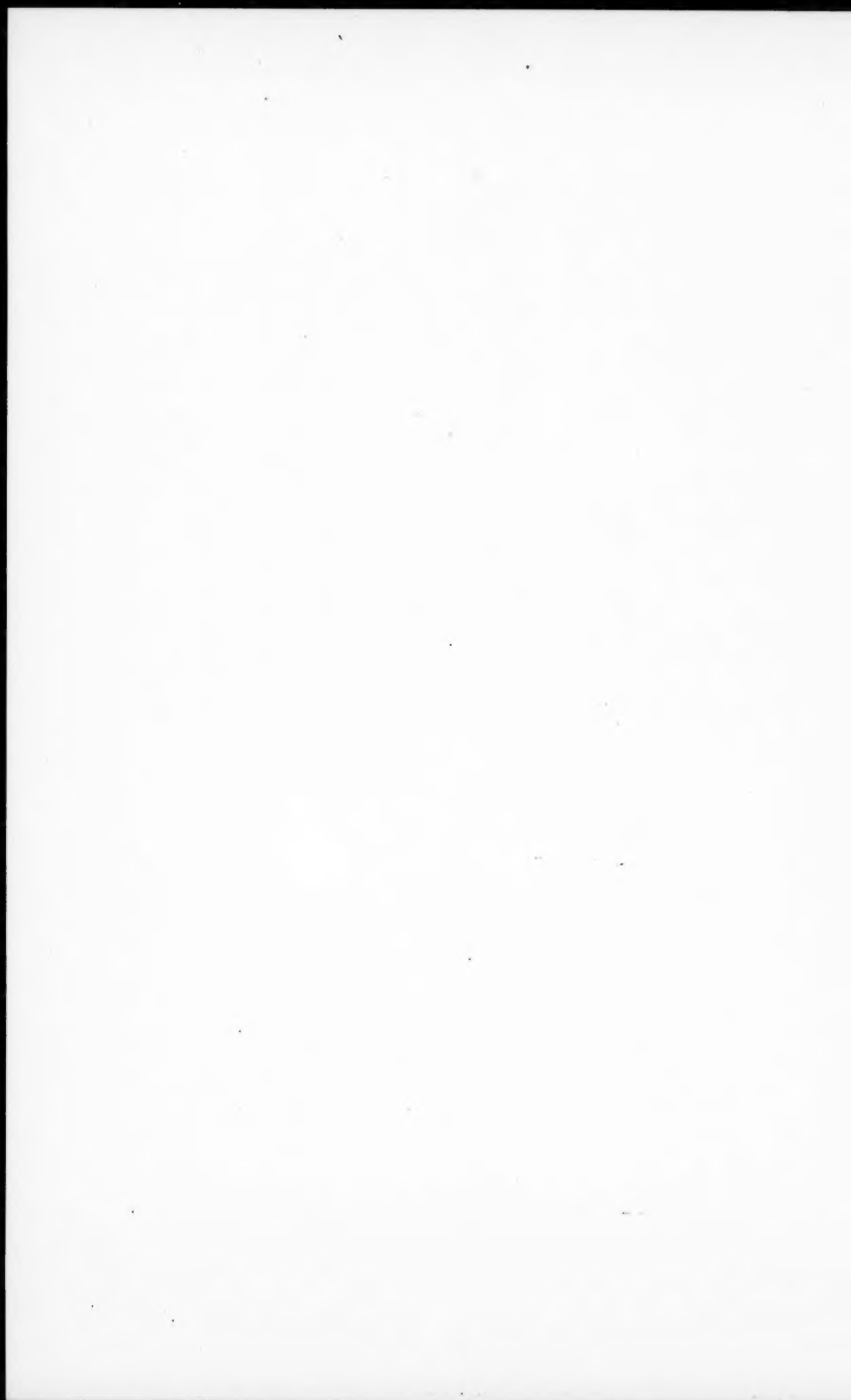
HELD AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA  
NOVEMBER 13 TO 22, 1902



PUBLISHED BY DIRECTION OF  
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR



WASHINGTON, D. C.  
THE LAW REPORTER COMPANY  
1902



# DELEGATES

## TO THE

### TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate.	Name and address of delegates.
Allied Metal Mechanics, International Association of.....	1	61	John Mulholland, 421-423 Valentine Building, Toledo, Ohio.
Bakers and Confectioners' International Union, Journeymen.....	1	102	John Weber, 443 South Duke street, Lancaster, Pa.
Barbers' International Union, Journeymen .....	3	54	W. E. Klapsky, 407 Electric Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
		53	Frank X. Noschang, P.O. box 397, Albany, N.Y.
		53	R. O. Deason, 814 Walnut street, Murphysboro, Ill.
Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of.....	2	22	Robert B. Kerr, New Mail Building, Moline, Ill.
Blast Furnace Workers and Smelters of America .....	1	21	John Slocum, New Mail Building, Moline, Ill.
		10	James McMahon, Struthers, Ohio.
Bolter Makers and Iron Ship Builders, Brotherhood of.....	2	48	Wm. J. Gilthorpe, 406 Portsmouth Building, Kansas City, Kan.
		47	Thomas H. Flynn, 261 Sycamore street, Mt. Washington, Pittsburg, Pa.
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union .....	3	49	John F. Tobin, 434 Albany Bldg., Boston, Mass.
		49	Collis Lovely, 3636 Lucky street, St. Louis, Mo.
		48	Emmet T. Walls, P.O. box 409, Brockton, Mass.
		73	Louis Kemper, Seventh and Elm streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Brewery Workers, International Union of United.....	4	73	August Priestersbach, corner Third and Elm streets, St. Louis, Mo.
		73	J. P. Weigel, 1093 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
		72	Charles Nikolaus, care Gus Richter, 331 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' International Alliance.....	1	41	Charles Hank, 124 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
		134	Frank Duffy, 426 Westminister avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of.....	6	134	J. F. Grimes, 1516 N-½ St., Galveston, Tex.
		133	P. F. Duffy, 269 Illinois St., Chicago, Ill.
		133	J. W. Slayton, New Castle, Pa.
		133	Fred C. Wheeler, box 283, Los Angeles, Cal.
		133	George J. Bohnen, 332 East Eighty-third street, New York, N. Y.
Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of.....	1	32	Harry D. Thomas, 83 Prospect avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
Carriage and Wagon Workers, International .....	1	31	George Ramsay, 54 Aiken Ave., Cleveland, O.
Car Workers, International Association of.....	1	24	A. T. Fish, 644 Prudential Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.
		87	Samuel Gompers, 423 G street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Cigar Makers' International Union of America.....	4	87	Thomas F. Tracy, 14 Hudson street, Boston Mass.
		87	J. Mahlon Barnes, 931 Callowhill street, Philadelphia, Pa.
		86	James Wood, 1316 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.
		75	Max Morris, box 1441, Denver, Col.
		75	John R. O'Brien, 212 State St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Clerks' International Protective Association, Retail.....	4	75	James A. Johnston, 851 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
		75	John H. Devine, Scranton Pa.
		30	Robert Noren, Room 10, Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill.
Clothing Makers' Union of America, Special Order .....	2	30	Sam Minsky, Room 10, Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill.
		1	20

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Coopers' International Union .....	2	{ 29	Frank Herlehy, 327 Exchange Alley, New Orleans, La.
		{ 28	Joseph A. Keeler, 4774 Cypress street, Pittsburg, Pa.
Core Makers' International Union.....	1	12	John R. O'Leary, 13 Waverly street, Worcester, Mass.
Drivers' International Union, Team..	3	{ 46	George Innis, 29 Monroe Ave., Detroit, Mich.
		{ 46	Wm. J. Holmes, 412 South Camac street, Philadelphia, Pa.
		{ 46	Chris O'Neill, 211 Hamburg St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Electrical Workers of America, International Brotherhood of.....	3	{ 39	H. W. Sherman, 103 Coreoran Building, Washington, D. C.
		{ 38	W. E. Kennedy, 103 Coreoran Building, Washington, D. C.
		{ 38	F. E. Lockman, 2524 Howard St., St. Louis, Mo.
Engineers, National Brotherhood of Coal Hoisting.....	1	8	Mack Taylor, 506 The Temple, Danville, Ill.
Engineers, International Union of Steam.....	2	{ 33	M. Comerford, 681 Oakland avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
		{ 32	Joseph F. Hammell, 308 West One-hundred-and-nineteenth street, New York, N. Y.
Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationary.....	2	{ 31	C. L. Shamp, 1053 Grand avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
		{ 31	Timothy Healy, 193 Bowery, New York, N. Y.
Fitters and Helpers, National Association of Steam and Hot Water.....	1	15	W. L. Onstott, 2834 Wallace street, Chicago, Ill.
Garment Workers of America, United.....	4	{ 61	Henry White, 117 Bible House, New York, N. Y.
		{ 61	C. F. Reichers, 1082 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
		{ 61	Victor Altman, 329 Clinton street, Buffalo, N. Y.
		{ 60	Jacob Rothkugel, care of U. G. W. of A., Merchants' Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Garment Workers, International Ladies.....	1	21	Benjamin Schlesinger, 383 West Fourteenth street, Chicago, Ill.
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of United States and Canada.....	2	{ 30	D. A. Hayes, 930 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
		{ 29	Edgar A. Agard, Fairbury, Livingston Co., Ill.
Gold Beaters' National Protective Union of America, United.....	1	3	Jeremiah Cotter, care of G. B. N. P. U. of A. Headquarters, Woodbury, N. J.
Granite Cutters' National Union.....	2	{ 41	James Duncan, 606 F. street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
		{ 41	Thomas J. Lyons, Vinahaven, Me.
		{ 27	Martin Lawler, Bethel, Conn.
Hatters of North America, United...	3	{ 26	James P. Maher, 46 Town Hill Ave., Danbury, Conn.
		{ 27	John A. Moffitt, 24 Lincoln Pl., Orange, N. J.
Horse Shoers of United States and Canada, Internat. Union of Journeymen.....	1	28	William Slattery, 207 East Eighty-seventh street, New York, N. Y.
Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.....	4	{ 48	Jere L. Sullivan, 903 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.
		{ 48	Fred B. Hobby, 44 Canfield St., Cleveland, O.
		{ 48	C. B. Wiseman, 2526a Coleman street, St. Louis, Mo.
		{ 47	Daniel J. Foley, 42 Penn. Ave., Worcester, Mass.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.....	3	{ 50	Theo. J. Shaffer, House Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.
		{ 50	John Chappell, House Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.
		{ 50	John P. Sheridan, care of House Building, Pittsburg, Pa.
Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.....	1	23	J. M. Stephens, 2511 Rawan St., Louisville, Ky.
Laundry Workers' International Union, Shirt, Waist and.....	1	42	Walter Charriere, 505 Pine st., Camden, N. J.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods, United Brotherhood.....	2	{ 21	Eugene J. Balsiger, 436 Gibraltar Building, Kansas City, Mo.
		{ 21	Charles P. Fahey, 703 Main street, Nashville, Tenn.
Longshoremen's Association, International.....	2	{ 174	Daniel J. Keefe, Wetherbee Building, Detroit, Mich.
		{ 173	Henry C. Barter, Wetherbee Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

## DELEGATES TO TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION

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Machine Printers and Color Mixers of the United States, National Association of.....	1	1	W. N. Drinkwater, care 315 West Forty-second street, New York, N. Y.
Machinists, International Association of.....	4	89	James O'Connell, Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C.
		89	James J. Creamer, 49 Cherry street, Richmond, Va.
		89	George H. Warner, 123 Liberty street, New York, N. Y.
		88	John J. Keegan, 1308 Drury street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Amalgamated...	1	84	M. Donnelly, 3510 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers.....	2	42	Edward J. Lynch, 25 Third avenue, Station D, New York, N. Y.
		42	Patrick B. Downing, 25 Third avenue, Station D, New York, N. Y.
Metal Workers' International Association, Amalgamated Sheet.....	2	33	Frank C. Cole, 106 Linn St., Ithaca, N. Y.
		33	P. J. Downey, care 313 Nelson Building, Kansas City, Mo.
Metal Workers' International, United	1	43	Charles O. Sherman, 148 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill.
Mine Managers and Assistants' Mutual Aid Association, National..	1	4	William Scaife, 1609 East Cook street, Springfield, Ill.
		265	Wm. B. Wilson, 1101 Stevenson Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
		265	W. D. Ryan, Springfield, Ill.
		265	Thomas L. Lewis, Bridgeport, Ohio.
		265	John P. Reese, Albia, Iowa.
Mine Workers of America, United.....	7	265	Edward McKay, care 1101 Stevenson Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
		265	W. H. Haskins, care Stevenson Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
		264	W. R. Fairley, care Stevenson Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Molders' Union of North America, Iron.....	3	87	Joseph P. Valentine, 433 Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
		86	David Black, box 338, Cincinnati, Ohio.
		86	Martin F. Murphy, care of 433 Walnut street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
		32	Joseph N. Weber, 541 Liberty street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Musicians, American Federation of	3	32	Frank Spiegl, 1852 Stout street, Denver, Col.
		33	Owen Miller, Room 20, Allen Building, St. Louis, Mo.
Oil and Gas Well Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	1	3	Samuel E. Niece, North Baltimore, Ohio.
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.....	5	87	J. C. Bahlhorn, drawer 199, Lafayette, Ind.
		87	James Scott, 214 Bryan street, Dallas, Tex.
		87	J. P. Archibald, New York, N. Y.
		87	Joseph B. Allen, 406 Salford street, W. Philadelphia, Pa.
Paper Makers of America, United Brotherhood of.....	2	21	George Mackey, 57 Smith Building, Watertown, N. Y.
		20	Harold W. Mack, 10 Elm street, Lawrence, Mass.
Pattern Makers' League of North America.....	1	23	James Wilson, 25 Third Ave., New York, N. Y.
Piano and Organ Workers' Union of America, International.....	2	29	Charles Doid, 857 N. Irving Ave., Chicago, Ill.
		28	Frank H. Murray, 37 Richfield street, Boston, Mass.
Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, and Steam Fitters Helpers', United Association.....	3	43	John L. Kelley, Room 9, City Hall, Chicago, Ill.
		43	Thos. M. Dooley, Workmans' Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio.
		42	R. R. Hunt, P. O. box 145, Schenectady, N. Y.
Plate Printers' Union of North America, International Steel and Copper.....	1	7	Charles T. Smith, Bureau Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C.
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.....	2	25	T. J. Duffy, box 50, East Liverpool, Ohio.
		24	Harry Hailes, care box 50, E. Liverpool, Ohio.

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Powder and High Explosive Workers of America, United .....	1	4	Charles L. Baucher, Wapwallopen, Luzerne County, Pa.
Printing Pressmen's Union, International.....	3	40	Martin P. Higgins, 35 Washington street, Charlestown, Mass.
		40	T. F. Galoskowsky, 1916 Goode avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
		39	John J. Grasser, care 1007 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Railway Employes of America, Amalgamated Association of Street	3	32	William Jacobs, 1417 West Chestnut street, Louisville, Ky.
		33	W. D. Mahon, 45 Hodges Building, Detroit, Mich.
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	3	33	C. O. Pratt, 11 Elmdale St., Cleveland, Ohio.
		27	L. W. Quick, Fullerton Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
		27	L. K. Marr, 322 North Thirty-second street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Seamen's Union, International.....	3	26	L. A. Tanquary, Cotopaxi, Colo.
		33	William H. Frazer, 1½ Lewis street, Boston, Mass.
		33	Andrew Furuseth, S. E. corner East and Mission streets, San Francisco, Cal.
Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers' National Union of America.....	1	33	William Penje, care Seamen's Union, Chicago, Ill.
		1	Hugh Kirk, Elizabeth, N. J.
Stage Employes' National Alliance, Theatrical.....	2	22	Lee M. Hart, care Bartl's Hotel, State and Harrison streets, Chicago, Ill.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America, International.....	1	22	John L. Compton, P. O. box 103, Denver, Colo.
		18	Harry W. Ross, 2226 Melpomene, New Orleans, La.
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....	3	37	John B. Lennon, box 597, Bloomington, Ill.
		36	A. Dahliman, Room 6, 267 Seneca street, Cleveland, Ohio.
		36	Martin J. Noonan, 111 Jefferson street, Nashville, Tenn.
Textile Workers of America, United Tin Plate Workers' Protective Association of America, International.....	2	53	James Tansey, box 713, Fall River, Mass.
		53	Albert Hibbert, box 713, Fall River, Mass.
Tobacco Workers' International Union.....	2	21	George Powell, 20-21 Reilly Block, Wheeling, W. Va.
		21	Henry Fischer, Room 55, American National Bank Building, Louisville, Ky.
Trunk and Bag Workers' International Union of America.....	1	20	John Witzel, care Room 56 American National Bank Building, Third and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.
		5	Charles J. Gille, 1522 North Seventeenth St., St. Louis, Mo.
Tube Workers of United States and Canada, International Association of.....	1	5	Henry Sabel, 191 Duncan avenue, Washington, Pa.
		99	James M. Lynch, De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.
		98	Wm. M. Garrett, 423 G street, N.W., Washington, D. C.
Typographical Union, International	4	98	M. S. Hayes, 193 Champlain street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
		98	Frank Morrison, 423 G street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
		13	Anton J. Engel, 28 Greenwood Terrace, Chicago, Ill.
Upholsterers' International Union of North America.....	1	46	Thomas I. Kidd, 616-617 Garden City Block, Chicago, Ill.
		46	D. D. Mulcaby, 101 Magnolia street, Detroit, Mich.
		46	Richard Braunschweig, 1019 Northwestern avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Wood Workers' International Union of America, Amalgamated.....	4	46	Charles F. Gebelein, 1026 Franklin street, St. Louis, Mo.
		1	George Barbour, Pratt City, Ala.
Alabama State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Patrick J. Scollin, 121 Liberty street, Danbury, Conn.
Connecticut Federation of Labor.....	1	1	

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Georgia State Federation of Labor...	1	1	Jerome Jones, 14½ Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.
Illinois State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	James Beattie, Spring Valley, Ill.
Iowa State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	F. A. Lymburner, Dubuque, Iowa.
Kentucky State Federation of Labor	1	1	James McGill, 937 Stevenson avenue, Louisville, Ky.
Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	D. D. Driscoll, 78 East Canton street, Boston, Mass.
New Jersey State Federation of Labor	1	1	Thomas J. McHugh, 18 Mulberry place, Newark, N. J.
New York State Federation of Labor	1	1	George F. Hedrick, 19 South Ferry street, Albany, N. Y.
North Carolina State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	S. J. Triplett, 14¼ North Tryon street, Charlotte, N. C.
Ohio State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	D. C. Hogan, Chillicothe, Ohio.
Free Federation of Workingmen.....	1	1	Eugenio Sanchez Lopez, 43 Cruz, San Juan, P. R.
Anderson (Ind.) Trades Council.....	1	1	Jacob Fischer, Anderson, Ind.
Ann Arbor (Mich.) Trades Council...	1	1	Fred Fay, 112 Babbitt street, Ypsilanti, Mich.
Anniston (Ala.) Trades Council.....	1	1	T. J. Lamar, Anniston, Ala.
Asheville (N.C.) Central Labor Union	1	1	J. B. White, care 34 Flint St., Asheville, N. C.
Atlanta (Ga.) Federation of Trades...	1	1	Gorden E. Johnson, care 14½ North Forsythe street, Atlanta, Ga.
Baltimore (Md.) Federation of Labor	1	1	H. L. Eichelberger, Box 900, Baltimore, Md.
Birmingham (Ala.) Trades Council..	1	1	H. N. Randall, Box 154, Birmingham, Ala.
Boston (Mass.) Central Labor Union..	1	1	James E. Crozier, 14 Hudson St., Boston, Mass.
Buffalo (N. Y.) United Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	John Coleman, 35 East Huron street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Canton (Ohio) Central Labor Union..	1	1	Thomas F. Snyder, 808 S. McKinley avenue, Canton, Ohio.
Centralia (Ill.) Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	Charles P. Allen, Centralia, Ill.
Charlotte (N.C.) Central Labor Union	1	1	M. S. Belk, 14½ North Tryon street, Charlotte, N. C.
Chicago (Ill.) Federation of Labor....	1	1	George V. Lighthall, care of 2137 Van Buren street, Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati (Ohio) Central Labor Council.....	1	1	Frank L. Rist, 1319 Walnut street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Clinton (Iowa) Tri-City Labor Congress.....	1	1	George C. Campbell, 704 North Second street, Clinton, Iowa.
Colorado Springs (Col.) Federated Trades Council.....	1	1	R. C. Wright, 726 Hanes avenue, Colorado Springs, Col.
Cuyahoga County (Ohio) United Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	Frank Poplowsky, 117 Greenwood street Cleveland, Ohio.
Dallas (Tex.) Trades Assembly.....	1	1	F. W. Habel, care of Trades Assembly Hall, Dallas, Tex.
Danbury (Conn.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	John E. Jones, 153 Main street, Danbury, Conn.
Dayton (Ohio) Central Trades Council.....	1	1	Emanuel J. Miller, 131 Clinton street, Dayton, Ohio.
Denison (Tex.) Labor Trades Council	1	1	W. W. McAleney, Denison, Tex.
Denver (Col.) Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	Ed. E. Besette, care of box 1372, Denver, Col.
Detroit (Mich.) Council of Trades and Labor Unions.....	1	1	Francis Fieldew, care of Room 7, Hilsendegen Block, Detroit, Mich.
Elgin (Ill.) Trades Council.....	1	1	James H. Brower, 300 Dundee avenue, Elgin, Ill.
Erie (Pa.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	George Warde, Box 189, Erie, Pa.
Evansville (Ind.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Emil Levy, corner Fifth and Main streets, Evansville, Ind.
Fort Worth (Texas) Trades Assembly	1	1	C. H. DuBois, care <i>Union Banner</i> , Fort Worth, Texas.
Galveston, (Tex.) Labor Council.....	1	1	William J. Carthy, 2322 Winnie street, Galveston, Texas.
Geneva, (N. Y.) Federation of Labor...	1	1	J. C. Johnston, Geneva, N. Y.
Greenville, (Tex.) Trades Assembly...	1	1	J. A. Summers, Greenville, Tex.
Huntington, (W. Va.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	A. W. Jones, 112½ Sixth avenue, Huntington, W. Va.
Indianapolis (Ind.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Michael T. Butler, 15 South Oruntal street, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Jacksonville (Fla.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Robert L. Harper, box 382, Jacksonville, Fla.
Joliet (Ill.) Central Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	Frank L. Parker, 405 West Chicago street, Joliet, Ill.
Kansas City (Mo.) Industrial Council.....	1	1	W. D. Michler, 2306 Park avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
Kenosha (Wis.) Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	Joseph F. Schulte, 406 Lemon street, Kenosha, Wis.
Kewanee (Ill.) Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	Adam Menche, Kewanee, Ill.
Lancaster (Pa.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	E. E. Greenawalt, 438 Nevin street, Lancaster, Pa.
Louisville (Ky.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	August L. Heicken, 914 Jackson street, Louisville, Ky.
Mayaguez (P. R.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Tuillo Aibar, Mayaguez, P. R.
Milwaukee (Wis.) Federated Trades Council.....	1	1	Victor L. Berger, 614 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Mobile (Ala.) Central Trades Council.....	1	1	Eyre Damer, 60 St. Michael St., Mobile, Ala.
Murphysbyro (Ill.) Trades Council.....	1	1	George Horsfield, Murphysboro, Ill.
Muscatine (Iowa) Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	Frank P. Drish, Muscatine, Iowa.
Nashville (Tenn.) Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	Albert E. Hill, 313½ Cedar street, Nashville, Tenn.
Newark (N. J.) Essex Trades Council.....	1	1	H. E. Hilfers, 352 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.
New Orleans (La.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	James E. Porter, 822 Octavia street, New Orleans, La.
New Orleans (La.) Central Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	Fred Alexander, 5204 Chestnut street, New Orleans, La.
New York (N. Y.) Central Federated Union.....	1	1	E. Kaufman, 70 St. Marks Place, New York, N. Y.
Oklahoma City (O. T.) Central Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	Charles E. Ballard, Oklahoma, Okla. Ter.
Peoria (Ill.) Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	Robert A. McKee, 221 Masonic Temple, Peoria, Ill.
Philadelphia (Pa.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	William H. Mellwain, care 314 Odd Fellows Temple, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg (Pa.) Central Labor Council.....	1	1	William J. Kelly, 1212 Gibbon street, Pittsburg, Pa.
Ponce (P. R.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Ricardo Vazquez, Villa 31, Ponce, P. R.
Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	James A. Lavery, care 577 Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Rome (Ga.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	W. E. Coker, Rome, Ga.
Salem (Ore.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	J. W. Baker, care of 249 Commercial St., Salem, Ore.
San Antonio (Tex.) Trades Council.....	1	1	C. N. Hughes, care of 101 East Commerce street, San Antonio, Tex.
San Francisco (Cal.) Labor Council.....	1	1	Ed. Rosenberg, 927 Market street, San Francisco, Cal.
Scranton, (Pa.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Hugh Frayne, P. O. box 417, Scranton, Pa.
Seattle (Wash.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Gordon A. Rice, care of 124 East Lake avenue, Seattle, Wash.
Sherman (Tex.) Trades Assembly....	1	1	D. B. White, Sherman, Texas.
Sioux City (Iowa) Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	Wm. J. Spencer, Sioux City, Iowa.
Springfield (Ill.) Federation of Labor.....	1	1	J. F. Morris, 824 South Cleveland avenue, Springfield, Ill.
St. Joseph (Mo.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Walter P. Tracy, care of Central Labor Union, Seventh and Charles Sts., St. Joseph, Mo.
St. Louis, (Mo.) Central Trades and Labor Union.....	1	1	David Kreyling, Walthalla Hall, St. Louis, Mo.



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Streator (Ill.) United Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	E. M. Davis, care of 601 Hickory street, Streator, Ill.
Tacoma (Wash.) Trades Council.....	1	1	T. V. Copeland, care of 740 St. Helena Ave., Tacoma, Wash.
Tampa (Fla.) Central Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	C. A. Wimsett, Tampa, Fla.
Taylorville (Ill.) Central Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	Charles E. Harper, Taylorville, Ill.
Toledo (Ohio) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Charles Farmer, 829 Fernwood Ave., Toledo, Ohio.
Utica (N. Y.) Trades Assembly.....	1	1	Alex. Rosenthal, 12 Hoyt street, Utica, N. Y.
Washington (D. C.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	John B. Dickman, 423 G street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Wilkes Barre (Pa.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	James F. Mulliahey, 73 Maple street, Kingston, Pa.
Bill Posters and Distributors, 7419.....	1	1	Thomas A. Sheehan, 118 East Twenty-seventh street, New York, N. Y.
Car Wheel Molders and Helpers, 7229..	1	1	H. F. Mason, 1520 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
Cement Finishers and Helpers, 10112..	1	1	F. C. Gengenbach, care 254 Garfield avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Cement Construction, Floor and Sidewalk Layers, 10289.....	1	1	P. H. Malloy, care 95 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill.
Cotton Yard Men, 9143.....	1	1	L. G. Wynn, 617 South Priem street, New Orleans, La.
Drillers and Tappers, 8774.....	1	1	Owen J. Kean, 106 Broadway, Elizabeth, N. J.
Federal Labor, 6873.....	1	1	Charles Peetz, 714 West Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky.
Federal Labor, 7295.....	1	1	Eugene Merrell, 119 East Vine street, Knoxville, Tenn.
Federal Labor, 7390.....	1	1	James D. Wood, Central City, Ky.
Federal Labor, 7386.....	1	1	John Swift, 200 Washington avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn.
Federal Labor, 7426.....	1	1	R. E. Woodmanson, 125 South Fifth street, Springfield, Ill.
Federal Labor, 8037.....	1	1	G. H. Walker, care 107 Kirk Av., Roanoke, Va.
Federal Labor, 8073.....	1	1	G. M. Mount, Petersburg, Ind.
Federal Labor, 8193.....	1	2	Miss E. Marschalk, 428 First street northeast, Washington, D. C.
Federal Labor, 8682.....	1	1	W. H. Singleton, Piedmont Hotel, Charlotte, N. C.
Federal Labor, 9129.....	1	1	Robert R. Wright, Valdosta, Ga.
Federal Labor, 9280.....	1	3	James Woodard, Metropolis, Ill.
Federal Labor, 9457.....	1	1	Dan K. McDougall, Salinas, Cal.
Federal Labor, 9472.....	1	1	Leslie McConnell, Brewton, Ala.
Federal Labor, 9572.....	1	1	George W. Barker, South Columbus street, Gallon, Ohio.
Federal Labor, 9625.....	1	1	Santiago Iglesias, Cruz 43, San Juan, P. R.
Federal Labor, 9626.....	1	2	E. H. Wills, Waterloo, Iowa.
Federal Labor, 9636.....	1	3	John E. Dervin, 455 West street, Rutland, Vt.
Federal Labor, 9726.....	1	1	Centry J. Thompson, 621 Bryant street, Savannah, Ga.
Federal Labor, 9708.....	1	6	J. H. Howard, box 374, Oregon City, Ore.
Federal Labor, 9826.....	1	2	Weldon Brown, box 115, Lindsay, Ont., Can.
Federal Labor, 9900.....	1	1	Theodore Foljambé, Marion, Ohio.
Federal Labor, 9925.....	1	2	James K. Kreutzinger, care 328 Lower Sixth street, Mt. Vernon, Ind.
Federal Labor, 9944.....	1	1	W. A. Ashby, Trenton, Mo.
Federal Labor, 9982.....	1	1	James C. Graham, 511 South Alexander street, Charlotte, N. C.
Federal Labor, 10019.....	1	1	Emanuel Jones, 804 Fairmont street, Nashville, Tenn.
Federal Labor, 10090.....	1	1	W. F. Smith, Jonesboro, Ill.
Federal Labor, 10063.....	1	2	Isaac Plumley, Simcoe, Ont., Canada.
Federal Labor, 10091.....	1	1	J. H. Arnold, 421 Washington street, Columbus, Ind.
Foundry Laborers and Chippers, 9173	1	1	Morris Hickey, 2225 Tulane avenue, New Orleans, La.
Foundry Employes, 9975.....	1	4	John Boyer, Granite, Ill.
Foundry Helpers, 10012.....	1	4	John F. Gillooley, 201 North Sixth street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Freight Handlers and Warehouse Men (Interior), 10029.....	1	1	L. J. Curran, 104 E. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate.	Name and address of delegates.
Glass Workers, 9509.....	1	1	John Bullock, Rural Route 3, Belleville, Ill.
Granitoid and Cement Workers, 8172	1	1	Adam Kuntz, care 1026 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Holders On, 8224.....	1	1	I. J. Boland, Buffalo, N. Y.
Horseshall Makers Protective and Benevolent, 6170.....	1	1	W. J. Welsh, care 69 Seymore street, Hartford, Conn.
Ice Workers Protective, 9329.....	1	1	E. H. Wedekind, 300 Cummings street, Logansport, Ind.
Icemen, 9561.....	1	1	H. Pohle, 1506 Second ave., Seattle, Wash.
Iron and Steel Workers, 9516.....	1	1	Edward Dearolf, Rural Del. No. 1, Pottstown, Pa.
Laborers, Building, 7471.....	1	1	J. W. Williams, 21724th St., Birmingham, Ala.
Laborers' Protective, 9290.....	1	1	William Miles, P. O. box 60, Sheffield, Ala.
Laborers' Protective, 9951.....	1	1	Leonard W. Vinegar, 1331 Gay street, St. Louis, Mo.
Laborers' Protective, 10031.....	1	1	Hipolite Balz, 11 Concordia St., Ponce, P. R.
Mattress Makers, 9899.....	1	1	James P. Durigan, 321 State St., Chicago, Ill.
Mineral Mine Workers, 10000.....	1	1	Gustave Arndt, Womak, St. Genive County, Mo.
Needle Workers, 9988.....	1	1	Harry A. Campbell, box 8, Franklin, N. H.
Ordinance Men, 9585.....	1	1	C. A. Fawcett, care 538 Sengia street, Vallejo, Cal.
Paving Department Workers, 6751.....	1	1	James Timilty, Summer place, off Cabot St., Boston, Mass.
Plasterers' Tenders and Laborers, 6901.....	1	1	Robert Davis, 196 Gayosa street, Memphis, Tenn.
Quarrymen's Protective, 8178.....	1	1	G. W. Minger, Lithonia, Ga.
Quarrymen's Protective, 10163.....	1	1	John W. Sweeney, Memphis Junction, Ky.
Rolling Mill Helpers and Laborers, 10145.....	1	1	T. M. Freeman, care Ed. Liseomb, Gate City, Ala.
Rubber Workers, 8622.....	1	1	Thomas J. Edwards, 31 Tremont street, Cambridge, Mass.
Rubber Workers, 9856.....	1	1	William F. Mulready, care Concord Rubber Co., Concord Junction, Mass.
Shingle Weavers, 9080.....	1	1	A. T. Ziebell, Everett, Wash.
Slaters, 9081.....	1	1	Thomas G. Alchon, care 1116 Perdido street, New Orleans, La.
Stoneware Workers, 6888.....	1	1	Frank Gruver, care 408 Wheeler St., Akron, Ohio.
Traveling Salesmen, 9417.....	1	1	D. A. Kistler, box 420, Chicago, Ill.
Watch Workers, 6961.....	1	8	Walter D. Kee, 356 Ryerson Ave., Elgin, Ill.
British Trades Union Congress.....	2	}	M. Arrandale, 112 Upper Brook street, Manchester, Eng.
			E. Edwards, Miners Office, Burslem, Eng.
Canadian Trades and Labor Congress	1	1	John H. Kennedy, 13 Charlotte St., Toronto, Ontario, Can.

Number of Delegates present, 312; representing 73 National and International Unions, 12 State Bodies, 74 City Central Bodies, 37 Local Trade Unions, 28 Federal Labor Unions, British Trades Union Congress, and Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Total number of votes, 9,371.

# CONSTITUTION

OF THE

## American Federation of Labor.

### PREAMBLE.

Whereas, a struggle is going on in all the nations of the civilized world between the oppressors and the oppressed of all countries, a struggle between the capitalist and the laborer, which grows in intensity from year to year, and will work disastrous results to the toiling millions if they are not combined for mutual protection and benefit.

It, therefore, behoves the representatives of the Trade and Labor Unions of America, in convention assembled, to adopt such measures and disseminate such principles among the mechanics and laborers of our country as will permanently unite them to secure the recognition of the rights to which they are justly entitled.

We, therefore, declare ourselves in favor of the formation of a thorough Federation, embracing every Trade and Labor Organization in America, organized under the Trade Union system.

### CONSTITUTION.

#### ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This Association shall be known as "The American Federation of Labor," and shall consist of such Trade and Labor Unions as shall conform to its rules and regulations.

#### ARTICLE II.—OBJECTS.

SECTION 1. The object of this Federation shall be the encouragement and formation of local Trade and Labor Unions, and the closer federation of such societies through the organization of Central Trade and Labor Unions in every city, and the further combination of such bodies into State, Territorial or Provincial organizations to secure legislation in the interest of the working masses.

SEC. 2. The establishment of National and International Trade Unions, based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade, and the promotion and advancement of such bodies.

SEC. 3. An American Federation of all National and International Trade Unions to aid and assist each other, to aid and encourage the sale of union-label goods, and to secure legislation in the interest of the working people and influence public opinion, by peaceful and legal methods, in favor of organized labor.

SEC. 4. To aid and encourage the labor press of America.

#### ARTICLE III.—CONVENTION.

SECTION 1. The Convention of the Federation shall meet annually at 10 a. m., on the second Monday in November, at such place as the delegates have selected at the preceding convention.

SEC. 2. At the opening of the convention the President shall take the chair and call the convention to order, and preside during its sessions.

SEC. 3. A committee on distribution composed of three members, whose duty it shall be to receive all resolutions and other documents presented to the Convention and refer them to their proper committees, and the following committees, consisting of seven members each, shall be appointed by the President: First, Rules and Order of Business; second, Report of President; third, Report of Executive Council; fourth, Report of the Secretary; fifth, Report of the Treasurer; sixth, Resolutions; seventh, Laws; eighth,

Organization; ninth, Labels; tenth, Grievances; eleventh, Local or Federated Bodies; twelfth, Building Trades; thirteenth, Education.

SEC. 4. The President shall direct the chief executive officers of three National or International Unions, at least ten days previous to the holding of the Annual Convention, to appoint one delegate each from their respective delegations-elect, who shall compose an Auditing Committee. This committee shall meet at the place for holding the convention six days prior to the convention, and they shall audit the accounts of the Federation for the preceding twelve months, and report upon credentials immediately upon the opening of the convention. The expense of said committee shall be paid out of the funds of the Federation.

SEC. 5. Resolutions of any character or propositions for changes in this Constitution can not be introduced in the convention after the third day's session, except by unanimous consent.

SEC. 6. The convention shall have power to order an executive session at any time.

SEC. 7. None other than members of a bona fide Trade Union shall be permitted to address the convention or read papers therein, except by a two-thirds vote of the convention.

SEC. 8. Party politics, whether they be Democratic, Republican, Socialistic, Populistic, Prohibition or any other, shall have no place in the conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

SEC. 9. The rules and order of business governing the preceding convention shall be in force from the opening of any convention of the American Federation of Labor until new rules have been adopted by action of the convention.

SEC. 10. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of not less than a majority of the delegates attending a convention.

SEC. 11. No grievance shall be considered by any convention that has been decided by a previous convention, except upon the recommendation of the Executive Council, nor shall any grievance be considered where the parties thereto have not previously held a conference and attempted to adjust the same themselves.

#### ARTICLE IV.—REPRESENTATION.

SECTION 1. The basis of representation in the convention shall be: From National and International Unions, for less than four thousand members, one delegate; four thousand or more, two delegates; eight thousand or more, three delegates; sixteen thousand or more, four delegates; thirty-two thousand or more, five delegates, and so on. From Central Bodies, State Federations, Federal Labor Unions and Local Unions having no National or International Union, one delegate, (provided, however, that Local Unions and Federal Labor Unions herein referred to are located in one city shall have the right to unite in sending a delegate to represent them unitedly), only bona fide wage workers who are not members of, or eligible to membership in, other Trades unions shall be eligible as delegates from Federal Labor Unions.

SEC. 2. The delegates shall be elected at least two weeks previous to the Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and the names of such delegates shall be forwarded to the Secretary of this body immediately after their election.

SEC. 3. Questions may be decided by division or a show of hands, but if a call of the roll is demanded by one-tenth of the delegates present, each delegate shall cast one vote for every one hundred members, or major fraction thereof, he represents, but no City or State Federation shall be allowed more than one vote.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall prepare for use of the convention printed poll lists, containing the number of votes the delegates from National and International Unions are entitled to, based upon the average membership during the year, from reports made to the office of the Federation not later than September 30 preceding the Annual Convention.

SEC. 5. No organization which has seceded, or has been suspended, or expelled, from any National or International organization connected with the Federation, shall be allowed representation or recognition in this Federation, or in any central body or National or International Union connected with the American Federation of Labor, under penalty of the suspension of the body violating this section.

SEC. 6. No organization shall be entitled to representation unless such organization has applied for and obtained a certificate of affiliation at least one month prior to the convention, and no person shall be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

## ARTICLE V.—OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of the Federation shall consist of a President, six Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, to be elected by the convention on the last day of the session, and these officers shall be the Executive Council.

SEC. 2. The President and Secretary shall be members of the succeeding convention in case they are not delegates, but without vote.

SEC. 3. All elective officers shall be members of a local organization connected with the American Federation of Labor.

SEC. 4. The terms of the officers of the American Federation of Labor shall expire on the first day of January succeeding the convention.

SEC. 5. The President and Secretary shall engage suitable offices in the same building at Washington, D. C., for the transaction of the business of the organization.

SEC. 6. All books and financial accounts shall, at all times, be open to the inspection of the President and Executive Council.

## ARTICLE VI.—DUTIES OF PRESIDENT.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at the Annual Convention; to exercise supervision of the Federation throughout its jurisdiction; to sign all official documents, and to travel with the consent of the Executive Council, whenever required, in the interest of the Federation.

SEC. 2. The President shall submit to the Secretary, at the end of each month, an itemized account of all moneys, traveling and incidental, expended by him, in the interest of the Federation, and shall report his acts and doings to the Annual Convention of the Federation.

SEC. 3. The President, if not a delegate, shall have the casting vote in case of a tie, but shall not vote at other times. He shall be required to devote all his time to the interests of the Federation.

SEC. 4. The President shall call meetings of the Executive Council, when necessary, and shall preside over their deliberations, and shall receive for his services such sum as the Annual Convention may determine, payable weekly.

SEC. 5. In case of a vacancy in the office of President by death, resignation, or other cause, the Secretary shall perform the duties of the President until his successor is elected. In that event it shall be the duty of the Secretary to issue, within six days from the date of vacancy, a call for a meeting of the Executive Council at headquarters for the purpose of electing a President to fill said vacancy.

## ARTICLE VII.—DUTIES OF SECRETARY.

SECTION 1. The duties of the Secretary shall be to take charge of all books, papers, and effects of the general office; to conduct the correspondence pertaining to his office; to furnish the elective officers with the necessary stationery; to convene and act as Secretary at the Annual Convention, and to furnish to the Committee on Credentials at the convention a statement of the financial standing of each affiliated body; to forward, on March 1st and September 1st of each year, to the Secretaries of all affiliated organizations a list of the names and addresses of secretaries and organizers.

SEC. 2. The Secretary shall keep all letters, documents, accounts, etc., in such manner as the Annual Convention may direct; he shall receive and collect all moneys due the Federation, and pay them to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor; provided, that he may retain in his hands a sum not exceeding \$2,000 for current expenses, which money shall be paid out only on the approval of the President.

SEC. 3. The Secretary shall submit to the Auditing Committee for their inspection, vouchers for all moneys expended; close all accounts of the Federation on September 30 of each year, and all moneys received or disbursed after such date shall not be reported in the general balance account of the ensuing convention. He shall publish a financial report monthly in the "*American Federationist*," and send one copy to each affiliated body, and such additional number of copies as may be ordered and paid for by any organization connected with the Federation.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall give a bond of \$2,000 for the faithful performance of his duties, and for his services he shall receive such sum as the Annual Convention may determine, payable weekly.

SEC. 5. The Secretary shall issue stamps to Local and Federal Labor Unions, which shall be used by such unions with which to receipt for members' dues.

## [ARTICLE VIII.—DUTIES OF TREASURER.]

SECTION 1. The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of all moneys, property and security of the Federation delivered to him by the Secretary. He shall deposit all moneys belonging to the Federation in bank in his name as Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor; and before any moneys thus deposited can be drawn, each check shall be signed by him as Treasurer.

SEC. 2. The Treasurer shall pay, through the Secretary, all warrants regularly drawn on him, signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary, as required by this Constitution, and none others.

SEC. 3. The Treasurer shall submit to the Annual Convention a complete statement of all receipts and disbursements during his term of office, and at the expiration of his term of office he shall deliver up to his successor all moneys, securities, books and papers of the Federation under his control, and for the faithful performance of his duties he shall give a bond in such sum as the Executive Council may determine. The annual salary of the Treasurer shall be \$200.

## ARTICLE IX.—EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Executive Council to watch legislative measures directly affecting the interests of working people, and to initiate, whenever necessary, such legislative action as the convention may direct.

SEC. 2. The Executive Council shall use every possible means to organize new National or International Trade or Labor Unions and to organize Local Trade and Labor Unions, and connect them with the Federation until such time as there is a sufficient number to form a National or International Union, when it shall be the duty of the President of the Federation to see that such organization is formed.

SEC. 3. When a National or International Union has been formed the President shall notify all Local Unions of that trade to affiliate with such National or International Union, and unless said notification be complied with within three months, their charters shall be revoked.

SEC. 4. The Executive Council shall also prepare and present to the convention, in printed form, a concise statement of the details leading up to approved and pending boycotts, (and all matters of interest to the convention), and no indorsement for a boycott shall be considered by the convention except it has been so reported by the Executive Council.

SEC. 5. While we recognize the right of each trade to manage its own affairs, it shall be the duty of the Executive Council to secure the unification of all labor organizations, so far as to assist each other in any trade dispute.

SEC. 6. Whenever the revenue of the Federation shall warrant such action, the Executive Council shall authorize the sending out of Trade Union speakers from place to place, in the interests of the Federation.

SEC. 7. The remuneration for loss of time by members of the Executive Council or speakers engaged by them shall be \$4.00 per day and traveling and hotel expenses.

SEC. 8. The Executive Council shall have power to make rules to govern matters not in conflict with this Constitution or the constitution of affiliated unions, and shall report accordingly to the Federation.

SEC. 9. in the event of a vacancy of any member of the Executive Council, other than that of the President, by reason of death, resignation, or other cause, the President shall make such vacancy known to the Executive Council, and shall call for nominations. The names of all nominees shall be submitted to the Executive Council, and it shall require a majority vote of the Executive Council to elect. Upon each unsuccessful balloting the name of the candidate receiving the lowest number of votes shall be dropped.

SEC. 10. All Local Trade Unions and Federal Labor Unions holding charters direct from the American Federation of Labor desiring the assistance of the American Federation of Labor in trade disputes, shall submit to the President of the American Federation of Labor, for approval by the Executive Council, a full statement of the grievance before a strike occurs. Unions violating this section shall forfeit all claims upon the American Federation of Labor or affiliated organizations for support.

SEC. 11. No charter shall be granted by the American Federation of Labor to any National, International, Trade or Federal Labor Union without a positive and clear definition of the trade jurisdiction claimed by the applicant, and the charter shall not

be granted if the jurisdiction claimed is a trespass on the jurisdiction of existing affiliated unions, without the written consent of such unions.

#### ARTICLE X.—ASSESSMENT.

SECTION 1. The Executive Council shall have power to declare a levy of one cent per member per week on all affiliated unions for a period not exceeding ten weeks in any one year, to assist in the support of an affiliated organization engaged in a protracted strike or lockout.

SEC. 2. Any union, International, National or Local failing to pay within 60 days the levies declared in accordance with section 1, shall be deprived of representation in convention of the American Federation of Labor and in city central bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

#### ARTICLE XI.—REVENUE.

SECTION 1. The revenue of the Federation shall be derived from a per capita tax to be paid upon the full paid up membership of all affiliated bodies, as follows: From International or National Trade Unions, a per capita tax of one-half of one cent per member per month; from Local Trade Unions and Federal Unions, ten cents per member per month, five cents of which must be set aside to be used only in case of strike or lockout; Local Unions, the majority of whose members are less than eighteen (18) years of age, two cents per month; from Central and State Bodies, \$10.00 per year, payable quarterly.

SEC. 2. Delegates shall not be entitled to a seat in the Annual Convention unless the tax of their organization, as provided for in section 1 of this article, has been paid in full to September 30, preceding the convention.

SEC. 3. Any organization affiliated with this Federation not paying its per capita tax on or before the 15th of each month, shall be notified of the fact by the Secretary of the Federation, and if at the end of three months it is still in arrears, it shall become suspended from membership in the Federation, and can be reinstated only by a vote of the convention when such arrearages are paid in full, as provided in section 2 of this article.

#### ARTICLE XII.—LOCAL CENTRAL BODIES.

SECTION 1. No Central Labor Union, or any other central body of delegates, shall admit to or retain in, their councils any other body, National or International, hostile to any affiliated organization, or that has been suspended or expelled by, or not connected with, a National or International organization of their trade herein affiliated, under penalty of having their charter revoked for violation of their charter, subject to appeal to the next convention.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of all National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to instruct their local unions to join chartered Central Labor Unions and State Federations in their vicinity where such exist. Similar instructions shall be given by the American Federation of Labor to all Trade and Federal Labor Unions under its jurisdiction.

SEC. 3. Where there are one or more local unions in any city belonging to any National or International Union affiliated with this Federation, they may organize a Trades Assembly or Central Labor Union, or join such body, if already in existence.

SEC. 4. The Executive Council and Local Central Labor Unions shall use all possible means to organize and connect as Local Unions to National or International Unions the organizations in their vicinity; to aid the formation of National or International Unions where none exist, and to organize Federal Labor Unions where the number of craftsmen precludes any other form of organization.

SEC. 5. No Central Labor Union, or other central body of delegates, shall have the authority or power to order any organization, affiliated with such Central Labor Union, or other central labor body, on a strike, where such organization has a National organization, until the proper authorities of such National organization have been consulted and agreed to such action.

SEC. 6. Separate charters may be issued to Central Labor Unions, Local Unions, or Federal Labor Unions, composed exclusively of colored members, where, in the judgment of the Executive Council, it appears advisable and to the best interests of the trade union movement to do so.

SEC. 7. No Central Labor Union, or other central body of delegates, shall have

authority or power to originate a boycott, nor shall such bodies indorse and order the placing of the name of any person, firm, or corporation on an unfair list until the Local Union desiring the same has, before declaring the boycott, submitted the matter in dispute to the central body for investigation, and the best endeavors on its part to effect an amicable settlement. Violation of this section shall forfeit charter.

SEC. 8. No central body affiliated with the American Federation of Labor shall reject credentials presented by a duly elected or appointed delegation of a local union, chartered by a National or an International Union having affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, unless upon charges duly proved against such delegation, or local union. Action of the Central Body under this section shall be subject to appeal to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. And no delegation representing local unions affiliated as herein described shall be suspended or expelled until like action is taken.

#### ARTICLE XIII.—DEFENSE FUND FOR LOCAL TRADE AND FEDERAL LABOR UNIONS.

SECTION 1. That the moneys of the defense fund shall be drawn only for the following purposes: For the sustaining of legal strikes or lockouts of local trade and federal labor unions.

SEC. 2. In the event of a disagreement between a local union and an employer which, in the opinion of the local union, may result in a strike, such union shall notify the President of the American Federation of Labor, who shall investigate, or cause an investigation to be made, of the disagreement and endeavor to adjust the difficulty. If his efforts should prove futile, he shall take such steps as he may deem necessary in notifying the Executive Council, and if the majority of said council shall decide that a strike is necessary, such union shall be authorized to order a strike, but that it be imperatively ordered that no strike or lockout shall be deemed legal, or moneys expended from the defense fund on that account, unless the strike or lockout shall have been recognized by the President and approved by the Executive Council.

SEC. 3. When a strike has been authorized by the President and approved by the Executive Council, the president of the local union interested shall, within twenty-four hours, call a meeting of said union, "of which every member shall be regularly notified," to take action thereon, and no member shall vote on such question unless he is in good standing. Should three-fourths of the members present decide, by secret ballot, on a strike, the president of the local union shall immediately notify the President of the American Federation of Labor, and give the number of men involved, union and non-union.

SEC. 4. No local shall be entitled to benefit from the defense fund unless it has been in continuous good standing for one year; and no member shall be entitled to benefit from said defense fund unless he has been a member in good standing in the American Federation of Labor for at least one year.

SEC. 5. When a strike has been inaugurated under the provisions of sections 2 and 3, the American Federation of Labor shall pay to the president and secretary of the union involved, or their order, for a period of six weeks, an amount equal to four (\$4) dollars per week for each member. No benefit shall be paid for the first two weeks of the strike. The Executive Council shall have the power to authorize the payment of strike benefits for an additional period.

SEC. 6. No member of a local union on strike shall be entitled to weekly benefits unless he reports daily to the proper officers of the local union while the strike continues, and no member who shall receive a week's work, three days to be a week, shall receive benefits; and further, any member refusing work while on strike shall not be entitled to any benefit.

SEC. 7. Any union inaugurating a strike without the approval of the Executive Council shall not receive benefits on account of said strike.

SEC. 8. During the continuance of a strike, the executive board of the local union shall make weekly reports to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, showing the amount of money distributed for benefits, and to whom paid, and all other facts that may be required.

SEC. 9. Before a strike shall be declared off, a special meeting of the union shall be called for that purpose, and it shall require a majority vote of all members present to decide the question either way.

SEC. 10. In the event of the defense fund becoming dangerously low through protracted strike or lockout, that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor



shall have the power to levy an assessment of ten cents on each member of local trade and federal labor unions, assessments to be restricted to not more than five per year; and we further recommend, that there shall always be a surplus of five thousand (\$5,000) dollars in the defense fund.

SEC. 11. That no local shall be entitled to any of the benefits of the defense fund unless it requires its members to pay not less than fifty (50c.) cents per month.

SEC. 12. That the local trade and federal labor unions set aside for the maintenance of a local defense fund not less than five cents a month from each member.

#### ARTICLE XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION 1. Certificates of affiliation shall be granted by the President of the Federation, by and with the consent of the Executive Council, to all National and International Unions and Local Bodies affiliated with this Federation.

SEC. 2. Seven wage-workers of good character, following any trade or calling, who are favorable to Trade Unions, whose trade or calling is not organized, and are not members of any body affiliated with this Federation, who will subscribe to this Constitution, shall have the power to form a local body to be known as a "Federal Labor Union," and they shall hold regular meetings for the purpose of strengthening and advancing the Trade Union movement, and shall have power to make their own rules in conformity with this Constitution, and shall be granted a local certificate by the President of this Federation; provided the request for a certificate be indorsed by the nearest Local or National Trade Union officials connected with this Federation.

SEC. 3. The certificate fee for affiliated bodies shall be \$5, payable to the Secretary of the Federation, and the fee shall accompany the application.

SEC. 4. The American Federation of Labor shall refer all applications for certificates of affiliation from Local Unions or Federal Labor Unions from a vicinity where a chartered Central Labor Union exists to that body for investigation and approval.

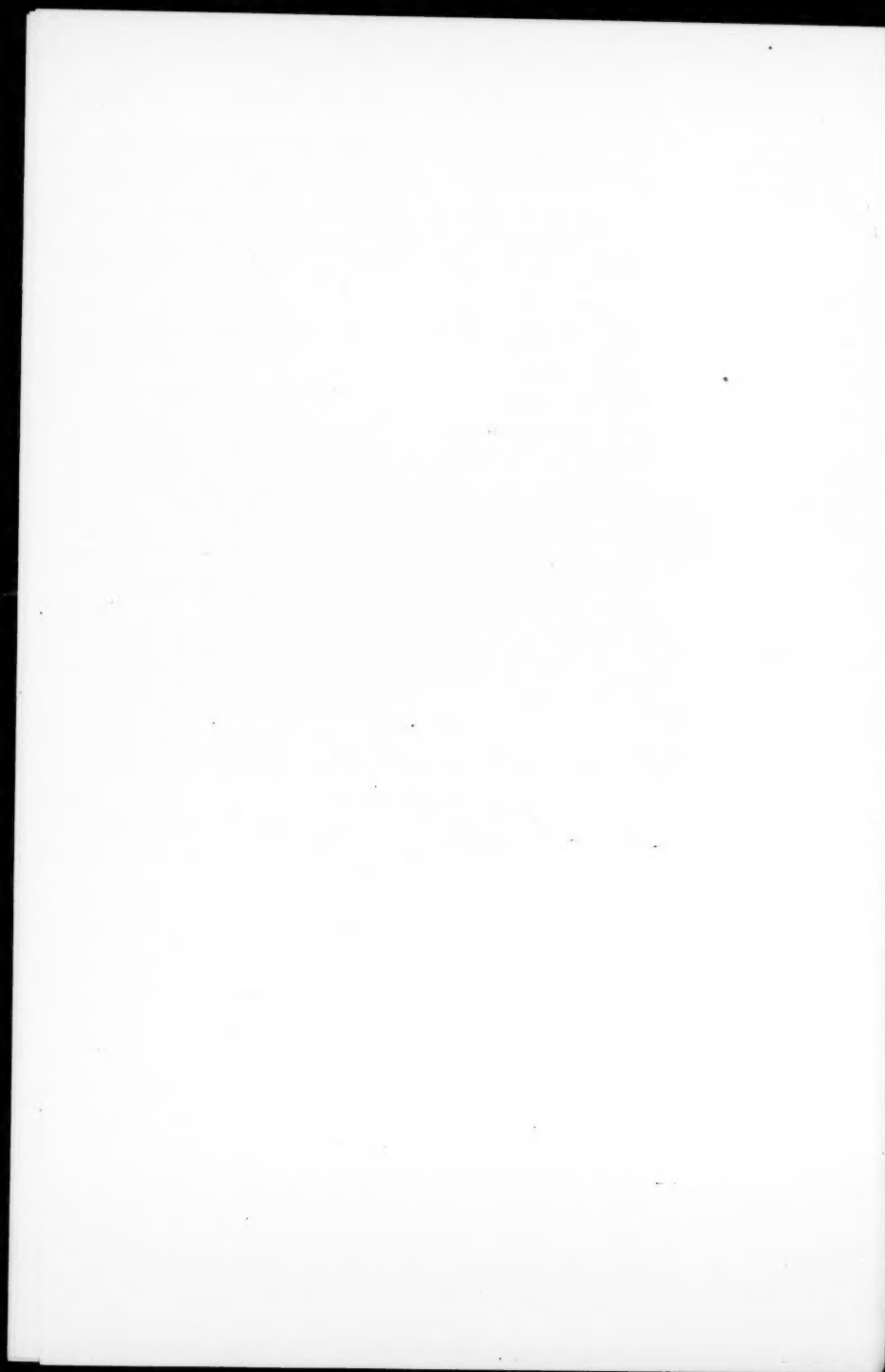
SEC. 5. Certificates of affiliation shall not be granted by State Federations of Labor. That power is vested solely in the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the executive officers of National and International Unions affiliated therewith.

SEC. 6. Not more than three Federal Labor Unions shall be chartered in any one city. No Federal Labor Union shall be recognized as affiliated if its membership consists of a majority of active members of Trade Unions.

SEC. 7. Fraternal delegates attending the Convention of the American Federation of Labor shall be entitled to all the rights of delegates from central bodies.

#### ARTICLE XV.—AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution can be amended or altered only at a regular session of the convention, and to do so it shall require a two-third's vote.



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TWENTY-SECOND  
ANNUAL CONVENTION  
OF THE  
**American Federation of Labor,**  
1902.



REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

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## FIRST DAY—Morning Session.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL, NEW ORLEANS, LA., NOV. 13, 1902.

Pursuant to the regular meeting of the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, the convention was called to order by President Gompers at 10 o'clock A. M., who introduced Robert E. Lee, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New Orleans. Mr. Lee presented President Gompers with a unique gavel, and welcomed the delegates to New Orleans in the following appropriate speech:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The trade unionists of this city take this occasion in the opening of the twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor to present to you this gavel as a token of their high regard for you, and as an emblem of the high office which you have held with such signal ability and strict honesty these many years.

And now to me has been given, as President of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New Orleans, the very high honor of extending a most brotherly greeting and a most cordial welcome to the twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor to our city. No words of mine, however earnestly spoken, can adequately express the deep gratitude felt by the loyal trade unionists of our Southland for being permitted to join with you this day.

In again extending to you a most earnest welcome, we desire particularly to extend our welcome to the fraternal delegates, and particularly to our brothers from over the sea. Their presence here today demonstrates to the world that the great American Federation of Labor knows no North, no South, no East, no West; knows no class, creed or nationality, but stands upon a platform as broad as the universe itself.

And now, Mr. President and brother delegates, on behalf of the toilers of our city, we desire to extend to the American Federation of Labor, and to the national and international organizations under its jurisdiction, our thanks for the great assistance they have rendered us in bettering the conditions of our people. Under its wise direction, and by the aid of a corps of patriotic and honest volunteer organizers, great benefits have been given to many of the toilers of this section.

We trust that your deliberations here may cause the darkened veil held before the eyes of our people by a vicious oligarchy to fall, and that they may see true light and justice.

We again extend to you a most cordial welcome to this beautiful Southland of ours, to the land of cotton, cane, rice and corn, to the land of sunshine and flowers, to the land that is clothed always in the garments of eternal spring, we welcome you to the land immortalized by Longfellow, to the land where we have—

“Neither locks to our doors, or bars to our windows,  
But whose homes are as open as day and the hearts of their owners.”

Again, brother delegates, we desire to extend a triple welcome to him [turning to President Gompers] who—

“Thrilled by the cosmic oneness did arise,  
Youth in his heart and morning in his eyes,  
While glory falling from the far-off goal,  
Shed its mysterious splendor on his soul.  
Him do all toilers know to be their friend;  
Him will we follow faithfully to the end.”

President Gompers replied as follows:

To the organized labor movement of New Orleans, to the organized labor movement of the South, to the good, whole-souled people of the South, we appreciate your hearty welcome. I know that I but very inadequately express the appreciation that the delegates and I feel for these splendid words of warm, cordial and generous welcome. I want to thank you in their name, as well as my own, for the very eloquent and evidently sincere remarks. So far as they have any personal application, you know that I appreciate them, and perhaps can best attest my appreciation by my silence upon that subject.

Yes, the labor movement, as we know it, knows no barrier, no South, no North, no East, no West, aye, not even the geographical, imaginary line that divides people into nationalities; the labor movement is as broad as the universe. The labor movement stands for the emancipation of mankind [applause], and we will apply ourselves as the light is given us, to seek the methods to be employed to emancipate mankind, both the upper and nether millstones in modern society, emancipating them from their own selfishness, from their own wrong environment. I repeat, however, that as the light is given us we make for the straight road, battling right and left, striking at those who impede our progress, determined that nothing shall stand in our way to attain justice and right. [Applause.]

Perhaps an incident which occurred recently may be unworthy to dignify it by any reference in a convention of the American Federation of Labor, but lest by our silence we may seem to give it even a passive assent, or that we may fall to show our indignation of the insult, and the wrong, and the ignorance displayed by the would-be educators of the people, I think you will pardon me if I make reference to it. If to be a strike-breaker is to be a hero, then Benedict Arnold was a martyr and Judas Iscariot a saint. [Prolonged applause.]

It is wonderful how such ignorance prevails among those who are believed to be educated. It

is strange that a public teacher should want to turn the wheels of progress backward, and the people into barbarism. Herbert Spencer somewhere said, "It has always been the remnant in society that has saved the people from reaction and barbarism." The trade union movement of our country and of our time is that remnant in modern society [applause], and the educator per se who assumes or pretends to say that a strike-breaker is a hero reads the history of the world wrong and from an opposite point of view. [Applause.] He has had his mind and his vision turned to the dim, dismal past rather than to the star of hope. [Applause.]

In this city a few days ago, a gentleman addressing a bankers' union in convention assembled [applause] undertook to criticize an organization of labor not now in existence, and by inference criticizing our movement of to-day. He said that three vocations in public life were not eligible to membership in a labor organization. He mentioned the bankers, lawyers, and the saloon keepers, and said that perhaps the saloon keepers would object to being associated with the other two. [Applause.] I merely want to point out that the bankers who have been in this city, and whom the gentleman addressed in convention, have not only a thorough union, but also they are pampered by all governmental power and influence [cheers], and not only that, but they are compelled to go through the one great financial clearing house of the country to be regarded as bona fide members of the bankers' union.

As for our friends the lawyers, I think you have all heard me say something about them before as to the fact of there being a lawyers' union. They call it a bar association; they have their apprenticeship laws called student life; they have their working-card, called the diploma, and no man can be permitted to work in any law shop without it; but the people are uniting, associating in various forms by which the best interests of themselves and their associates may be served. Wage-earners are learning the lesson of the power of unions, associations, fraternities; we are carrying the highest principles of justice and fairness and humanity into our cause. The heart of mankind beats in unison with every forward step. There is no injustice in the heart or lurking in the mind of organized labor. Ours is the movement of the people. Ours is the movement of the discontented workers of all ages as well as our own time. The trade union movement is the legitimate heir of all those in past ages who struggled for justice and right. We are simply giving to the movement of labor a new and definite impetus every day until justice among men shall obtain.

Yet just a word, Brother Lee; you referred to the union of the labor movement of the four sections of our country. When that great event occurred in the history of our national life by which we became separated and estranged from each other, engaged in hostile battle, scarcely before the smoke of battle had cleared away the representatives of the organized labor movement of both sections of the country extended their hands in eternal fraternity. [Applause.]

Long, long may that unity and that work continue. Long, long may it work out its great salvation of mankind for which we are struggling, and he who understands and has faith in the movement of labor, in the movement of progress, by its laws is commanded to give the best service of which all can yield, to the labor movement of our time. And, Brother Lee, to you, and to organized labor, to all our friends, again in behalf of the convention, in behalf of the great body of organized workers of our country, and even of those who, for one reason and another, probably lack of courage, lack of light, have not yet organized, thank you most sincerely for your address of welcome to the delegates and myself, as well as for this very beautiful token, which I shall ever cherish, and when I am gone, I have quite a number of them, they belong to the American Federation of Labor. [Applause.]

**President Gompers announced the following appointments:**

**Assistant Secretary.**—H. G. Carlson, International Typographical Union.

**Sergeant-at-Arms.**—Frank P. Haas, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

**Messenger.**—James M. Discon, Broommakers' Union.

**Delegate Smith, for the Credential Committee, submitted the following report:**

*To the Officers and Members of the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of*

*Labor:*

GENTLEMEN. Your Committee on Credentials respectfully presents the following: We have examined the credentials submitted and find delegates representing 69 Nationals, 11 State Branches, 66 Central Bodies, 54 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, and 3 Fraternal Delegates, as follows, and recommend that they be seated:

- Actors' National Protective Union, John J. Pallas, 5 votes.
- International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics, John Mulholland, 61 votes.
- Journeyman Bakers and Confectioners' International Union, John Weber, 102 votes.
- Journeyman Barbers' International Union, W. E. Klapetzky, Frank X. Noschang, R. O. Deason, 160 votes.
- International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Robert B. Kerr, John Slocum, 43 votes.
- National Association of Blast Furnace Workers and Smelters, James McMahon, 10 votes.
- Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders, Wm. J. Gilthorpe, 95 votes.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, John F. Tobin, Collis Lovely, Emmet T. Walls, 146 votes.
- International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance, Charles Hank, 41 votes.
- United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Frank Duffy, J. F. Grimes, P. F. Duffy, J. W. Slayton, Fred C. Wheeler, George J. Bohnen, 800 votes.
- Amaalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Harry D. Thomas, 32 votes.
- Carrilage and Wagon Workers' International Union, George Ramsey, 31 votes.
- International Association of Car Workers, A. T. Fish, 24 votes.
- Cigarmakers' International Union, Samuel Gompers, Thomas F. Tracy, J. Mahlon Barnes, James Wood, 347 votes.
- Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, Max Morris, John R. O'Brien, Jas. A. Johnston, John H. Devine, 300 votes.
- Special Order Clothingmakers' Union of America, Robert Noren, Sam Minsky, 60 votes.
- United Cloth Hat and Capmakers of North America, Maurice Minko, 20 votes.
- Coopers' International Union of North America, Frank Herlich, Joseph A. Keelar, 57 votes.
- Team Drivers' International Union, George Innis, William J. Holmes, Chris. O'Neill, 138 votes.

- International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, H. W. Sherman, W. E. Kennedy, F. E. Lockman, 115 votes.
- National Brotherhood of Coal Hoisting Engineers, Mack Taylor, 8 votes.
- International Union of Steam Engineers, M. Comerford, Joseph F. Hammell, 65 votes.
- International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, C. L. Shamp, Timothy Healy, 62 votes.
- National Association of Steam and Hot Water Filtrators and Helpers, W. L. Onstott, 15 votes.
- United Garment Workers of America, Henry White, C. F. Reichers, Victor Altman, Jacob Rothkugel, 243 votes.
- International Ladies' Garment Workers, Benjamin Schlesinger, 21 votes.
- Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, D. A. Hayes, Edgar A. Agard, 59 votes.
- United Gold Beaters' National Protective Union, Jeremiah Cotter, 3 votes.
- Granite Cutters' National Union, James Duncan, Thos. J. Lyons, 82 votes.
- United Hatters of North America, Martin Lawler, James P. Maher, John A. Moffit, 80 votes.
- International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers, William Slattery, 28 votes.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League, Jere L. Sullivan, Fred B. Hobby, C. B. Wiseman, Daniel J. Foley, 191 votes.
- Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, T. J. Shaffer, John Chappell, John P. Sheridan, 159 votes.
- International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, J. M. Stephens, 23 votes.
- International Union of Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers, Walter Charriere, 42 votes.
- United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, Eugene J. Balsiger, Charles P. Fahey, 42 votes.
- International Longshoremen's Association, Daniel J. Keefe, Henry C. Barter, 347 votes.
- International Association of Machinists, James O'Connell, John J. Keegan, James J. Creamer, George H. Warner, 555 votes.
- Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, M. Donnelly, 84 votes.
- Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers, E. J. Lynch, Patrick B. Downing, 84 votes.
- United Metal Workers' International Union, Chas. O. Sherman, 43 votes.
- National Mine Managers and Assistants' Mutual Aid Association, William Scaife, 4 votes.
- United Mine Workers of America, John Mitchell, William B. Wilson, Thos. D. Nichols, John P. Reese, Thomas L. Lewis, William D. Ryan, John Fahy, 1,864 votes.
- Iron Molders' Union of North America, Joseph F. Valentine, David Black, Martin F. Murphy, 259 votes.
- American Federation of Musicians, Joseph N. Weber, Frank Spiegl, Owen Miller, 97 votes.
- International Brotherhood of Oil and Gas Well Workers, Samuel E. Niece, 3 votes.
- Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, J. C. Balhorn, M. P. Carrick, James Scott, J. P. Archibald, 398 votes.
- United Brotherhood of Papermakers of America, George Mackey, Harold W. Mack, 41 votes.
- Patternmakers' League of North America, James Wilson, 23 votes.
- International Piano and Organ Workers' Union, Chas. Doid, Frank H. Murray, 57 votes.
- United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers, John S. Kelley, Thos. M. Dooley, R. R. Hunt, 128 votes.
- National Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union, Chas. T. Smith, 7 votes.
- National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, T. J. Duffy, Harry Halles, 49 votes.
- United Powder and High Explosive Workers of America, Chas. L. Baucher, 4 votes.
- International Printing Pressmen's Union, C. Ehrens, Theodore F. Galoskowsky, Martin P. Higgins, 119 votes.
- Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America, W. D. Mahon, William Jacobs, C. O. Pratt, 98 votes.
- Order of Railroad Telegraphers, L. W. Quirk, L. K. Marr, L. A. Tanquary, 80 votes.
- International Seamen's Union, William H. Frazier, Andrew Furuseth, Wm. Penje, 99 votes.
- Theatrical Stage Employees' International Alliance, Lee M. Hart, John L. Compton, 44 votes.
- International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America, Harry W. Ross, 18 votes.
- Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, John B. Lennon, A. Dahlmann, Martin J. Noonan, 109 votes.
- United Textile Workers of America, James Tansey, Albert Hibbert, 106 votes.
- International Tin Plate Workers' Protective Association, George Powell, 21 votes.
- Tobacco Workers' International Union, Henry Fischer, John Witzell, 41 votes.
- Trunk and Bag Workers' International Union of America, Chas. J. Gille, 5 votes.
- International Association of Tube Workers, Henry Sabel, 5 votes.
- International Typographical Union, James M. Lynch, William M. Garrett, Max S. Hayes, Frank Morrison, 393 votes.
- Upholsterers' International Union, Anton J. Engel, 13 votes.
- Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America, Thos. I. Kidd, D. D. Mulcahy, Richard Braunschweig, Chas. F. Gebelcin, 184 votes.
- Alabama State Federation of Labor, George Barbour, 1 vote.
- Connecticut Federation of Labor, Patrick J. Scollin, 1 vote.
- Georgia State Federation of Labor, Jerome Jones, 1 vote.
- Illinois State Federation of Labor, James Beattie, 1 vote.
- Iowa State Federation of Labor, F. A. Lymburner, 1 vote.
- Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, D. D. Driscoll, 1 vote.
- New Jersey State Federation of Labor, Thos. J. McHugh, 1 vote.
- New York State Federation of Labor, George F. Hedrick, 1 vote.
- North Carolina State Federation of Labor, S. J. Triplett, 1 vote.
- Ohio State Federation of Labor, D. C. Hogan, 1 vote.
- Free Federation of Labor, Eugenio Sanchez Lopez, 1 vote.
- Anderson, Ind., Trades Council, Jacob Fischer, 1 vote.
- Ann Arbor, Mich., Trades Council, Fred Fay, 1 vote.
- Anniston, Ala., Trades Council, T. L. Lamar, 1 vote.
- Atlanta, Ga., Federation of Trades, G. E. Johnson, 1 vote.
- Asheville, N. C., Central Labor Union, J. B. White, 1 vote.
- Birmingham, Ala., Trades Council, H. N. Randall, 1 vote.
- Boston, Mass., Central Labor Union, James R. Crozier, 1 vote.

Buffalo, N. Y., United Trades and Labor Council, John Coleman, 1 vote.  
 Canton, Ohio, Central Labor Union, Thos. F. Snyder, 1 vote.  
 Centralla, Ill., Trades and Labor Assembly, Chas. P. Allen, 1 vote.  
 Charlotte, N. C., Central Labor Union, M. S. Belk, 1 vote.  
 Chicago, Ill., Federation of Labor, Geo. V. Lighthall, 1 vote.  
 Cincinnati, Ohio, Central Labor Council, Frank L. Rist, 1 vote.  
 Clinton, Iowa, Tri-City Labor Congress, Geo. C. Campbell, 1 vote.  
 Colorado Springs, Col., Federated Trades Council, R. C. Wright, 1 vote.  
 Cuyahoga County, Ohio, United Trades and Labor Council, Frank L. Poplowsky, 1 vote.  
 Dallas, Tex., Trades Assembly, F. W. Habel, 1 vote.  
 Danbury, Conn., Central Labor Union, John E. Jones, 1 vote.  
 Dayton, Ohio, Central Trades Council, E. J. Miller, 1 vote.  
 Denison, Tex., Labor Trades Council, W. W. McAleney, 1 vote.  
 Detroit, Mich., Council of Trades and Labor Unions, Francis Fildew, 1 vote.  
 Elgin, Ill., Trades Council, James H. Bower, 1 vote.  
 Erie, Pa., Central Labor Union, Geo. Warde, 1 vote.  
 Evansville, Ind., Central Labor Union, Emil Levy, 1 vote.  
 Fort Worth, Texas, Trades Assembly, C. H. DuBois, 1 vote.  
 Galveston, Texas, Labor Council, Wm. L. Carthy, 1 vote.  
 Geneva, N. Y., Federation of Labor, J. C. Johnson, 1 vote.  
 Greenville, Tex., Trades Assembly, J. A. Summers, 1 vote.  
 Huntington, W. Va., Central Labor Union, A. W. Jones, 1 vote.  
 Indianapolis, Ind., Central Labor Union, M. T. Butler, 1 vote.  
 Jacksonville, Fla., Central Labor Union, R. L. Harper, 1 vote.  
 Kansas City, Mo., Industrial Council, W. D. Michler, 1 vote.  
 Kewanee, Ill., Trades and Labor Assembly, Adam Menche, 1 vote.  
 Lancaster, Pa., Central Labor Union, E. E. Greenwalt, 1 vote.  
 Louisville, Ky., Central Labor Union, Aug. L. Heiken, 1 vote.  
 Milwaukee, Wis., Federated Trades Council, V. L. Berger, 1 vote.  
 Mayaguez, Porto Rico, Central Labor Union, Tulio Albar.  
 Murphysboro, Ill., Trades Council, Geo. Horsfield, 1 vote.  
 Nashville, Tenn., Trades and Labor Council, A. E. Hill, 1 vote.  
 Newark, N. J., Essex Trades Council, H. F. Hilfers, 1 vote.  
 New Orleans, La., Central Labor Union, J. E. Porter, 1 vote.  
 New Orleans, La., Central Trades and Labor Council, Fred Alexander, 1 vote.  
 New York, N. Y., Central Federated Union, E. Kaufman, 1 vote.  
 Oklahoma City, Ok. T., Central Trades and Labor Assembly, C. E. Ballard, 1 vote.  
 Peoria, Ill., Trades and Labor Assembly, R. A. McKee, 1 vote.  
 Philadelphia, Pa., Central Labor Union, Wm. H. McIlwain, 1 vote.  
 Pittsburg, Pa., Central Labor Council, Wm. J. Kelly, 1 vote.  
 Ponce, Porto Rico, Central Labor Union, Ricardo Vazquez, 1 vote.  
 Salem, Ore., Central Labor Union, J. W. Baker, 1 vote.  
 San Antonio, Tex., Trades Council, C. N. Hughes, 1 vote.  
 San Francisco, Cal., Labor Council, Ed. Rosenberg, 1 vote.  
 Scranton, Pa., Central Labor Union, Hugh Frayne, 1 vote.  
 Seattle, Wash., Western Central Labor Union, Gordon A. Rice, 1 vote.  
 Sherman, Tex., Trades Assembly, D. B. White, 1 vote.  
 Springfield, Ill., Federation of Labor, J. F. Morris, 1 vote.  
 St. Louis, Mo., Central Trades and Labor Union, David Kreyling, 1 vote.  
 Streator, Ill., United Trades and Labor Council, E. M. Davis, 1 vote.  
 St. Joseph, Mo., Central Labor Union, W. P. Tracy, 1 vote.  
 Tacoma, Wash., Trades Council, T. V. Copeland, 1 vote.  
 Tampa, Fla., Central Trades and Labor Assembly, C. A. Wimsette, 1 vote.  
 Taylorville, Ill., Central Trades and Labor Assembly, C. E. Harper, 1 vote.  
 Toledo, Ohio, Central Labor Union, Chas. Farner, 1 vote.  
 Utica, N. Y., Trades Assembly, Alex. Rosenthal, 1 vote.  
 Washington, D. C., Central Labor Union, John B. Diekmann, 1 vote.  
 Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Central Labor Union, J. F. Mulahay, 1 vote.  
 Will County, Ill., Central Trades and Labor Council, Frank L. Parker, 1 vote.  
 Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, John E. Kennedy, 1 vote.  
 British Trades Union Congress, M. Arrandale, S. E. Edwards, 2 votes.  
 Bill Posters and Distributors' Union, No. 7419, Thomas A. Sheehan, 1 vote.  
 Brotherhood of Holders On, No. 8224, John Boldand, 1 vote.  
 Car Wheel Molders and Helpers' Union, No. 7229, H. F. Mason, 1 vote.  
 Cement Finishers Helpers' Union, No. —, F. G. Gengeback, 1 vote.  
 Chicago Cement Floor, Construction, Floor and Sidewalk Layers' Union, No. 10289, P. H. Malloy, 1 vote.  
 Cotton Yard Men's Union, No. 9143, I. G. Wynn, 1 vote.  
 Drillers and Tappers' Union, No. 8774, Owen J. Kean, 1 vote.  
 Foundry Laborers and Chippers' Union, 9173, Morris Hickey, 1 vote.  
 Foundry Employes' Union, No. 9975, John Boyer, 4 votes.  
 Foundry Helpers' Union, No. 10012, John F. Gillooley, 4 votes.  
 Freight Handlers' and Warehousemen's Union (Interior), No. 10029, P. Henry Bender, 1 vote.  
 Glass Workers' Union, No. 9509, John Bullock, 1 vote.  
 Granitoid and Cement Workers' Union, No. 8172, Adam Kuntz, 1 vote.  
 Horse Nailmakers' Protective and Benevolent Union, No. 6170, W. J. Welsh, 1 vote.  
 Ice Workers' Protective Union, No. 9329, E. H. Wodekind, 1 vote.  
 Ice-men's Union, No. 9561, H. Pohle, 1 vote.  
 Iron and Steel Workers' Union, No. 9516, Edward Deroalf, 1 vote.  
 Laborers' Union, Building, No. 7471, J. W. Williams, 1 vote.  
 Laborers' Protective Union, No. 9954, Leonard W. Vinegar.  
 Laborers' Protective Union, No. 9280, William Miles, 1 vote.  
 Laborers' Protective Union, No. 10031, Hipolite Balz, 1 vote.  
 Mattressmakers' Union, No. 6899, James P. Durligan, 1 vote.  
 Mineral and Mine Workers' Union, No. 10090, Gustave Arndt, 1 vote.



Needle Workers' Union, No. 9988, Harry A. Campbell, 1 vote.  
 Ordnance Men's Union, No. 9585, C. A. Fawcett, 1 vote.  
 Plasterers Tenders and Laborers' Union, No. 6901, Robert Davis, 1 vote.  
 Quarrymen's Protective Union, No. 8178, G. W. Minger, 1 vote.  
 Quarrymen's Protective Union, No. 10165, John W. Sweeney, 1 vote.  
 Rubber Workers' Union, No. 8622, Thomas J. Edwards, 1 vote.  
 Rubber Workers' Union, No. 8856, William F. Mulready, 1 vote.  
 Shingle Weavers' Union, No. 9080, A. T. Ziebell, 1 vote.  
 Slaters' Union, No. 9684, Thomas O. Alchon, 1 vote.  
 Stoneware Workers' Union, No. 6888, Frank Gruber, 1 vote.  
 Traveling Salesmen's Union, No. 9417, Edwin R. Wright, 1 vote.  
 Watch Workers' Union, No. 6961, Walter D. Kee, 8 votes.  
 Federal Labor Union, 6873, Charles Peetz, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union, No. 7295, Eugene Merrill, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union, No. 7390, James D. Wood, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union, No. 7386, John Swift, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union, No. 7426, R. E. Woodmansee, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union, 8037, G. R. Walker, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union, 8193, Miss E. Marschalk, 2 votes.  
 Federal Labor Union, 8932, W. H. Singleton, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union, 9457, Dan K. McDougall, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union, 9472, Leslie McConnell, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union, 9572, George W. Barker, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union, 9625, Santiago Iglesias, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union, 9636, John E. Dervin, 3 votes.  
 Federal Labor Union, 9729, Centry J. Thompson, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union, 9768, J. H. Howard, 6 votes.  
 Federal Labor Union, 9826, Weldon Brown, 2 votes.  
 Federal Labor Union, 9900, Theodore Foljambe, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union, 9925, James K. Kreutzinger, 2 votes.  
 Federal Labor Union, 9944, W. A. Ashby, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union, 9982, James C. Graham, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union, 10019, Emanuel Jones, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union, 10030, W. F. Smith, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union, 10063, Isaac Plumley, 2 votes.  
 Federal Labor Union, 10091, J. H. Arnold, 1 vote.

We also find the following organizations represented by delegates not eligible, being indebted as per the Constitution, viz:

Kentucky State Federation of Labor, James McGill.  
 Kenosha, Wis., Trades and Labor Council, Joseph F. Shulte.  
 Mobile, Ala., Central Trades Council, Eyre Damer.  
 Muscatine, Iowa, Trades and Labor Assembly, Frank P. Drish.  
 Rome, Ga., Central Labor Union, W. E. Coker.  
 Federal Labor Union, 9280, James Woodard.  
 Federal Labor Union, 8073, G. M. Mount.  
 Federal Labor Union, 9129, Robert R. Wright.

The following credentials have been protested:

International Union of United Brewery Workmen, Louis Kemper, August Priestersbach, J. P. Weigel, Chas. Nikolaus, by the Central Federation of Union of New York City.  
 Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, Frank C. Cole, by P. J. Downey.

Under the constitutional provision, requiring an organization to be in affiliation at least one month prior to the convention, the National Union of Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers, represented by Hugh Cook, is not entitled to representation in this convention.

We also have the credential of Z. T. Trumbo, as delegate from the Pontiac, Ill., Central Labor Union, which cannot be recognized, in view of the revocation of the charter of that organization.

Delegate Tanquary moved that the report of the credentials, in so far as it affects delegates entitled to seats, be concurred in and delegates seated, and all other credentials be reported on later. Motion adopted.

The following committees, appointed by President Gompers, were announced by Secretary Morrison:

**Rules and Order of Business.**—John Mulholland, R. O. Deason, James A. Johnson, Chas. Nikolaus, Samuel Maskey, George Mackey, Miss E. Marschalk, S. E. Niece, I. G. Wynn, W. J. Holmes, Ed. E. Bessette.

**Report of President.**—John Mitchell, Joseph Valentine, Andrew Fumuth, James Wilson, D. D. Muicahy, John A. Moffit, Joseph N. Weber, W. E. Klapatsky, C. F. Reichers, J. P. Archibald, John P. Sheridan.

**Executive Council's Report.**—David Black, L. A. Tanquary, William Penje, T. L. Lewis, Thos. F. Tracy, Owen Miller, Owen J. Kean, J. P. Reese, John Chappell, Jerome Jones, Geo. H. Warner.

**Report of Secretary.**—Frank Duffy, James McMahon, John Gould, C. L. Baucher, William J. Carty, F. X. Noschang, Mack Taylor, Albert Hibbert, Tulio Albar, John Durvin, J. W. Baker.

**Report of Treasurer.**—Thomas J. McHugh, Chris O'Neill, M. T. Noonan, M. J. Butler, W. D. Michler, Ricardo Vazquez, C. H. Hughes, J. F. Norris, D. B. White, T. V. Copeland, Alex. Rosenthal.

**Resolutions.**—James Duncan, Edw. A. Agard, James M. Lynch, Richard Braunschweig, Robt. B. Kerr, Collis Lovely, Henry White, W. D. Ryan, Francis Flidew, James J. Creamer, E. J. Lynch.

**Laws.**—John E. Lennon, Wm. B. Wilson, C. O. Pratt, Harry W. Ross, James Tansey, M. Donnelly, James McGill, J. J. Keegan, John Sloum, George J. Bohnen, E. J. Balsiger.

**Organization.**—Thos. I. Kidd, John F. Tobin, H. M. Randall, W. J. Gilthroe, J. W. Slayton, A. Priestersbach, Chas. Hank, George Ramsey, A. T. Fish, Jas. A. Keelar, Frank Poplowsky.

**Labels.**—Max S. Hayes, Martin P. Higgins, Henry Fischer, J. P. Weigel, James Wood, John H. Devine, Victor Altman, J. P. Maher, Maurice Mikol, E. T. Walls, Walter Charriere.

*Boycotts.*—Louis Kemper, Benj. Schlesinger, Timothy Healy, Jere Cotter, P. B. Downing, C. O. Sherman, William Scaife, Frank Spleg, Wm. Jacobs, Hugh Kirk, C. J. Gille.

*Grievances.*—James O'Connell, W. M. Garrett, Frank L. Rist, Theo. J. Shaffer, Emil Levy, Max Morris, Lee M. Hart, J. M. Barnes, George Innis, Wm. Slattery, Martin Lawler.

*Local or Federated Bodies.*—D. A. Hayes, C. P. Fahy, C. F. Smith, L. K. Marr, T. J. Duffy, T. M. Dooley, T. F. Galoskowsky, F. E. Lockman, James Scott, H. W. Mack, C. Ehrens.

*State Federations.*—D. D. Driscoll, F. C. Wheeler, Robert Noren, Jacob Rothkugel, Adam Menche, R. R. Hunt, W. E. Kennedy, J. L. Compton, A. Dahlman, Geo. Powell, A. J. Engel.

*Central Bodies.*—James R. Crozier, Fred Alexander, H. C. Barter, Ed. Rosenberg, H. F. Hilfers, G. V. Lighthall, G. H. Johnson, John B. Dickman, John Coleman, E. Kaufman, Charles F. Gebelein.

Delegate Duncan moved that a special committee on Building Trades be appointed, and all matters affecting building trades be referred to said committee. Adopted.

*Special Committee on Building Trades.*—J. C. Bahhorn, John S. Kelly, W. L. Onstott, J. F. Grimes, T. J. Lyons, M. Comerford, H. W. Sherman, W. H. McIlwain, J. M. Stephens, H. D. Thomas.

Delegate Duncan moved that a special committee be appointed to take up matters referred to it by the Executive Council on application of the Longshoremen's International Union to change their name.

Delegate Bohnen requested information in regard to what was to be referred to committee when appointed, and, on receiving the information, seconded the motion of Delegate Duncan.

Delegate Reichers asked if matters affecting the Garment Workers would be referred to the committee.

President Gompers replied: "No; such was not the intention."

Delegate Kemper desired to know if the Brewery Workers' controversy would be referred to the committee.

President Gompers replied: "No."

Delegate Beattie said there were many contentions between unions which should be sent to such a committee.

President Gompers replied that the convention could refer any matter to the committee, if it desired.

Delegate Mahon wanted to know if all other controversies did not go to the Grievance Committee.

The chair answered that they would be so referred.

The motion of Delegate Duncan was then adopted unanimously.

*Special Committee on Longshoremen et al.*—W. D. Mahon, L. W. Quick, D. L. Keefe, John Weber, E. E. Greenawalt, P. F. Duffy, P. C. Bender, Frank Herlehy, J. F. Hammell, C. L. Shamp, W. H. Frazier.

Delegate Duncan moved that the special officers appointed by the chair be confirmed. Motion was unanimously adopted.

Delegate Duncan moved that the rules be temporarily suspended, as it was only five minutes to 12 o'clock, the regular hour for adjournment, and that the convention do adjourn till 2 o'clock, when reports of officers will be heard. Adopted.

The chair declared the convention adjourned to 2 P. M.

## FIRST DAY—Afternoon Session.

Convention called to order at 2 p. m. by President Gompers.

*ROLL CALL—Absentees:* Kennedy (W. E.), Healy, White (Henry), Reichers, Altman, Agard, Sullivan (Jere L.), Keefe, Keegan, Warner, Lynch (E. J.), Valentine, Black, Murphy, Weber (Joseph N.), Miller (Owen), Niece, Bahhorn, Archibald, Ehrens, Galoskowsky, Mahon, Quick, Noonan, Hibbert, Lynch (James M.), Beattie, Lopez, Fay, White (J. B.), Snyder, Summers, Hill (A. E.), Vazquez, Wimsette, Walker, McDougall, McConnell, Barker, Thompson, Howard, Smith (W. F.), Plumley, Boldand, Welsh, Dearolf, Williams, Miles (William), Baiz (Hipolite), Fawcett, Mulready, Ziebell, Alchon.

On motion reading of the minutes of the morning session was dispensed with.

The following invitation was extended:

"Typographical Union No. 17 requests all visiting printers and their lady friends to register at Typographical Union Hall, No. 321 Camp street, immediately after adjournment. A special invitation is extended to Miss Marschalk, of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, of Washington, D. C., to join us."

President Gompers called First Vice-President James Duncan to the Chair. The officers reports were then received.

## PRESIDENT GOMPERS' REPORT.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., November 13, 1902.

*To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-second Annual Convention, American Federation of Labor:*

### GREETING:

Permit me to welcome you, representatives of the wage-earners of our country, assembled here as you are, directly from factory, shop, mill, and mine, with the mandate from your constituents to review the past and formulate the means by which the great cause of human progress may be advanced. This session of the American Federation of Labor marks an episode in the progress of enlightenment unparalleled in the world's history. We meet in solid phalanx, regardless of creed, regardless of dogma. With national pride, but without international prejudice. The world is our field of action, and man is our brother. We not only proclaim, under the unsullied and untarnished banner of trade unionism, but live the principles of liberty, equality, fraternity, and justice.

Ours is an affiliation of men of like interests, and of a kindred spirit. It is the natural growth of a sentiment for unity that binds and seals the compact for harmony, fidelity, and fellowship. Our cause demands that there is no worker so deep down in the abyss of misery and despair that we dare refuse to extend a helping hand in his uplifting; that there is no high pinnacle of grandeur to which the toiling masses should not aspire to attain.

The trade unions are of, by, and for the wage-workers primarily, but there is no effort which we in our movement can make but what will have its beneficent, salutary influence upon all our people.

The misery of the past, the struggles of the present, and the duty for the future, demand that no effort be left untried, that all energy be exercised, and opportunity taken advantage of, to organize the toilers of our country upon the broad platform of the trade union, in full affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. The dim, dismal past, with all its pain and travail, must give way to the better and brighter future for which the workers have borne the burdens, and made the sacrifices that the people of our time, and for all time, may be truly free.

Custom and law have provided that your president shall "report his acts and doings to the annual conventions of the Federation." I wish that it were in my power to comply with that requirement so that you might have a better conception of the work done and the efforts made in the interests of our fellow wage-earners and to further the cause for which we unite and federate. But I have neither the time nor the ability to present such a full report and review, nor perhaps, for lack of time, could you give it the consideration and attention it would impose. The subjoined, however, is a résumé of some of the acts and doings and matters of importance which are essential, and which I trust may commend itself to your careful consideration and action.

### HOSTS OF LABOR ORGANIZING.

The numerical growth of our movement, the wonderful exhibition of strength, power and influence as shown during the year, must serve the purpose to nerve every union member to greater endeavor to bring within the beneficent fold of the trade union movement the yet unorganized workers, upon whom the law of self-preservation and mutual help has not yet dawned.

Six new national unions were formed during the year, and two are now in the process of formation, while others will soon be in a position to have a national or international charter formed from existing local unions of the trade.

In all, new charters were issued to—

National and international unions.....	14
State branches.....	6
Central labor unions.....	127
Local trade unions and federal labor unions.....	877
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,024</b>

At the end of the fiscal year (eleven months), September 30, 1902, we had affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, national and international unions (with approximately 14,000 local unions under their direct jurisdiction), 97.

State Federations, 26.

City central bodies, 424.

Local Federal Labor Unions and Local Trade Unions, directly affiliated to the American Federation of Labor by charter, 1,483.

Of the local trade unions having no national or international, many of them have been organized into national or international unions, and still a further number placed under the jurisdiction of an international union as nearly kindred as possible.

#### NATIONAL TRADE UNIONS.

In the eleven months ending October 1, 1902, there have been organized and chartered by our affiliated national unions, and by the American Federation of Labor direct, not less than 3,500 new local unions, with an added membership of not less than 300,000.

#### LOCAL TRADE UNIONS.

We should continue our efforts in allying the local trade unions of a particular trade or calling with each other in a national union as that course is not only expedient but promotive of the best interests of the trade. In some instances local trade unions importune me to form a national union I am convinced that an effort in that direction would prove either abortive for many reasons, among which may be enumerated the lack of experience of the members of the organization in question, or the lack of numbers. We have had experience of this character, and though anxious to form national unions as soon as possible, for we realize that efficient national trade unions of a craft or calling are best qualified to care for the interests of the members thereof, yet the premature formation of a national union not only thwarts the purpose for the time being, but discourages and postpones the success of such a movement indefinitely.

#### FEDERAL LABOR UNIONS.

Two hundred and seventy-nine Federal labor unions have been organized and chartered during the past eleven months. These, as is well known, are composed of wage-earners of different crafts or callings of which there is an insufficient number to form a local trade union. In some instances skilled workmen are members, but usually they contain a preponderance of what is known as unskilled workmen or laborers. As soon as there is a sufficient number of workers in a Federal labor union who are engaged in one given employment, they are required to form a local trade union or laborers' union with the object of their later formation into a national or international union. It will thus be seen that there is a constant transition from the one to the others, and this, too, for the special protection and advancement of their own interests and the interests of all. It is apparent, therefore, that it is both unwise and prejudicial for any attempt, such as has been made, to form a so-called international laborers' union which would either require a rigid status, or, if successful, practically encompass the whole labor movement. There is, and can be, no limit to its jurisdiction other than the national trade unions of the most highly skilled workmen, and it would jeopardize or perhaps destroy the already existing national unions of workmen in the less skilled occupations. In fact it would revive a system of organization, or rather lack of system fashioned after the now defunct Knights of Labor. It would be an aggregation of conglomerate elements where the interests of none could receive attention, and would end in chaos and confusion.

It is certainly true that our movement has not attained the acme of perfection. There is much to do; but, certainly, the experience, the growth, the advancement, the spirit of solidarity, the cohesion of our fellow-workers and friends, and a wholesome respect even from our opponents. Surely, then, this experience and this result should not be idly disregarded. It is but necessary to add that during the direct affiliation of the local trade unions and federal labor unions to the American Federation of Labor we should, and do, aid these local bodies to the full limit of our opportunities and ability. And it may not be amiss to say that they receive the prompt attention of the officers of the American Federation of Labor, with a solicitude for their welfare that nearly every one of them acknowledges and appreciates.

The last convention provided for the appointment of a committee of local trade unions and federal labor unions to take into consideration the subject of providing a better means for protecting the interests of these locals. The committee was appointed, met at headquarters, and formulated a report, which will be submitted to you for consideration and action.

#### STRIKES.

Apart from the miners' strike there has been no general trade contest involving large numbers of any particular craft, nor have there been so large a number of strikes during the past year as in former years. Of those reported the great preponderance have been for higher wages and reductions in the hours of labor, and these have been largely successful. One organization reported that it has increased the wages of its members fully one million dollars per annum, while there are

few whose membership working more than eight-hours per day have not secured a reduction in their working time, and the organizations largely having the eight-hour work-day have extended the beneficence of that rule. It is unquestionable that the lesser number of strikes which have occurred are due to the better organization of our fellow-workers, and the greater readiness with which employers have been willing to concede reasonable demands.

### THE GREAT MINERS' STRIKE.

The strike of the 147,000 miners in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania is one of recent history, and for that reason may not require exhaustive consideration. However, for our own records and for future history it is necessary to briefly recount the particular instances in relation thereto.

For more than twenty-five years the condition of the miners had continually deteriorated. Many of the miners had been often supplanted by others, and through a system of espionage, victimization, and company stores, their organization was destroyed. No protection was, therefore, afforded to the miners to check the power and avarice of the mine owners. The misery and poverty obtaining in the region surpassed all descriptions disclosed during the contest of 1900. The miners were veritable serfs of the companies; they were unable to leave the region by reason of their never being in possession of current money.

Taking courage from the improved conditions which came to the miners in the soft coal regions resultant of the contest of 1897, they made a demonstration which resulted in the tragedy at Lattimer. The indignation of the men was unbounded. Their keen sense of wrongs so long endured culminated in their strike of 1900, which lasted seven weeks, and resulted in an increase of 10 per cent in their wages, and the elimination of several grievances, including the abolition of the companies' stores, the right to make purchases wherever they pleased, and the payment of wages in the current money of our country.

For nearly two years this arrangement was continued, when the miners in convention asked for an increase in wages somewhat commensurate with the increased cost of living; that they should be paid for coal actually mined by them; that a ton should constitute 2,240 pounds; that agreements should be had between the United Mine Workers and the companies to insure industrial peace and tranquility for a specified term.

Invitations for a conference were spurned with contempt by the presidents of the mining companies. All overtures for an amicable agreement were treated in like manner. The forbearance and patience of the miners were most admirable, and gave strongest evidence, to those who had experience in industry, that if a strike should be undertaken it would be maintained with strength and dignity and a willingness to bear suffering and privations in order to establish their rights. The virtues of forbearance and patience were interpreted by the mining companies to be evidences of weakness or cowardice; and still believing they were monarchs of all they surveyed and masters of the situation, and that the miners were not in earnest and not intensely interested, they rebuked every overture made for peace, coming from whatsoever source. As a last resort, the miners, on May 10, laid down their tools and quit the mines, and inaugurated what has undoubtedly been one of the most remarkable and well contested strikes in the history of industry.

Despite the efforts to provoke lawlessness or violence, there is perhaps no incident where the same number of men have been in idleness, among whom there have been in the same period so few infractions of law or breaches of the peace as obtained among the miners during this entire period of their strike; and when referring to an aggregation of men no exception is made as to whether they were civilians bound upon peaceable assemblage, or enlisted men in the military service of this or of any other country.

One of the remarkable yet consistent features of the contest was the attitude assumed by the mine owners as to their divine proprietorship of the mines, and their declaration that Divine Providence had placed in their possession the properties, and that they would better care for the welfare of their employes than would the agitators.

There is no doubt but that the companies' presidents, having assumed the role of complete mastery over their workmen, were unable to realize other than that they were indeed the repositories of their mortal as well as their eternal salvation. Their consistency has not been questioned. The premise was wrong and unjustifiable from the beginning, and carried along for a series of years when they imagined that they had crushed entirely the spirit and the character of their employes.

But what of the agitators whom the companies' presidents have charged with every source of wrong-doing? The ten per cent and other redress secured for the miners two years ago, was that voluntarily conceded by the companies, or secured by the organization brought into life by the men's needs, aided by the much abused agitators?

What about the better mining ventilation and other life and health protecting devices, through the absence of which formerly there were an immensely larger number of deaths of the

men employed in the mining industry? Were these voluntarily conceded by the companies or secured through the organization and agitation of the organized labor movement?

What about the laws in many of the states prohibiting the labor of children in the factories and mills?

What about the higher economic and social status of the workers throughout? Were these voluntarily given to the toilers, or were they wrenched from unwilling and avaricious employers and corporations?

Viewing the entire industrial field, the social and economic conditions, and the whole *morale* of the wage-earners of our country, we have nothing to be thankful for to the employing class. Whatever improvement has come to the wage-workers in any way is entirely due to their own efforts, to their own intelligence in organizing and agitating for the enjoyment of a higher and better life.

Through various causes unnecessary to enumerate, President Roosevelt exercised the influence of his great office, invited the representatives of the miners and the mining companies to a conference, with a view of bringing the strike to a close. At that conference the mining presidents conducted themselves in the same overbearing, but yet consistent manner, that they had all through, and attempted to browbeat the President of the United States for his temerity in bringing them and the Miners' representatives together in conference, the position of the operators being that there was no way by which this strike could be ended other than by the miners returning to work, and dealing as individuals with the companies for redress of grievances. That this would be a palpable surrender of everything for which the miners entered upon the contest was clear, since experience has demonstrated that when workmen return to their labors under such circumstances, as individuals, they have neither the courage to declare that they have grievances, nor the power to redress them.

The representatives of the mining companies also demanded from the President that he send federal troops into the fields where the entire militia of the State of Pennsylvania was already called and on duty. On the other hand, the representatives of the miners were willing, and proposed, that the President appoint a commission to which the entire subject-matter in dispute should be referred for investigation and adjustment, the award to be made the basis of an agreement for a year or more between the United Mine Workers and the Mining Companies. In contrast with the exhibition which the companies' representatives made of themselves was the dignified, strong and generous attitude of President Mitchell and his associate representatives of the organized miners.

The conference adjourned without result; but out of it grew up a feeling of resentment which the people made manifest against the overbearing attitude of the mining presidents, so that the latter soon found themselves in a most unenviable position before an enlightened and aroused public conscience.

About two weeks later the companies proposed that the President appoint a commission, authorized to investigate the conditions in the anthracite regions, and decide whether any change in wages and other conditions should be made, the award to apply to all employed in and around the mines. They specified the classification of the commission they suggested to be appointed, not one member of which was to be a representative of organized labor. The President used his great influence to secure a modification of that position, so consent was obtained for the appointment of a representative of organized labor upon and a general recast of the commission. It was plainly evident that this was the best condition upon which the strike could be terminated, and it was, therefore, accepted by the representatives of the miners.

The investigation is under way, and may take some time before a report and award will be made. We can only entertain the hope that if any member of the commission has had any pre-judgment against organized labor that it may be laid aside, and an award tending toward amelioration in the condition of the miners may be made. Certain it is, that the men made a splendid struggle, exhibiting, under the most trying conditions, discipline and restraint worthy of the commendation of all.

A great moral victory has been won for the miners, for the cause of organized labor and for humanity. Material advantage is, therefore, inevitable.

#### SPLENDID EXHIBITION OF SOLIDARITY.

The miners' struggle brought forth the great problem of how to maintain the large number of men, their wives and children. It was realized that for the first time in the history of labor, was there so large a number to be materially cared for. It was realized that a levy of an assessment as provided for by our laws would be entirely inadequate to meet the emergency, of what promised to be, and which did develop into, a long continued contest.

Your officers issued appeal after appeal, stirring the hearts and consciences of our fellow-workers throughout the country, and reaching many of our fellow-unionists in Europe. It is most

gratifying to record the splendid, generous and prompt response with which our appeals were received. The officers of organized labor with earnestness and promptitude, seconded every effort put forth, and the rank and file of organized labor of America heartily entered into the spirit and the necessity of the occasion, and by voluntary assessment, contributions, and all other means which could be called to their aid, brought forth that financial assistance which secured for the men bearing the brunt of the battle, and for those dependent upon them, at least those common necessities of life by which their manhood was maintained and the results achieved.

The declaration of the operators that the only manner in which the strike could be ended would be by their return to work unconditionally has not been verified; and this fact is due to the splendid discipline of the men, the excellent manner in which the contest was conducted, and the fraternal, generous, and prompt support of organized labor. I desire personally, as well as officially, to express the deep appreciation which I feel, and which I know the miners feel, and we all feel, to the wage-earners of our country and to all others who have aided in this great contest; a contest that has made for the good; a contest that has compelled more and keener thought upon the industrial problem and the rights to which the toilers are entitled; a contest that has clarified the atmosphere of public opinion regarding more rightful relations between workmen and employers, and a contest which has given an impetus to the great cause of humanity for which the organized labor movement stands. It was a great opportunity for the manifestation of the solidarity of labor under the banner of the American Federation of Labor, and magnificently taken advantage of and responded to by fellow-unionists.

#### COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

During and since the strike many have been led to advocate the system of compulsory arbitration of labor disputes. They contend that strikes of this character must be averted; and on the one hand friends who desire to legally compel employers to submit matters in controversy with labor, to arbitration; and on the other hand the subtle enemies of organized labor, have stimulated and advocated compulsory arbitration. Those of our friends who advocated this policy are like us provoked at the unreasonableness and obstinacy of employers who refuse to submit a matter in controversy with organized labor to voluntary arbitration, and permit their indignation to warp their judgment; in other words, observing the difficulty of attaining justice, they would resort to an imaginary remedy which indeed, if enacted into law, would prove a much greater injury and danger than the ill of which we complain. It is another instance where the remedy would be worse than the disease.

Our movement seeks to avoid strikes. We make every effort in that direction, and are largely successful therein. We realize, however, that the best means of avoiding strikes is a thorough organization of the workers, and it is also the best preparation to maintain our members for and during a peaceable struggle.

We make for industrial peace and tranquility. We recognize these as essential to our material and social welfare; but we ought never to be asked and we never will surrender our right to protest and resist wrong or an invasion of our rights, or to be hampered in a lawful, peaceable struggle for amelioration in our condition, and for the final emancipation of labor through the evolutionary process of building character, manhood, independence, intelligence, which inspire nobler aspirations.

The men of organized labor want arbitration, but only arbitration as a last resort after conciliation has absolutely failed, and then arbitration only, voluntarily entered into by both the organized workers and employers, the award voluntarily, honorably and faithfully adhered to by both sides.

#### AS TO COMPULSORY INCORPORATION.

Recently the unfounded charge against organized labor has been repeated to the effect that trade unions violate agreements entered into with employers; and the uninformed, and particularly those antagonistic employers to organized labor, urge as a remedy for this imagined evil, the compulsory incorporation of the trade unions so that, as those referred to urge, "the trade unions may be held legally responsible" for the faithful carrying out of agreements, and to be liable in damages in the event of their violation.

On the surface this proposition seems fair; but when we bear in mind the fact that often judges have deep-seated prejudice against organizations of labor; that the far-fetched interpretation in the Taff-Vale case, where an organization of labor in Great Britain was mulcted in damages for the actions of an individual member, under the law passed by the British Parliament as a "concession to labor," and that the enunciation of judicial principles is mutually interpreted and held by the judiciary of all English-speaking countries, it is not difficult to divine the purpose that the advocates of compulsory incorporation of trade unions have in view. They would mulct or outlaw our unions, the organizations which are the factors in our modern life to work for human progress by natural, rational, peaceable and evolutionary means.

In the report I had the honor to submit to the Scranton convention last year, attention was called to the various phases of this subject. Your attention is invited to that report in connection with this subject-matter.

#### JOINT-BARGAINING AGREEMENTS.

I need but add that there is a growing tendency to agreement between the trade unions and the employers as to wages, hours, and other conditions under which labor is performed; and it is the universal testimony of employers, as it is easily susceptible of demonstration, that when trade unions enter into "Joint bargaining" and agreements with employers, the terms are honorably adhered to.

IT IS USUALLY THOSE EMPLOYERS WHO OPERATE NON-UNION ESTABLISHMENTS, THOSE WHO ARE OPPONENTS TO ORGANIZED LABOR, WHO ARE THE MOST EMPHATIC IN THEIR CHARGES OF THE IRRESPONSIBILITY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, AND MOST CLAMOROUS FOR THE COMPULSORY INCORPORATION OF TRADE UNIONS.

Surely, we should learn, not alone of our own experience, but the experience of others who are organized, as are our American working people; and these, together with the sources from which this proposition emanates, should settle once and for all our attitude upon this mooted question.

#### FOR COMPREHENSIVE DATA.

Quite a number, and some of the largest of the affiliated national unions, have failed to make returns on the blanks I prepared and which were issued by our office. Of course, the responses from our affiliated organizations to the questions are more general than have been the case heretofore; and to those who have complied with the request no blame attaches; yet the data we seek and endeavor to formulate should be absolutely accurate and comprehensive and promptly furnished.

The trade unions have naught to fear from the statement of facts in connection with our movement. The work done, the results achieved, can but reflect credit upon all engaged in our great cause. While discrediting the statement of no statistical bureau, we ought to be in a position to present our own statistical records, work, and achievements, rather than depend upon that of any public official. The more complete and accurate the data which we acquire, formulate, and publish, the greater will be the reliability with which it will be accepted.

Already our statistical tables as well as the charts which we publish in the *American Federationist* regarding the state of employment are looked to keenly and confidently by students of the economic problem. I, therefore, urge still more prompt and complete compliance with the official requests from the American Federation of Labor for information upon this subject-matter.

#### FRATERNAL DELEGATES.

With just pride we point to the fact that the American Federation of Labor initiated the interchange of fraternal delegates with our fellow trade unionists of Great Britain. The workers of both countries have profited in many ways thereby. The experience and methods of each are of interest to the other. It establishes more fraternal relations, and instills a higher regard, and tends to mutual help.

As the trade unionists were the first to heal the breach which occurred during our civil war and tended to the fraternization and unity of the workers of our country, north and south, east and west, so our international ambassadors at the court of labor are the precursors and harbingers of international good will among men.

It is with keen pleasure that we greet and cordially welcome the delegates from the British Trade Union Congress, Enoch Edwards and M. Arrandale, and the fraternal delegate from the Canadian Trade and Labor Congress, John H. Kennedy, and also the delegates from Porto Rico. In bidding them a hearty welcome among us, I know I but faintly express the cordial good will and sentiments which you and organized labor generally of our country extend to them. They are not strangers among us; they are trade unionists, representing the cause of the wronged, making the same struggles against the same evils, employing identical means to attain the right. Prompted by injustice toward none, but embodying the noblest and highest aspirations for the human family.

It should be the purpose, as it is our hope, that the Congresses of the European trade unionists may be arranged as to time, so as to admit of the fraternal delegates from the American Federation of Labor visiting and participating in them all, and in return that we may be honored by representatives from them to the conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

#### THE MOVEMENT IN CANADA.

For the past few years, notwithstanding our most strenuous and continued efforts, some of our fellow-workers of Canada have endeavored to divide the labor movement of the Dominion from the rest of our continent. I am gratified to report to you that at the last Congress of the Dominion



Trade and Labor Union of Canada, the largest and most representative of any held theretofore, a clear-cut declaration was made and inserted in the constitution of the organization in favor of the closest bonds of unity and fraternity with us. The future is, therefore, assured that no schism or geographical line of demarkation will enter into the labor movement of the United States and Canada. We should continue to render every aid within our power to our Canadian fellow-wage-workers, not only to build up and strengthen their organizations and to help them in securing the legislative relief which they may deem essential for their welfare, but our national and international unions should also supplement this work, by direct efforts of their own in their respective crafts.

We have continued the financial contribution which had been decided upon at previous conventions, and have, apart from paying expenses of volunteer organizers, continued the active and efficient services in the field of our special organizer, John A. Flett.

It may be interesting to note that some governmental officials of Canada sought to induce organized labor there to declare in favor of compulsory arbitration, and that at the last Canadian Trade and Labor Congress the proposition was overwhelmingly defeated.

At that convention a resolution was adopted as follows:

*Resolved*, That as the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has placed itself squarely in accord with the principles of international trade unionism, and as such action will entail the loss of revenues from former affiliated bodies, debarred from membership under the amended constitution, it is the opinion of this Congress that, being the national legislative organization of labor in the Dominion of Canada, all Federal Labor Unions and Central Trade and Labor Councils should be under the jurisdiction and control of the Congress; and the incoming executive is hereby instructed to take immediate steps to make such arrangements with the American Federation of Labor looking to the consummation of this object. It is the opinion of this Congress that the existence of dual federal labor unions, holding charters from the Congress and the American Federation of Labor, is not conducive to the solidity and effectiveness of the labor movement in Canada.

I suggest that the subject-matter of this resolution be referred to a special committee of which the fraternal delegate from the Canadian Trade and Labor Congress shall be a member.

#### PROGRESS IN PORTO RICO.

It was reported to the last convention that our organizer, Santiago Iglesias, at Porto Rico, had been arrested upon a charge of "conspiracy to raise the price of labor." This report was fully confirmed by subsequent information. He and seven other workmen were tried upon the charge under the old Spanish code. I had the pleasure of a conference both with President Roosevelt and Governor Hunt, of Porto Rico, on the occasion of the latter's visit to the United States, when the entire matter was discussed. Both the President and the Governor declared they were out of sympathy with any such procedure. The assurance was given that all the rights to which the men charged were entitled would be secured them. They were tried and convicted and received sentences varying from *three months to four years, three months and one day*, the higher sentence being imposed upon Mr. Iglesias. The case was appealed to the highest court of Porto Rico, which reversed the decision of the lower court, and the men were discharged. As a result of these proceedings and the assurances given by President Roosevelt and Governor Hunt, the latter recommended to the first Porto Rican legislature, which met under authority of the United States, a change in the code by which organizations of labor formed to regulate wages, hours, and other conditions of employment were lawful, and not to be regarded as conspiracies in restraint of trade. I am advised that the recommendation was enacted into law.

As law does not always constitute or bring in its immediate wake the change contemplated, it proved so in this instance also, for employers in Porto Rico endeavored to make their rule and mastery effective by other means. A number of persons were aided and abetted to attack our men, and endeavor to disrupt their organizations. A counter-association to the unions was formed, known as *Las Tubas*, a free translation of which is, "The Mob," which for a considerable period made life and particularly the life of organized workers, almost unbearable. It was alleged that some of the officials who held over from the old regime were the master spirits in the turbulence created to cripple and disrupt organized labor in the island. An investigation was officially conducted, and these facts brought to light. It appears that the worst in this regard has passed.

The \$500 which the American Federation of Labor deposited in the Porto Rican court as bail for the appearance of Mr. Iglesias at the trial, has been returned.

#### CHARTERS TO PORTO RICAN UNIONS.

Mr. Iglesias has been continued as organizer at Porto Rico for nearly fourteen months. His work has been fraught with considerable success, many unions having been organized by him, and placed in affiliation with their respective international organizations, while other unions having no international head, have been directly chartered by the American Federation of Labor. This is true of local central bodies, as well as the general organization of the island.

In connection with this subject it is necessary to report that Mr. Iglesias organized a union

of carpenters and joiners, and forwarded the application for charter to the office of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The officers of that organization declined to issue the charter. Considerable correspondence was had on this subject. The matter was referred to the recent convention of the United Brotherhood, which declared that it would not issue the charter.

In view of this fact, the matter is submitted to your consideration as to the advisability of chartering such organizations until the time when the national or international unions now declining the affiliation deem it advisable to pursue a different course.

It is certainly evident that Porto Rico is to be a permanent possession of the United States; and inasmuch as her wage-earners manifest a strong disposition, not only to organize, but to make common cause with us for the principles and progress of our cause, we should encourage and make easy their complete fraternization with the organized labor movement of our continent.

For the first time in our history we are in a position to welcome among the delegates to this convention several representatives of the labor movement of Porto Rico.

### JURISDICTION PROBLEM AND DANGER.

Beyond doubt the greatest problem, the danger, which above all others most threatens not only the success, but the very existence of the American Federation of Labor, is the question of jurisdiction. I may truly record the fact that never for one moment since the formation of our Federation have I entertained a doubt or misgiving as to the growth, success and permanency of the American Federation of Labor, and I would not now be apprehensive of its future were it not forced upon my deliberate judgment, which has developed into a firm conviction, that unless our affiliated National and International Unions radically and soon change their course we shall at no distant day be in the midst of an interecline contest unparalleled in any era of the industrial world, aye, not even when workmen of different trades were arrayed against each other behind barricades in the streets over the question of trade against trade. They mutually regarded each with hatred and treated each other as mortal enemies.

Is the great cause of labor to drift into such a dreadful and miserable strife?

Are all the sacrifices made, to be ruthlessly thrust into the gutter, as the germ to fructify and destroy the vigor, the very life of our cause?

Is organized labor, the only check to rapacious greed and tyranny, the only hope of labor for protection now or liberty for the future, to be engulfed in a tidal wave of expansion madness?

No combination of labor's enemies need cause us the apprehension which this fratricidal strife does in the claims made by unions for the extension of their trade jurisdiction.

There is scarcely an affiliated organization which is not engaged in a dispute with another organization (and in some cases with several organizations) upon the question of jurisdiction. It is not an uncommon occurrence for an organization, and several have done so quite recently, to so change their laws and claims to jurisdiction as to cover trades never contemplated by the organization's officers or members; never comprehended by their title; trades of which there is already in existence a national union. And this without a word of advice, counsel, or warning.

Of course it is evident that in some instances there are two or more organizations which should and could, with advantage, be consolidated or amalgamated into one, and efforts by such organizations should certainly be made, assisted or initiated by the American Federation of Labor, but I submit that it is untenable and intolerable for an organization to attempt to ride rough shod over and trample under foot the rights and jurisdiction of a trade the jurisdiction of which is already covered by an existing organization.

This contention for jurisdiction has grown into such proportions and is fought with such intensity as to arouse the most bitter feuds and trade wars. In many instances employers fairly inclined toward organized labor have been made innocently to suffer from causes entirely beyond their control, and other employers again, have taken advantage of the first inception of the fancy or notion for "expansion" of trade jurisdiction, fanned it into a flame and taking advantage of the excitement and hatred of and war against each other, refused to recognize either organization, pretending to claim it a war among labor organizations with which they do not wish to interfere. On the surface the employers' claim appears tenable, but in their hearts they enjoy the situation by which their pockets are enriched. Nevertheless the employers' contention, in regard to this question can not be disputed. But of the organizations the same can not be said. The interests of the wage-earners of the craft, to promote and protect which the organizations were primarily formed, have no moral or lawful right, from a trade union point of view, to be jeopardized by pursuing a policy in an attempt at trade invasion made without the knowledge or consent of the crafts invaded.

It is not necessary here to particularize. Several instances will of necessity be brought to your attention during this convention, which will demand your serious consideration and action.

Without in any way being desirous of influencing your judgment upon any one of the cases which may claim your attention, it is strongly urged that action be taken by this convention that shall tend to check the indiscriminate attempts made to extend jurisdiction of any organization without the consent of the organization of the trade already in existence.

**COERCION OF DECISIONS ATTEMPTED.**

During the year there was received at the office notices from two national unions to the effect that unless certain decisions were rendered or action taken they would not pay to the American Federation of labor any per capita tax. In other words that unless the Executive Council or your president decided or acted exactly as was demanded by the threatening organizations they would, by refusing to perform their financial obligations, withdraw from the American Federation of Labor. Now, without discussing the merits or otherwise of the claims which either organization has made in the cases referred to, the question resolves itself into this: The organizations in question may be right in their contention, yet they, or either of them, may not have a good claim. The position taken is the same as when an unarmed man is held up—stand and deliver. It is an attempt at unwarrantable coercion. It may be lawful, but it is neither fair or just. It is unfraternal, and, if permitted by silence to go unchecked, must certainly tend to destroy confidence in and respect for our movement and bring about its disintegration.

I therefore recommend that any organization, which shall at any time declare or notify the office of the American Federation of Labor that unless its desires, wishes, or claims are complied with, it will refuse to pay its proper financial obligations to the American Federation of Labor, or that it will withdraw from the American Federation of Labor, that in any such case the officers of the American Federation of Labor shall be prohibited from proceeding further upon the matter involved in any manner whatsoever, and the organization shall be deprived of the right of representation in the convention of the American Federation of Labor until not only its full financial obligations have been performed in accordance with the constitution, but also until it has withdrawn such notice or declaration.

**ORGANIZERS.**

Coincident with the growth and extension of our movement, we have increased the number of both volunteer and salaried organizers, until we now have nearly one thousand holding commissions direct from the American Federation of Labor. I can but reiterate the reports which I have had the honor to submit to you heretofore, to the effect that our volunteer organizers render our movement and cause, incalculable valuable service, and that no men in the rank and file are more self-sacrificing, prompt or more faithful in the great work of upbuilding our organization and spreading the light and gospel of unionism, advocating and defending the cause of the wage-earner. It is peculiarly gratifying that these men give all their time, other than that in which they are employed at their vocations, to the cause of labor and to the cause of human justice, without reward or hope of reward, other than the consciousness of duty well done, to further a principle.

**SALARIED ORGANIZERS.**

We have fifteen salaried organizers, permanently employed and engaged in the work for the year, and thirty-nine others devoting from one month to six months of their entire time. Then again, the expenses incurred by volunteer organizers are also defrayed from the funds of the American Federation of Labor. I have endeavored to have the organizers devote their energies in the sections of the country best calculated to accomplish the greatest results for our fellow-workers.

Complying with instructions, organizers have been placed in the West, the South and the Middle States, as well as other portions of the country. Your attention is called to the table in the Secretary's report.

The expense incurred for organizing was as follows:

Salaried organizers.....	\$24,950 30
Volunteer organizers, expenses paid.....	3,235 81
Organizing literature.....	1,031 64
Clerical and stenographic help (approximately).....	3,000 00
Postage and expressage (approximately) .....	1,500 00
Executive Council, Pacific Coast organizing tour (approximately)...	2,500 00
Total.....	\$36,217 75

This does not include the expenses incurred by your officers upon special organizing trips in the interests of the movement.

Nor does it include the expenses of our legislative committee for salary and printing amounting to \$4,861.68.

Neither does this take into account that effective organizer, the *American Federationist*.

Notwithstanding that we have been in a position to make large expenditures for organizing purposes, we had a number of our fellow-workers, able and competent to perform the work, asking to be appointed as special or general organizers on salary, and my only regret has been that I have been unable to avail the Federation of the splendid services which these men could render.

Frequently, organizers of national and international unions are in the same place or traverse the same course in each other's wake, while other centers receive too little attention. To obviate this, efforts are under way by which a better plan is being formulated for co-operative effort with the organizers of our affiliated organizations, which no doubt will yield much better results than have been achieved in the past.

Our funds have increased within the past few months and since then ten additional permanent organizers have been appointed. There is no money which we can expend with greater advantage than that for organizing, for, after all said and done, organization is the mainspring of whatever progress and advancement we make. It is that desideratum that compels the respect even from the unwilling. The slogan, "Grit your teeth and organize," is as potent and necessary now as at any time in the past.

#### LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOR.

I beg to submit to your consideration the various subjects which have been under consideration by the Federal Congress affecting the interests of labor. It is suggested in connection with this subject that the several reports of the legislative committee, editorials, and letters published in the *American Federationist* from January to August, inclusive, be consulted.

#### EIGHT-HOUR WORK-DAY, LAW AND RULE.

The bill, commonly known as the eight-hour bill, that is, the extension of the present eight-hour law so as to apply to workmen employed by contractors and subcontractors on work done for or on behalf of the federal government, was introduced by Hon. J. J. Gardner of New Jersey, and a number of hearings before the Committee of Labor of the House were had. Under suspension of the rules the bill passed the House by an almost unanimous vote. The bill was then taken up by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, and a number of hearings had thereon. At the outset of the hearings, the chairman of the committee assured us that a report upon the bill was positively to be made to the Senate and action thereon pressed to a conclusion.

In connection with this bill a new source of opposition has manifested itself from the National Association of Manufacturers which met at Indianapolis in the early part of the year. Recently the president of that association issued a most virulent denunciation of the bill and all those who stand sponsor for it, and incidentally issued an "appeal" for at least \$50 from each member to "place it where it would do the most good" in order to secure the defeat of the bill.

It is an interesting fact that there are quite a number of employers who have agreements with organized labor providing for the eight-hour work-day, who are known to be friendly disposed toward organized labor, and who are members of the National Association of Manufacturers, which has declared against our eight-hour bill. From several of these we have received letters disavowing their antagonism to our bill. There are still others from whom we have not heard upon the subject. We should know how they actually stand upon this question. They ought not to be permitted to pose as friendly to organized labor and at the same time give their aid and encouragement to a movement opposing a beneficent measure to which organized labor is committed.

As a matter of fact there are but few members of that association who would be affected by the law being enacted. They realize, however, that with the enactment of our eight-hour law, its influence would be to extend and more generally apply the eight-hour work-day to all labor in our own and in all other countries.

The philosophy, as well as the stern necessity, for a reduction in the hours of daily labor, is underestimated and too little understood. There are some who believe, or pretend to believe, that a reduction in the hours of labor carries with it a curtailment of production, when, as a matter of fact, every reduction in the hours of labor that has occurred in industry has been followed by a vast increase in production. New machinery, new tools of labor, the further division and sub-division of labor, have invariably followed, while at the same time increased leisure and opportunity of the workers have made them larger consumers and users of productive labor, giving to industry and commerce an impetus obtainable by no other means. No country is so potent in satisfying the wants of its own people, nor so successful in securing foreign markets as those countries in which the hours of labor of the working people are lowest.

A reduction in the hours of labor develops more highly the physical and mental activity of the men of labor as well as the men of enterprise, and leads to the triumph of the world, lifting up all to a higher civilization.

It is, therefore, with the strongest convictions I urge upon our own fellow-workers unremitting efforts to secure the enactment of our eight-hour bill, and upon all wage-earners of our country to devote the largest part of their efforts, individually and collectively, to secure a reduction in the hours of labor, and to make it their first demand in all trade agreements with employers.

I recommend that the appointment of a special committee be authorized by this convention to take the subject-matter of inaugurating the eight-hour work-day generally for all wage-earners into consideration, and to report a plan of action to this convention several days before its adjournment.

#### ANTI-INJUNCTION BILL.

The bill commonly known as the Anti-Injunction Bill, drafted by our attorneys, approved by the American Federation of Labor, and introduced at our request, was passed by the House of Representatives in its original form. The Senate Judiciary Committee first reported the bill in like manner, but subsequently offered such amendments as would actually for the first time in our statute law, provide in specific terms for, and authorize the issuance of, injunctions in trade disputes. Of course, we opposed this amendment, which converted an anti-injunction bill into a pro-injunction bill. This bill will again be considered by the coming session of Congress, since its position (as having passed the House) is retained.

I recommend that our legislative committee and officers be directed to continue their efforts to secure the passage of the bill in its original form as passed by the House, and to oppose any amendment calculated to impair the fundamentally lawful action of the organized workers in their efforts to secure improved conditions.

We reiterate our position that organized labor seeks no immunity from the law, for violations committed by any one of its members; but it insists that that which is lawful when done by other persons shall not be regarded as unlawful when done by wage-earners either as individuals or in association.

We demand, too, that the common law practice shall apply to wage-earners as well as to all others; that is, that no injunction shall be issued wherever there is another remedy provided by law.

Our fellow-workers or our movement are not law-breakers; but if anyone be guilty of a crime the laws of our country and the laws of the states have provisions for his apprehension, trial, and, if convicted, punishment.

There never yet has been issued an injunction prohibiting a crime. The issuance of injunctions in labor disputes is specially resorted to devised and to accomplish that for which there is no law, to prevent the doing of that which is no crime, which is not illegal or unlawful, and for the only purpose of interfering with the wage-earners exercising their full legal and moral rights in preventing deterioration or securing their material, economic and social advancement.

We have been assisted very efficiently in our effort to secure the passage of an effective anti-injunction bill by Mr. Fuller, the legislative committeeman from the Railroad Brotherhoods.

Through our official magazine, the *American Federationist*, I have called attention to the fact that perhaps the most effective answer which could be interposed to injunctions issued to restrain organized labor from issuing circulars in regard to the "boycott," is the constitutional guarantee of the right of Free Press and Free Speech.

If a circular of the character referred to, or a speaker, mis-states the facts to a man's injury and involves libel, the law affords ample remedy, but in that case the offense is in the libel, not in the "boycott." It is, therefore, strongly urged that where no mis-statements of fact, libelous in character, are alleged, the right of free speech be interposed as an answer to all injunctions of this kind.

A free press does not simply consist in according that freedom to newspapers, but equally to pamphlets and circulars, through which means most controversial questions were discussed, before the era of our modern newspapers, and for which the right of "free press" was secured.

#### NEW INJUNCTION FEATURE.

For the purpose of evading the decisions of the courts in some of our states favorable to labor's contentions, several corporations have in the past few years instituted perfunctory branch establishments in other states where legislative or judicial action has been less favorable or progressive, and have resorted to the federal courts for injunctions against organized labor. This condition led to a correspondence with our friend and attorney at law, Henry Cohen, of Colorado, who associated with himself J. J. Sullivan, and they suggest a federal law which I commend to your favorable consideration, the provisions of that law to be declaratory, "that corporations shall not be deemed citizens of the state of their creation, and when they come into the federal courts, claiming the right to have their cause adjudicated by that tribunal on the ground of diverse citizenship, that this allegation may be denied by the opposite party, and all

proceedings shall be immediately stayed and the issue presented shall be first tried, and if any of the members of the corporation are citizens of the same state as the opposing party, the court shall refuse to take jurisdiction in the case."

The brief of attorneys Cohen and Sullivan is made an appendix to this report.

#### CONVICT LABOR BILL.

Hon. John J. Gardner, of New Jersey, introduced in the House the Prison Labor bill, drafted by the Industrial Commission, which bill in the previous Congress had been referred to the Committee on Labor and reported favorably to, and passed by, the House. In this Congress, the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee, from whence no report has thus far been made. The bill in substance gives authority to the states which have protective laws against the competition of convict labor with the labor of the free citizens, to enact laws prohibiting the entrance into that state of any article the product of convict labor. A similar bill to the one referred to was also introduced by Mr. Slayden, of Texas, which was also referred to the Judiciary Committee.

In view of the reference to this committee, it may be more difficult to secure favorable action thereon. In the event of that opinion proving accurate, it is suggested that authority be given for the drafting and introduction of a bill drawn upon different lines.

There is no desire on our part that convicts shall be maintained in idleness, but their labor should not be permitted to compete in the markets with labor of free workmen. A contractor having the unfair advantage of convict labor, sending his circular or his salesmen into the markets, setting a figure for the product from 30 to 50 per cent lower than that of employers of free men, often forces down the standard price of the article, and inasmuch as the difference consists in the wages paid to free workmen and the price paid the state for the convict's labor, the evil result is felt both by the workers and fair employers.

In such states where protective legislation has been secured, they should at least have the advantage of their own enlightenment and foresight. If the legislation we seek is enacted, the people of such states which did not protect themselves would be compelled to purchase the product of the labor of their own convicts, and this would soon bring them to a realization of their own remissness, and apply the remedy which has been in force principally in New York and Pennsylvania. It is true, that labor is very generally employed at this time, and this competition is not so keenly felt; but we have had the experience of its dire influence in the past, and we should, during our present industrial activity, protect ourselves against a recurrence of this evil.

#### CHINESE EXCLUSION.

At the opening of Congress a number of bills were introduced for Chinese exclusion, not one of which was an effective measure. They took no cognizance of the changed conditions consequent upon the possession of Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. Inasmuch as new legislation was necessary so that the people of these possessions might have an opportunity of development as well as protection from Chinese, and also the fact that we ought to protect our people from the Chinese coming to these islands and from thence to the mainland of the United States, it was determined by all those who earnestly favored effective Chinese exclusion that a bill upon these lines should be drawn, presented and enacted.

It is unnecessary to dwell at length upon the history of the effort to secure the passage of this bill, or the law as it finally was enacted; but it was clearly evident that there was some ulterior purpose by those in control of the legislation in Congress that the law as passed should not be an entirely satisfactory one to labor.

The lessons of history in dealing with the Chinese problem, both in this country and its insular possessions, before they became such, have been disregarded. Already we hear interested parties endeavoring to test the temper of our people by advocating the admission of Chinese to our insular possessions.

The law contains a declaration that its operations shall be effective "so far as the same are not inconsistent with treaty obligations;" and inasmuch as the treaty obligations with both Great Britain and the Republic of Mexico contain the "most favored nation" clause, these treaties undoubtedly grant to the subjects of the one and the citizens of the other, whether Britons, Mexicans, or Chinese, the absolute right to enter our country and its possessions at will.

This opinion is based not only on a study of the provisions of the law, but it also is the opinion of the American Federation of Labor counsel. If this view of the law be correct, Chinese coming by way of any British possessions or from Mexico can enter the United States freely, and remain here.

Information reaches me to the effect that the United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, General Burnett, has recently stated that this opinion is perfectly sound and unanswerable.

Some months ago the English vessel, the Galaic, transferred a crew of 300 Chinese to the

steamship Korea, flying the American flag. This crew had been shipped at Hong-Kong on its vessel, the City of Peking, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, an American corporation, with headquarters at San Francisco. This vessel became disabled in Japanese waters, and was towed to the Japanese port Kobe, where the Chinese crew boarded the English steamer Galaic, which brought them to this country for the purpose of being employed as a crew on board the Korea. Against this violation of the laws of our country the International Seamen's Union entered its protest, which, nevertheless, was overruled by the Attorney General; and the Chinese, imported apparently for that purpose, were allowed to become the crew of the American vessel at an American port.

Since the announcement of the Attorney General's opinion in the case, the Seamen's Union has asked permission through its counsel to make a test case of the general question involved. This the department, through its Assistant Attorney General, Mr. Hoyt, has thus far refused. A copy of the letter containing the refusal is appended to this report.

It has been intimated that the Assistant Attorney General rendered his opinion in the case where insufficient information was imparted, and that as a "general proposition" the same opinion may not prevail.

In reviewing the entire subject it is clear to my mind and is the opinion of all competent to speak, who are in sympathy with the purpose of effective Chinese exclusion:

That Chinese subjects of Great Britain or citizens of the Republic of Mexico (and perhaps those who may pretend to be the subjects or citizens of either) may come to the United States at will; that the courts will so hold should a test case be made.

That Chinese can be excluded only by sympathetic administrative action of the federal authorities.

That the entire question should be re-opened by Congress, and an effective, comprehensive law enacted.

Senator Turner, of Washington, has introduced a bill repealing the following clause of the Chinese exclusion bill: "So far as the same are not inconsistent with treaty obligations, until otherwise provided by law."

In reopening the subject we should endeavor to secure the enactment of that bill.

#### IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION.

A number of hearings were had upon a bill introduced in Congress providing that no adult immigrant shall be admitted to our country until he has acquired the first rudiments of an education. Such a bill was declared for in the Nashville Convention of the American Federation of Labor. A similar bill was passed by Congress in 1897, but failed of passage by reason of President Cleveland's veto.

It was a time of increasing industrial activity. The number of the unemployed was less than it had been for some years before, and our fellow wage-earners had a less keen sense of the effects of admitting immigrants, without discrimination. The need of pressing the immigration question was, therefore, less sharply felt.

Under these circumstances, the time did not seem opportune, until last winter, for giving effect to the resolution of the Nashville convention. At the last session of Congress, however, a bill was introduced, which was intended to take the place of the whole body of existing immigration laws, and to fix the character of our legislation on the subject for a period of years. It seemed to me that such an occasion should not be allowed to pass without introducing some further regulation, designed to raise the standard of intelligence for persons who come to our country.

With this end in view, I interested myself in securing the embodiment in the pending bill of a moderate educational test—a mere provision that adult immigrants must be able, before landing, to read, in some language, the Constitution of the United States. Exception is made of wives, of children under 18, and of parents over 50. All these, though unable to read, may be brought in, under the proposed law, by the heads of their families.

This regulation will exclude hardly any of the natives of Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, France, or Scandinavia. It will exclude only a small proportion of our immigrants from North Italy. It will shut out a considerable number of South Italians and of Slavs and others equally or more undesirable and injurious.

A provision of this kind will be beneficial to the more desirable classes of immigrants, as well as to ourselves. It is good for them, no less than for us, to diminish the number of that class which by reason of its lack of intelligence, is slowest to appreciate the value of organization, and furnishes the easiest victims of the padrones and the unscrupulous employer. It is good for them, as well as for us, to raise the average intelligence of the citizens of the Republic. It is good to spur them to attain for themselves that measure of intelligence which we regard as indispensable to an American citizen. Every man who is worthy of American citizenship can, if he will, obtain the small measure of education which it is proposed to require; and it is better for him, as well as the

country which he seeks to enter, that he should be compelled to get it. And even the countries from which the immigrants come may be spurred, by the standard which we set up, to provide better facilities for the education of their people, to the profit of those who remain at home, as well as of those who come to us.

The House of Representatives approved, by a practically unanimous vote, the policy which I have outlined. I may add that a letter from the President of the American Federation of Labor, which was read on the floor of the House, had no small part, as I am informed by members, in determining the unanimity of the vote.

#### AN OPPOSITION BILL.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Allen, of Maine, in the House, the objective point of which was to revive the provisions of the Revised Statutes, which were repealed in the Fifty-fifth Congress. The purpose of the bill is to deny the right of seamen to quit their employment even when a vessel is in safe harbor. It grants to the employer the right and power for the arrest, with or without warrant, of the seaman, and to compel his return to his master, compelling the man to labor. It is true that the bill in question is thought to apply to seamen only, yet in view of the decision rendered by the United States Supreme Court in the Arrago case, it would not require much stretch of interpretation or action so as to cover workers in other occupations. Through the action and alertness of our legislative committee, the bill has not been reported, and it is confidently anticipated that it has received its legislative quietus, at least, for this Congress.

#### CIVILIAN MUSICIANS' PROTECTION.

Mr. Barthold of Missouri introduced in the House a joint resolution prohibiting the musicians in the military or naval service of the United States from competing with civilian musicians. The reasons for this resolution have been frequently discussed and declared for by the American Federation of Labor, and therefore need no comment at my hands, other than to state that inasmuch as the musicians in the military and naval services are paid salaries raised from the taxation of the people, they should have no right to enter into competition for employment with civilian musicians. It is not difficult to apprehend that enlisted musicians not only can afford to offer their services for private non-governmental functions at a lower wage-scale than civilian musicians who have their work or profession and private enterprise entirely to depend upon, and that for this reason the enlisted musicians usually have the preference of employment while at the same time forcing down the standard of wages. The resolution was reported favorably to the House, but we were unable to secure consideration at the last session of Congress.

#### THE CRIME OF CHILD LABOR.

In the campaign for laws prohibiting the exploitation of the labor of children, I am pleased to report that the legislature of Kentucky passed an effective measure. We have had representatives in nearly every state in which no law of this character obtained. Both by their work and that of our organizers and officers, a sentiment of the people has been aroused that bids fair to result in the adoption at no distant day of such beneficent measures in all the states of the union.

The evil of child labor has been widely discussed, due to an investigation and exposure of the awful conditions obtaining in several of the southern states.

In our day of highly developed machinery and the great propelling forces whereby the productivity of labor has so vastly increased, there is neither necessity nor excuse for this crime against the young and innocent children.

It is not my purpose, either now or at any other time, to discuss the race problem; but it may not be amiss to call attention to an event in connection therewith, and to draw from it the lesson it teaches. Several of the southern states have practically disfranchised the negro by prescribing an educational qualification and test. The fact is that a large part of the negroes of the South are making every effort to secure an education for their children. On the other hand, the children employed in the mills are white. They are being physically and mentally dwarfed; they have not the time, opportunity, or physical ability to attain an education of the most elementary character; and unless the relief we demand shall be accorded by the legislatures of the southern states, the people thereof may find themselves in the position of having missed their mark, for the disfranchised will be the immense number of the white men of the future. Child labor is a menace to our civilization, involving as it does the deterioration of our race.

While we shall prosecute the campaign in all the states lacking in child labor laws, special attention should be given to the state of Alabama, for the reason that its legislature meets but once in four years.

#### PERSISTENCE WINS.

We should not relax our efforts on behalf of the bills in the interests of labor notwithstanding the suspicion which events have fairly well sustained that those responsible for federal legislation in Congress have not been either fair or just to labor.



Though relinquishing not one jot of our work on every field of action to protect and promote the interests of our fellow-workers, we should constantly press our claims for justice and larger liberty of action upon the law-making power of our federal, state, and municipal governments.

In this, as well as in all other efforts of life, persistence wins. It compels more thoughtful consideration on the part of our people as well as upon our congressional and legislative representatives, or perhaps more often our mal-representatives, and thus by iteration and reiteration we will arouse a clearer and healthier public opinion, and by organizing the yet unorganized, more largely constitute in ourselves that public opinion. And then always standing for the right, the law-makers may then find it "practical," and a higher order of statesmanship, to yield the demands and claims which organized labor makes for a higher humanity upon society in the name and in the interests of the whole people.

#### THE PRESIDENT AND LABOR.

In a recent address delivered by President Roosevelt he publicly proclaimed his conviction in favor of wage-earners organizing for their mutual and common protection, and this has been verified by his action as well as in personal conversation. Certainly, when the President of the United States will give his adhesion to the necessity as well as the wisdom of the wage-earners organizing, it should be not only a convincing factor with the yet unorganized, but should disarm or put a quietus upon narrow-minded, short-sighted and prejudiced employers.

It is very gratifying to find the President of the United States in his last message devoting a considerable portion thereof to questions affecting industry and of benefit to the wage-earners. The following excerpts from President Roosevelt's message to Congress are of interest and are therefore quoted:

" . . . Labor . . . should also be protected so far as it is possible from the presence in this country of any laborers brought over by contract, or of those who, coming freely, yet represent a standard of living so depressed that they can undersell our men in the labor market and drive them to a lower level. I regard it as necessary with this end in view, to re-enact immediately the law excluding Chinese laborers and strengthen it wherever necessary in order to make its enforcement entirely effective.

The National Government should demand the highest quality of service from its employes, and in return it should be a good employer. If possible, legislation should be passed, in connection with the Interstate Commerce Law, which will render effective the efforts of different states to do away with the competition of convict contract labor in the open labor market. So far as practicable under the conditions of Government work, provision should be made to render the enforcement of the eight-hour law easy and certain. In all industries carried on directly or indirectly for the United States Government women and children should be protected from excessive hours of labor, from night work, and from work under unsanitary conditions. The Government should provide in its contracts that all work should be done under "fair" conditions, and in addition to setting a high standard should uphold it by proper inspection, extending, if necessary, to the sub-contractors. The Government should forbid all night work for women and children, as well as excessive overtime. For the District of Columbia a good factory law should be passed; and, as a powerful indirect aid to such laws, provision should be made to turn the inhabited alleys, the existence of which is a reproach to our capital city, into minor streets, where the inhabitants can live under conditions favorable to health and morals.

American wage-workers work with their heads as well as their hands. Moreover, they take a keen pride in what they are doing; so that, independent of the reward, they wish to turn out a perfect job. This is the great secret of our success in competition with the labor of foreign countries.

The most vital problem with which this country, and for that matter the whole civilized world, has to deal, is the problem which has for one side the betterment of social conditions, moral and physical, in large cities, and for another side the effort to deal with that tangle of far-reaching questions which we group together when we speak of "labor." The chief factor in the success of each man—wage-worker, farmer, and capitalist alike—must ever be the sum total of his own individual qualities and abilities. Second only to this comes the power of acting in combination or association with others. Very great good has been and will be accomplished by associations or unions of wage-workers when managed with forethought, and when they combine insistence upon their own rights with law-abiding respect for the rights of others. The display of these qualities in such bodies is a duty to the nation no less than to the associations themselves. Finally, there must also in many cases be action by the Government in order to safeguard the rights and interests of all. Under our Constitution there is much more scope for such action by the state and the municipality than by the nation. But on points such as those touched on above the National Government can act.

When all is said and done, the rule of brotherhood remains as the indispensable prerequisite to success in the kind of national life for which we strive. Each man must work for himself, and unless he so works no outside help can avail him; but each man must remember also that he is indeed his brother's keeper, and that while no man who refuses to walk can be carried with advantage to himself or anyone else, yet that each at times stumbles or halts, that each at times needs to have a helping hand outstretched to him. To be permanently effected, aid must always take the form of helping a man to help himself; and we can all best help ourselves by joining together in the work that is of common interest to all.

Our present immigration laws are unsatisfactory. We need every honest and efficient immigrant fitted to become an American citizen, every immigrant who comes here to stay, who brings here a strong body, a stout heart, a good head, and a resolute purpose to do his duty well in every way and to bring up his children as law abiding and God-fearing members of the community. But there should be a comprehensive law enacted with the object of working a three-fold improvement over our present system. First, we should aim to exclude absolutely not only all persons who are known to be believers in anarchistic principles or members of anarchistic societies, but also all

persons who are of a low moral tendency or of unsavory reputation. This means that we should require a more thorough system of inspection abroad and a more rigid system of examination at our immigration ports, the former being especially necessary.

Finally, all persons should be excluded who are below a certain standard of economic fitness to enter our industrial field as competitors with American labor. There should be proper proof of personal capacity to earn an American living and enough money to insure a decent start under American conditions. This would stop the influx of cheap labor."

#### AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

Our official monthly magazine, the *American Federationist*, should be a source of pride to every trade unionist, as it has become regarded by all students and thinkers, as well as the active participants in our movement, as the text-book of the trade union movement, the movement of the wage-earners, as it is and aspires to become. No magazine in the world can truly boast of as large and as comprehensive a list of noted writers and contributors on economic subjects. Nowhere is published, other than in the *American Federationist*, so complete, reliable, and new facts gathered from every field of industry. It is a perfect reflex of labor's doings, freshly culled by those most active participants in the doing.

During the past year its columns have contained symposiums on the great economic questions of the day, the histories of the formation, growth, and work of the trade union movement in our country, the purposes for which our movement stands, and the means to be employed to accomplish them.

It has a number of European correspondents, giving a résumé of the movements in their respective countries. It publishes the actions of your officers, statistical information and the state of employment, circulars of an important character, and financial statements.

I have endeavored to have the columns of the *American Federationist* a free and open forum for those who had something to say regardless of the shade or color of their opinion.

Editorially, I have endeavored at all times to espouse the cause of the wage-earners, defending them from foul aspersions or attacks, whether open or covert, and to present to the world the best thought of which I was capable, constantly pressing home upon all, the claims which the toilers make upon modern society for a higher and a better life.

While not expecting to please all, and having no such purpose, yet were I to attempt to publish all the encomiums of praise and commendations for the contents and make-up of the *American Federationist* there would be little room in its columns for aught else. A few commendations have recently been published in one issue, to which your attention is respectfully commended.

There is evidently a misapprehension among some to the effect that the *American Federationist* is a source of expense to the American Federation of Labor. This is wide of the mark. You will have observed that both in quantity and quality of matter it has become enlarged; that under new arrangements a generally splendid clientele of advertisements have been secured. These have necessarily involved expenditure to secure. These expenditures are met immediately, while advertisers usually meet their obligations some considerable time after the appearance of their business announcements. The sums due the *American Federationist* from this source and from responsible concerns will fully cover any apparent deficit against it.

Together with this must be taken into account the fact that we publish monthly the financial statement of the American Federation of Labor, the official unfair list, the roster of charters issued, the official chart, official circulars, and the proceedings of the Executive Council meetings when held, as well as the reports of the legislative committee. This does not take into consideration the reports of officers and organizers which usually occupy more than twenty pages in addition.

The following matter printed and published in the *American Federationist* is an expense incurred for which no accounting is made, and hence charged to the debit side of the magazine. This matter would otherwise have to be printed, mailed and postage paid:

	Pages.
Financial statement (for which price and a half composition is paid).....	324
Executive Council minutes.....	60
Unfair list.....	76
Circulars.....	20
General officials and labels.....	67
<b>Total pages.....</b>	<b>547</b>

In addition must be taken into account the fact that a copy of the *American Federationist* is mailed free each month to the officer of every affiliated organization, and to each organizer of the American Federation of Labor, for which no accounting is made, and which is charged to the debit side.

I am confident that notwithstanding this heavy expense which the *American Federationist* bears to its debit, it will at an early day show a balance on the right side. The main purpose, however, which we should have in view is continually to improve its character and make-up so that

it may more thoroughly become recognized, what it already is, pre-eminently the economic magazine of our country.

#### CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, permit me to assure you that I am conscious that this report is incomplete; that it cannot by any means convey more than a few essential features. However, the subjects to which I have referred should, I believe, receive your very serious consideration, anticipating and hoping that the course I have pursued in regard to them, and the comments which I make upon them, may commend themselves to your favorable consideration and approval.

In my life there has not been, and there is not now, any other purpose than to serve the cause of labor faithfully and well, or rather to the fullest extent of whatever ability of which I may be possessed.

With keen appreciation and grateful acknowledgment for the co-operation, advice and sympathy of my fellow trade unionists, both in office and in the ranks, I submit this report to you with gratitude for the confidence reposed in me. The respect of which I have been the recipient at the hands of my fellow-tollers, has sunk deep into my heart, and left its impress in my entire being, character and make-up; the respect which I pray may continue until—aye even after—death.

Fraternally yours.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

*President, American Federation of Labor.*

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#### APPENDIX I.

The formation of corporations, or artificial persons as they are called in law, by which a number of people secure certain privileges and immunities, has always been a subject of the greatest importance. The growth of great industrial combinations began after the Civil war. Many of these have, in the last ten years not only the growth of accretion, but new corporations have been formed out of a number of old ones, thus making their power something to be feared. Among the privileges enjoyed by them, is one that owes its existence to a rule of construction adopted by the United States Supreme Court in 1844, and which has been followed since then.

According to this rule a corporation is conclusively presumed to be a citizen of the state in which it was organized and no evidence will be admitted to contradict this presumption. Under this rule a corporation whose members and property are in New York state, can organize in New Jersey, and maintain a nominal office in the state of New Jersey, and the corporation is then deemed to be a citizen of New Jersey, and therefore a foreign citizen of New York. Under section 2 of article 3 of the Constitution of the United States, the authority of the United States courts is extended, to controversies "between citizens of different states."

Before 1844 the fiction that a corporation was a citizen had not been invented; the jurisdiction of the Federal courts depended on whether any members of the corporation were citizens of the same state as the opposite party; and this distinction, which was considered good law in the day of the Great Chief Justice Marshall, was changed to meet what was supposed to be necessary to encourage the growth of railroad corporations that were then in need of being pampered. The rule, once established, is still adhered to, notwithstanding that the reason for such rule, if there ever was a reason for it, has long ceased to exist. The Supreme Court of the United States has repeatedly held that corporations are not citizens within the meaning of certain articles of the Constitution, yet it declares them to be citizens under the above section.

Suppose a corporation doing business in New York, far away from where the federal court sits, is sued in the state court by one of its employes who has been injured in its employ, the corporation can, for the asking, remove the case a hundred miles away or more to the federal court, and if the employe is too poor to follow up the case, he can get no redress. This also does away with the old common law right of a trial by a jury of the vicinage. If the corporation is the plaintiff it can sue in the state court or federal court, as it pleases; it has its choice of the two tribunals and can select either, whereas the natural citizen can not.

The taking a case to the federal court in the first instance, or removing it to one after it has been begun in a state court is a valuable privilege when we remember that federal judges are appointed for life and are not amenable nor responsible to growing or progressive public sentiment which has its rise in new conditions or in new conceptions of justice.

In Colorado three years ago a supreme judge decided the state 8-hour law unconstitutional and his party dared not even renominate him when his term expired a year after. Had this judge been appointed for life perhaps half a generation would be the wait before another could be selected. The power of removing federal judges not being with the people is apt to make that bench one less impressionable to progressive influences.

In a number of instances since the very favorable stand taken by the highest courts in New York and Missouri regarding boycotting and picketing, business firms in those states have organ-

ized themselves into corporations and filed their papers in other states and then have gone into the federal court of their district and asked for injunctions against labor organizations. These cases are now pending, and we may look for an increasing number of these "tramp" corporations in the near future.

While the general rule of law is that federal courts shall follow the decisions of the highest court in the state in which they sit, yet they are not compelled to when only a few states lay down such a rule and the majority do not, and when the question involved is one of general law. So we see the great range of power the federal court has, notwithstanding its duty to follow state adjudications.

On the equity side, the federal courts are not at all bound by state decisions, and the great discretion of the chancellor, as the equity judge is called, gives him an amount of power which has grown apace since the equitable remedy of injunctions has been applied in labor disputes, an application of which the old lord chancellors never even dreamed.

It is natural for authority to add to itself, and a federal judge keeping in mind that his court is one of co-ordinate jurisdiction with the state courts, resents decisions of a co-ordinate court that are binding on him, so if there is any opportunity to do so at all he would rather ignore them. This feeling is all the more intense when the judges of the highest state court are younger men than himself, as often happens, and simply hold office for a term, which is nearly always the case, while he is appointed for life.

To change this we suggest a federal law declaring that corporations shall not be deemed citizens of the states of their creation, and when they come into the federal court claiming the right to have their cause adjudicated by that tribunal on the ground of diverse citizenship, that this allegation may be denied by the opposite party, and all proceedings shall be immediately stayed and the issue presented shall be first tried, and if any of the members of the corporation are citizens of the same state as the opposing party, the court shall refuse to take jurisdiction in the case.

DENVER, COLORADO, October, 1902.

(Signed) HENRY COHEN,  
J. J. SULLIVAN,  
*Attorneys at Law.*

## APPENDIX II.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 27, 1902.*

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY:

SIR: Replying to your letter of September 25, inclosing a petition from the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, I have the honor to say that this petition informs the President of the union's conviction that the recent ruling of the Attorney General respecting the Chinese crew of the Pacific Mail Steamship, the "Korea," was erroneous, and requests the President to instruct the Attorney General's office or the United States Attorney at San Francisco to allow the questions to be settled in court by the arrest of some member or members of the Chinese crew of a vessel making regular trips between the port of San Francisco and China, and so to lead to a judicial determination of the question presented.

I understand that under the law and the unvarying practice of the Treasury Department for many years alien crews may be shipped at a foreign port for a round trip on a vessel, even of the United States, from that port to this country and return. I do not think, therefore, that the general question ought to be thus tested in the courts, because the Government agrees entirely with the view of the law stated, and it would be both idle and inconsistent for the Government to take into the courts a matter appearing so clearly within a rule or construction well established in its own practice.

As to the unusual and fortuitous circumstances which distinguish the case of the "Korea's" crew, it is evident, from my opinion referred to, that this department does not look upon that case as a controlling precedent. It may be that under such circumstances, if occurring again, and because the abstract questions might be considered close and doubtful, the Government should permit such a case to go into the courts notwithstanding the executive ruling. It seems to me that it is unnecessary to consider the advisability or propriety of that course until such a case shall arise again.

For the reasons thus indicated, I have the honor to say that I do not deem it necessary or appropriate for me to reply to the said petition, and, so to speak, enter into an argument with the petitioners to vindicate my previous ruling.

Respectfully,

(Signed) H. M. HOYT,  
*Acting Attorney-General.*

The report was enthusiastically received by the delegates, and on motion was referred to the Committee on President's Report.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

FELLOW-WORKMEN: I have the honor to submit to you report for receipts and expenditures for the past eleven months, beginning November 1, 1901, and ending September 30, 1902.

The marked increase in the amount received from per capita tax is encouraging. It is an indication of a rapid and substantial growth in membership. The receipts from per capita tax are \$79,113.12, a gain of \$24,010.60 over that received during the twelve months of last year. Receipts from supplies show an increase of \$8,196.41. Amount received from the *American Federationist* shows an increase of \$6,672.48. The total income was \$144,498.21, divided as follows: Per capita tax, \$79,113.12; supplies, \$25,884.29; *American Federationist*, \$17,170.70; defense fund, \$20,423; assessments, \$1,907.10. The expenses were \$119,086.74, being \$25,411.47 less than receipts.

The following is a report of receipts and expenses for the eleven months which have been published in detail in the *American Federationist*, and a copy forwarded to each union:

## RECEIPTS.

	Per Capita Tax.	Supplies.	American Federationist.	Cigarmakers' Assessment.	Machinists' Assessment.	Defense fund.
November.....	\$9,905 33	\$1,317 71	\$1,650 15	\$0 74	\$809 84	.....
December.....	2,599 14	1,259 70	442 00	.....	979 06	.....
January.....	3,936 16	1,965 66	687 70	2 80	24 15	.....
February.....	5,982 50	1,699 92	1,033 02	80	21 40	\$544 35
March.....	5,123 85	2,902 06	487 25	.....	2 81	1,509 70
April.....	9,220 85	2,941 18	1,435 91	.....	13 15	2,338 55
May.....	6,122 36	2,976 32	751 66	.....	12 85	2,641 30
June.....	7,386 04	3,559 44	789 84	.....	2 90	2,738 40
July.....	7,249 36	2,275 48	1,374 07	.....	15 95	3,393 55
August.....	8,698 30	2,488 50	986 38	.....	4 80	3,552 15
September.....	12,889 23	2,498 32	7,532 12	.....	15 85	3,905 00
Totals.....	\$79,113 12	\$25,884 29	\$17,170 70	\$4 34	\$1,902 76	\$20,423 00

## EXPENSES.

	General.	Federationist.	Machinists' Assessment.
November.....	\$8,120 62	\$3,076 58	\$1,750 00
December.....	7,329 73	306 35	1,445 85
January.....	7,335 12	371 49	10 00
February.....	8,716 08	1,056 18	.....
March.....	8,467 24	2,907 87	.....
April.....	8,525 08	3,989 20	.....
May.....	6,961 62	2,748 91	.....
June.....	10,435 93	2,382 30	.....
July.....	7,890 97	2,542 95	.....
August.....	9,263 73	3,517 29	.....
September.....	7,428 31	2,507 34	.....
Totals.....	\$90,474 43	\$25,406 46	\$3,205 85

## REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

## RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand November 1, 1901.....	\$8,814 26
Per capita tax.....	79,113 12
Supplies.....	25,884 29
<i>American Federationist</i> .....	17,170 70
Cigarmakers' assessment.....	4 34
Machinists' assessment.....	1,902 76
Defense fund.....	20,423 00
	\$153,312 47
EXPENSES.	
General.....	\$90,474 43
<i>American Federationist</i> .....	25,406 46
Machinists' assessment.....	3,205 85
	\$119,086 74
Balance on hand, October 1, 1902.....	\$34,225 73
In General Fund October 1, 1902.....	\$13,802 73
In Defense Fund for Trade and Federal Labor Unions October 1, 1902.....	20,423 00
	\$34,225 73

Following is the grouping, as near as possible, under their several heads of the detailed monthly expenses:

Appropriations:	
Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union.....	\$100 00
Broommakers' International.....	150 00
Scranton Street Railway Employees.....	250 00
M. D. Flaherty, funeral expenses.....	270 00
Federal Labor Union No. 7295.....	90 00
Coopers' International Union.....	250 00
Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.....	300 00
George Chance Memorial Fund.....	100 00
Amalgamated Leather Workers.....	50 00
International Association of Glass Workers, for organizing expenses.....	100 00
For relief of Federal Labor Unions of Rockwood and Cardiff, Tenn.....	176 54
Legal services for Santiago Iglesias.....	100 00
Protested check, Riggs National Bank.....	15 60
Refund for amount forwarded by Bookbinders in excess of amount due on per capita tax, and credited.....	20 00
Per capita tax forwarded to Furnace Workers' International from Furnace Workers Nos. 8872 and 9367.....	8 20
Refund for charter fees, supplies returned and of custom duties.....	162 58
Protested check and fee, Riggs National Bank.....	17 08
Ball cabled to Porto Rico for Santiago Iglesias.....	500 00
Premium on Secretary's bond.....	20 00
Premium on Treasurer's bond.....	75 00
For check of J. J. O'Neill, returned for correction, Riggs National Bank.....	20 00
For protested check of J. J. O'Neill, Riggs National Bank.....	12 60
Legislative expenses, salary and printing.....	4,861 68
Expenses for entertaining fraternal delegates, Scranton Convention.....	358 80
Two delegates to British Trade Union Congress.....	600 00
One Delegate to Canadian Trade and Labor Congress.....	100 00
Salary, Samuel Gompers, President, 11 months.....	1,925 00
Salary, Frank Morrison, Secretary, 11 months.....	1,650 00
Salary, John B. Lennon, Treasurer.....	200 00
Traveling and hotel expenses of President and Secretary attending Scranton Convention	163 87
Assistant Secretary, Sergeant-at-arms and Messenger.....	258 40
Stenographers, Scranton Convention.....	193 05
Rent of Hall, Scranton Convention.....	200 00
Supplies, rent of committee rooms, printing, etc., Scranton Convention.....	1,453 61
Printing proceedings, Scranton Convention.....	2,801 23
Rent of office.....	1,800 00
Expenses of Auditing and Credential Committee.....	210 00
Newspapers and magazines to office.....	61 02
Office supplies and printing.....	3,394 68

Clerical hire.....	\$5,950 19
Stenographers .....	8,834 63
Janitor service.....	15 75
Office fixtures, typewriters, etc.....	1,847 39
Postage stamps, \$2,789.53 }	
Postal cards, \$1..... }	2,796 58
Stamped envelopes.....	1,084 26
Special delivery stamps.....	50 00
Freight and expressage.....	2,478 19
Telegrams and car tickets.....	1,158 20
Organizing expenses.....	28,186 11
Traveling and organizing expenses of President.....	661 14
Traveling and organizing expenses of Secretary.....	314 54
Organizing literature and printing.....	1,061 64
Supplies for affiliated unions.....	9,300 02
Five cent assessment, Machinists.....	1,645 85
Five cent assessment forwarded, Scranton, San Francisco and Denver.....	1,560 00
Expenses, Executive Council meeting on Pacific Coast.....	119 55
Attending Executive Council meetings and Pacific Coast organizing tour:	
Samuel Gompers, President.....	618 50
James Duncan, First Vice-President.....	578 00
James O'Connell, Third Vice-President.....	570 50
Max Morris, Fourth Vice-President.....	623 90
T. I. Kidd, Fifth Vice-President.....	523 25
J. B. Lennon, Treasurer.....	616 70
Attending Executive Council meetings:	
John Mitchell, Second Vice-President.....	143 00
D. A. Hayes, Sixth Vice-President.....	90 50
P. M. Draper.....	97 00
Special agents, New Orleans convention.....	22 00
Printing and publishing <i>American Federationist</i> .....	25,406 46
	\$119,086 74

**HEADQUARTERS.**

The volume of work increased to such an extent during the past eleven months that it became necessary to secure additional quarters. There are employed at headquarters thirty-three employes, against twenty-three in 1901, twelve in 1900 and four in 1897. The following statement shows that during the eleven months ending September 30, 1902, there has been issued from headquarters an average of 793 letters, circular letters and packages per day, as follows:

Packages of supplies forwarded by express and by post.....	8,016
Packages of literature for organizers.....	1,939
Proceedings of conventions.....	5,668
Letters in two-cent envelopes.....	99,500
Circulars and circular letters in one-cent envelopes.....	122,800
	237,923

**CHARTERS ISSUED, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902.**

	National and International.	State.	Central.	Federal and Trade Unions.	Total.
1897 .....	8	2	18	189	217
1898 .....	9	0	12	182	203
1899 .....	9	1	35	405	450
1900 .....	14	5	96	734	849
1901 .....	7	4	123	782	916
1902 (eleven months).....	14	6	127	877	1,024
Totals.....	61	18	411	3,169	3,659

Federal Labor Unions issued..... 279  
 Local Trade Unions issued..... 598

## REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

**STRIKES.**—Our information received covering strikes and lockouts is almost complete. Reports have been received from nearly every International, and 650 local unions, which show that there were 1,588 strikes, in which 412,871 persons were involved. Out of that number, 352,967 were benefited, and 14,916 not benefited. The total cost of strikes reported upon is \$2,729,604.21. The following tabulated statement and reports from ninety-two National and International organizations shows that 5,337 charters were issued during the fiscal year—1,024 by the American Federation of Labor, and 4,313 by National and International organizations. The total gain in membership reported by affiliated organizations is 288,827—20,400 of which is contained in the local trade and federal labor unions chartered direct by the American Federation of Labor.

ORGANIZATIONS.	Char- ters is- sued.	Char- ters at- tend- ed.	Gain in mem- ber- ship.	No. of strikes	Strikes won.	Strikes compro- mised.	Strikes pend- ing.	Strikes lost.	Reduc- tion in wages per day.	Per cent increase in wages.	No. in- volved.	No. ben- efited.	No. No. worsted.	Cost.
A. F. of L.	1024	4659	20,900	217	131	48	10	27	1.5	25	34,380	30,654	2,685	\$90,053.62
Actors' National Prof. Union.	57	5	2,000	15	10	1	4	1	15	15	1,000	800	200	9,000.00
Bakers	107	12	5,747	16	11	1	4	1	1 to 2	15	800	682	21	3,500.00
Barbers	110	25	4,342	10	7	3	3	1	10 to 20	10	250	250	0	15,000.00
Blacksmiths	66	20	3,500	10	7	3	3	1	10	10	250	250	0	15,000.00
Blast Furnace Workers.	66	20	1,293	3	2	1	15	3	1	10	2,556	2,214	79	14,000.00
Boilermakers	20	1	3,784	81	62	1	4	4	50c a day	10	200	125	75	97,000.00
Bookbinders	52	24	1,151	13	9	1	1	3	22 1/2	22 1/2	943	943	0	5,295.00
Boot and Shoe Workers.	34	7	7,446	6	5	1	1	1	10 to 20	10 to 20	3,900	2,000	1,500	4,165.16
Brewery Workers.	21	6	5,000	6	4	1	1	3	20 a wk.	20 a wk.	1,323	950	373	170,000.00
Brick Workers.	21	6	1,366	20	11	1	5	3	10 p. ct.	8	1,323	950	373	6,000.00
Broommakers	320	50	42,500	200	107	1	1	2	1	10	48,000	30,000	18,000	28,300.00
Butcher- hood	9	1	1,624	5	3	1	1	1	1	10	1,971	711	400	6,230.34
Carpenters, Amal. Soc.	33	1	469	5	3	1	1	1	1	10	1,971	711	400	28,733.00
Carvers, Wood	63	238	4,052	5	4	18	6	1	1	22 1/2	197	123	78	6,476.89
Car Workers.	6	1	150	1	1	1	1	1	10 to 20	10 to 20	2,700	2,200	500	753.00
Chainmakers	180	5	5,000	3	3	10	10	4	20 a wk.	10 to 20	5,923	5,869	34	2,000.00
Clerks	15	15	2,200	4	4	8	8	8	10 p. ct.	10	3,000	3,000	0	3,000.00
Clothingmakers	15	15	2,200	4	4	8	8	8	10 p. ct.	10	1,400	1,400	0	3,000.00
Coal Hat and Capmakers	30	5	60	16	5	3	3	3	10 p. ct.	10	1,200	300	100	3,000.00
Curtain Operatives, Lace	154	34	15,500	37	31	3	3	3	2	25	4,200	3,900	300	25,000.00
Drivers, Team.	128	27	5,000	28	23	3	3	3	2	25	6,000	5,000	1,000	7,551.80
Electrical Workers.	64	5	1,889	2	2	1	1	1	4	40	630	630	0	1,700.00
Engineers, Coal Hoisting.	64	5	1,889	2	2	1	1	1	4	40	630	630	0	1,700.00
Engineers, Steam.	56	18	1,500	2	2	1	1	1	10	10	40	30	10	500.00
Engravers, Watch Case.	9	9	1,500	6	6	1	1	1	25	25	300	300	0	4,276.00
Firemen.	48	6	9,500	12	8	3	2	1	1	10 to 25	9,000	8,000	200	11,687.00
Fitters and Helpers, Steam	33	11	1,000	2	2	2	2	2	20 to 25	20 to 25	5,000	5,300	0	12,470.00
Garment Workers, United	33	11	500	2	2	1	1	1	5 to 20	5 to 20	675	6,700	0	11,240.00
Glass Bottle Blowers.	10	1	500	8	6	2	2	2	1	10	1,078	548	548	42,688.60
Glass Workers, Flint.	10	1	500	8	6	2	2	2	10	10	1,078	548	548	1,781.00
Glass Workers, Amal. Society.	4	4	320	1	1	1	1	1	90	90	364	320	24	4,510.00
Gold Beaters.	20	20	1,000	17	15	2	2	2	20	20	1,820	1,775	500	8,000.00
Granite Cutters.	15	15	1,000	1	1	1	1	1	50	50	500	500	0	17,000.00
Hatters, United.	105	32	10,864	18	18	1	1	1	1	1	450	450	780	8,000.00
Hotel and Restaurant Emp.	38	10	7,000	3	3	2	2	2	2 to 4	2	5,780	5,780	0	17,000.00
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.	38	10	7,000	3	3	2	2	2	2 to 4	2	150	150	0	17,000.00



AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Jewelry Workers.....	2	1	1,000	3	2	1	1	1	1	75 p. ct.	50	190	250	1,800 00
Laundry Workers.....	46	13	2,000	10	18	1	1	1	1		50	500	450	5,000 00
Leather Workers, United.....	19	12	1,408	32	22	2	2	2	2	8	12	2,500	1,800	17,165 00
Leather Workers, Amalg.....	40	4	14,000	10	10	10	10	10	10	15	20	200	200	17,165 00
Longshoremen's Association.....	91	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	4	20	14,000	18,000	52,000 00
Machinists.....	109	11	6,000	72	50	10	8	8	8	e	10	3,900	3,750	52,000 00
Marble Workers.....	14	450	3,000	2	1	1	1	1	1	1 to 4	20	500	500	9,350 92
Meat Cutters.....	114	3	3,000	5	3	1	1	1	1	5	25	1,000	1,000	4,000 00
Metal Polishers.....	54	4	5,000	27	20	2	2	2	2	1	f	500	450	4,000 00
Metal Workers, Sheet.....	78	5	1,870	7	5	1	1	1	1			200,000	200,000	1,748,263 87
Metal Workers, United.....	73	8	230											102,230 87
Mine Managers.....	372	158	15,400	149	129	15	1	1	1		25	24,000	24,000	10,000 00
Mine Workers, United.....	36	12	15,000	35	13	17	6	6	6			800	600	5,000 00
Molders, Iron.....	85	5	3,900											10,000 00
Musicians.....	9	3												5,000 00
Oil Workers.....	300	3	15,400	149	129	15	1	1	1	20 p. ct.	25	24,000	24,000	10,000 00
Painters.....	49	2	3,410	3	2	1	1	1	1			800	600	5,000 00
Papermakers.....	5	3	2,600											10,000 00
Patternmakers.....	15	1	342	1	1	1	1	1	1					5,000 00
Paving Cutters.....	15	1	342	1	1	1	1	1	1					5,000 00
Piano and Organ Workers.....	40	10	2,000	88	50	5	1	1	1					5,000 00
Plumbers.....	2	1	2,359	2	2	2	2	2	2					5,000 00
Printers.....	15	1	300	1	1	1	1	1	1			60	60	301 00
Powder and High Exp. Wkrs.....	53	12										65	65	8,300 00
Printing Pressmen.....	76	6										4,000	3,400	8,300 00
Railway Employes, Street.....	34	5	3,050	11	8	3	3	3	3	2	h	4,000	3,400	8,300 00
Railroad Telegraphers.....	175	55	129	1	1	1	1	1	1					100 00
Railway Trackmen.....	6	1	2,482	2	2	2	2	2	2					100 00
Sawmills.....	2	1												100 00
Scamens.....	11	1	500	12	12	4	1	1	1			78	78	1,800 00
Spinners.....	3	1	254	3	3	2	2	2	2	25 to 35	60	600	600	4,800 00
Steady Hand Electrotypers.....	18	4	1,800	16	12	4	4	4	4			33	4	662 00
Stove Mounters.....	51	5	4,000	10	8	2	2	2	2			1,407	1,291	6,000 00
Tailors.....	50	6	12,500	10	8	2	2	2	2	N.E. 10	10	2,000	2,000	12,000 00
Textile Workers.....	4	113		5	5	5	5	5	5			800	300	12,000 00
Tile Layers.....	3	2		2	2	2	2	2	2			150	150	1,900 00
Tin Plate Workers.....	14	16	688	3	3	3	3	3	3	k	10	150	150	1,900 00
Tobacco Workers.....	11	1	1,000	1	1	1	1	1	1			587	587	1,900 00
Trunk and Bag Workers.....	6	26	3,187	20	7	1	1	1	1			520	520	28,213 33
Tube Workers.....	126	26	3,187	20	7	1	1	1	1			297	163	28,213 33
Typographical Union.....	16	5	300	2	2	1	1	1	1	1 to 2	15	60	60	5,701 88
Upholsterers.....	16	2	17											5,701 88
Weavers, Amalgamated Soc.....	87	31	5,500	26	20	2	4	4	4					5,701 88
Weavers, Wire.....														5,701 88
Wood Workers.....														5,701 88
Total.....	5,587	1,352	283,827	1,538	1,164	161	136	110	110			412,871	352,967	\$2,728,604 21

a Suspended, 427.  
 b 3 to 6 cents per hour.  
 c 40 cents to \$1.10 per day.  
 d \$1 per week.  
 e 80 per cent working 9 hours.  
 f 4 hours per week.  
 g 9 locals gained 20 to 50 per cent.  
 h Organization total \$1,000,000.  
 i \$2,000,000 advance in wages.  
 j 40 cents per day.  
 k 2 hours per week.

American Federation of Labor (Trade and Federal Labor Unions).—Gain in membership during fiscal year, 20,900; number of charters issued, 1,024; number of charters surrendered, 569; number of strikes, 217; number of strikes won, 131; number compromised, 48; number lost, 27; number pending, 10; number of persons involved, 34,380; number benefited, 30,654; number worsted, 2,635; cost of strikes, \$90,053.62.

The following tabulated statements give in detail the gain in wages, reduction in hours of labor, number of strikers, number of persons involved, and cost of strikes:

Two hundred and sixty-four Trade and Federal Labor Unions reported gains in wages. Of these,

88 reported gains of from 2½ to 10 per cent.  
 51 reported gains of from 10 to 25 per cent.  
 12 reported gains of from 25 to 50 per cent.  
 56 reported gains of from 5 to 25 cents per day.  
 26 reported gains of from 25 to 75 cents per day.  
 1 reported a gain of \$1 per day.  
 23 unions report a gain of from 2½ cents to 10 cents per hour.  
 7 unions report a gain of from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per week.

Of the 150 local Trade and Federal Labor Unions reporting a reduction in the hours of labor—

108 reported reductions up to one hour per day.  
 39 reported reductions of from 1 to 4 hours per day.  
 3 reported reductions of from 1 to hours per week.

One hundred and forty-five unions reported a total number of 217 strikes. Of these,

108 reported 1 strike each.  
 23 reported 2 strikes each.  
 7 reported 3 strikes each.  
 7 reported from 4 to 12 strikes each.

Of the 145 unions reporting strikes,

77 reported having won 1 strike each.  
 11 reported having won 2 strikes each.  
 6 reported having won 3 strikes each.  
 3 reported having won from to 6 strikes each.

Out of a total of 145 unions reporting strikes, only

19 reported having suffered 1 strike lost each.  
 1 reported having suffered 2 strikes lost.  
 1 reported having suffered 6 strikes lost.  
 33 reported having compromised 1 strike each.  
 6 reported having compromised 2 strikes each.  
 1 reported having compromised 3 strikes.  
 10 strikes are still pending.

A careful study of the above tabulated statements in regard to strikes will show that 60 per cent of the strikes entered into by Trade and Federal Labor Unions for better wages and better conditions of employment resulted in victory to the unions; that 22 per cent were compromised, but which resulted in benefits to the unions; that about 5 per cent were still pending settlement on the first of October, 1902, and that only 13 per cent were lost to the unions.

The total number of persons involved in the 217 strikes was 34,380, distributed as follows:

82 unions reported from 1 to 100 persons involved,  
 28 unions reported from 100 to 500 persons involved.  
 7 unions reported from 500 to 1,000 persons involved,  
 5 unions reported from 1,000 to 5,000 persons involved.  
 1 union reported 7,500 persons involved.

Of the total number of persons involved in the strikes, 30,654 were benefited, distributed as follows:

70 unions reported from 1 to 100 persons benefited.  
 22 unions reported from 100 to 500 persons benefited.  
 9 unions reported from 500 to 1,000 persons benefited.  
 5 unions reported from 1,000 to 5,000 persons benefited.  
 1 union reported 7,500 persons benefited.

Out of a total number of 34,380 persons involved in strikes, only 2,635 were reported worsted.

19 unions reported from 1 to 100 persons worsted.  
 8 unions reported from 100 to 600 persons worsted.

These tables show that nearly 90 per cent of the persons involved in strikes carried on by

Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions were benefited; that nearly 2 per cent are unaccounted for and that only about 8 per cent were worsted.

The total amount of money expended by Trade and Federal Labor Unions in strikes during the last fiscal year amount to \$90,053.62. This amount was reported by unions as follows:

30 unions report strikes costing up to	\$100.
18 unions report strikes costing from	100 to \$500.
6 unions report strikes costing from	500 to 1,000.
5 unions report strikes costing from	1,000 to 5,000.
1 union reports strikes costing up to	10,000.
1 union reports strikes costing up to	50,000.

#### NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

**Actors.**—Gain in membership, 600.

**Allied Metal Mechanics.**—Charters issued, 57; surrendered, 5. Gain in membership, 2,000. Number of strikes, 15; won, 10; compromised, 1; pending, 4. Number of persons involved, 1,000; benefited, 800. Gain in wages, 15 per cent. Reduction in hours, five strikes, gain nine hours, 450 men. Cost of strikes, \$2,000.

**Bakers.**—Charters issued, 76; surrendered, 15. Gain in membership, 3,747. Number of strikes, 16; won, 11; compromised, 1; number of persons involved in strikes, 890; benefited, 682; worsted, 21. Gain in wages, 15 per cent. Reduction in hours, in the average about one half-hour per day. Gains in other respects, increase of membership and day work in some cities. Cost of strikes, \$3,564. Advantages gained without strikes, introduction of the union label and recognition of union.

**Barbers.**—Charters issued, 107; surrendered, 12. Gain in membership, 4,342. Gains have been general and very satisfactory.

**Blacksmiths.**—Charters issued, 110; surrendered, 25. Gain in membership, 3,500. Number of strikes, 10; won, 7; compromised, 3; number of persons involved, 250; benefited, nearly all. Gains in wages, about 10 per cent. Reduction in hours, 9-hour day established nearly all over the trade. Cost of strikes, \$15,000. Advantages gained without strikes, shorter hours, improved conditions. Our organization has almost doubled in membership during the past year. We have perfected a new financial system, got our organization on a sounder financial basis and improved the condition of our trade in a great many ways. By recent referendum vote, we have decided to admit our helpers to membership and believe that the increased solidarity of the trade will be beneficial to all concerned with blacksmiths and their helpers.

**Blast Furnace Workers and Smelters.**—Gain in membership, 129. Number of strikes, 3; won 2; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, all; benefited, all; worsted, separate strike at No. Tonawanda, N. Y., 200; Gains in wages, 10 per cent; cost of strikes, \$14,000. Advantages gained without strikes, several places 10 per cent gain.

**Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders.**—Charters issued, 66; surrendered, 20. Gain in membership, 2,784; Number of strikes, 81; won, 62; compromised, 1; lost, 3. Number of persons involved, 2,556; benefited, 2,214; worsted, 79. Gains in wages, a general gain of 10 per cent in above strikes, ranges from 5 to 20 per cent. Reduction in hours, in two cities gain nine hours, no demand made for hours. Gains in other respects, reinstatement of blacklisted men, shop rules agreed to. Cost of strikes, \$57,000.

Advantages gained without strikes, voluntary increase of 10 per cent in 10 cities to 678 men.

**Bookbinders.**—Charters issued, 20; surrendered, 1. Cost of strikes, \$9,295.

**Boot and Shoe Workers.**—Charters issued, 52; surrendered, 21. Gain in membership, 7,446. Number of strikes, 6; won, 5; compromised, 1. Number of persons involved in strikes, 943; benefited, 943. Cost of strikes, \$4,165.16. Advantages gained without strikes, considerable.

**Brewery Workmen.**—Charters issued, 34; surrendered, 7. Gain in membership, 5,000. Number of strikes, 6; won, 4; compromised, 1; 1 pending. Number of persons involved, 3,500; benefited, 2,000; worsted, 1,500. Total gains in wages, not much. Cost of strike, \$170,000. Advantages gained without strikes, very few the past year.

**Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers.**—Charters issued, 31; surrendered, 9; gain in membership, 1,366. Number of strikes, 20; won, 11; lost, 3; compromised, 1; 5 still on. Number of persons involved, 1,323; benefited, 950; worsted, 373. Total gain in wages, about 8 per cent. Total gains, mostly in shorter hours. Cost of strikes, \$6,000. Advantages gained without strikes, shorter hours.

**Broommakers.**—Charters issued, 21; surrendered, 6. Cost of strikes, \$300.

**Carpenters and Joiners.**—Charters issued, 320; surrendered, 56; gain in membership, 42,500. Number of strikes, 200; won, 197; compromised, 1; lost, 2. Number of persons involved in strikes, 48,000. Cost of strikes, \$26,355.

**Carpenters—A Maltamated Society.**—Charters issued, 9; surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 1,024. Gain in wages, 3 to 6 cents per hour. Reduction in hours, 1 to 6 hours per week. Have had

- no very lengthy strikes to secure these improved conditions, the most prolonged only lasting five weeks. Expenditure for trade benefits, \$6,230.34.
- Carriage and Wagon Workers.**—Charters issued, 83; surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 499. Number of strikes, 5; won, 3; compromised, 1; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 1,971; benefited, 711; worsted, 400. Gain in wages, 10 per cent for about 1,000. Reduction in hours, 1 hour per day for 1,300. Cost of strikes, \$23,783.
- Carvers.**—Number of charters issued, 3. Gain in membership, 238. Number of strikes, 30; won, 6 compromised, 18; lost, 6. Number of persons involved, 197; benefited, 123; worsted, 78. Gain in wages, 10 per cent. Reduction in hours, 1 hour per day. Cost of strikes, \$6,476.89. Advantages gained without strikes, many, in hours and wages.
- Car Workers.**—Charters issued, 63. Gain in membership, 4,052. Number of strikes, 5; won, 4; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 2,700; benefited, 2,200; worsted, 500. Total gain in wages, 22½ per cent. Gains in other respects, conditions have been very materially bettered. Advantages gained without strikes, 11. Cost of strikes, \$753.
- Chainmakers.**—Charters issued, 6; surrendered, 1. Number of strikes, 1; compromised, 1. Number of persons involved, 450. Gain in wages, 5 per cent. Gain in membership, 150.
- Cigarmakers.**—Charters issued, 30; surrendered, 13. Gain in membership, 1,522. Number of strikes, 114; won, 100 (includes 50 pending final report, but semi-official advices indicate success); compromised, 10. Number of persons involved, 5,800; 123 non-unionists. Number of persons benefited, 5,768—121 non-unionists; worsted, 32—2 non-unionists. Gain in wages, 10 to 20 per cent. Gains in other respects too numerous to mention. Nearly all demands gained without strikes.
- Clerks.**—Charters issued, 180; surrendered, 5. Gain in membership, 5,000. Reduction in hours, about twenty hours per week.
- Clothingmakers—Special Order.**—Charters issued, 15; surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 2,500. Number of strikes, 3; won, 3. Number of persons involved, 3,000; benefited, 3,000. Gain in wages from 40 cents to \$1.10 per day. Cost of strikes, \$2,000. Quite a number of advantages gained without strikes.
- Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers—United.**—Charters issued, 15. Gain in membership, 720. Number of strikes, 44; won, 44; compromised, 8; lost, 3. Number of persons involved, 1,400; benefited, 1,400. Gains in wages, 20 per cent. Reduction of hours, 10 hours daily prevailing system. Gains in other respects, recognition of union and humane treatment. Half and legal holidays gained without strikes for Cutters' Branch. Cost of strikes, \$3,600.
- Coopers.**—Charters issued, 30; surrendered, 5. Gain in membership, 500. Number of strikes, 16; won, 5; compromised, 3; lost, 8. Number of persons involved, 1,200; benefited, 300; worsted, 100. Gains in wages 10 per cent. Reduction in hours, 10 per cent. Cost of strikes, \$3,000.
- Curtain Operative, Lace.**—Charters issued, 1. Gain in membership, 60.
- Drivers, Team.**—Charters issued, 154; surrendered, 34. Gain in membership, 15,500. Number of strikes, 37; won, 31; compromised, 3; lost, 3. Number of persons involved, 4,200; benefited, 3,900; worsted, 300. Gain in wages, 20 per cent. Cost of strikes, \$25,000.
- Electrical Workers.**—Charters issued, 128; surrendered, 27. Gain in membership, 5,000. Number of strikes, 28; won, 23; compromised, 3; lost, 2. Number of persons involved, 6,000; benefited, 5,000; worsted, 1,000. Gain in wages, 25 per cent. Gain in reduction of hours, 2 hours per day. Cost of strikes, \$7,551.89.
- Engineers, Coal Hoisting.**—Charters issued, 5; surrendered, 5. Number of strikes, 1; won, 1. Number of persons involved, 40; benefited, 40. Gain in wages, reduction of 4 hours per day and same wages paid as for 12 hours. Cost of strikes, \$200. Advantages gained without strikes: improved agreement for the State of Illinois.
- Engineers, Steam.**—Charters issued, 64; surrendered 5, and 3 revoked. Gain in membership, 1,989. Number of strikes, 2 that were assisted financially; lost, none. Number of persons involved in said strikes, 630. Number of persons benefited, all. Gain in wages, no full report as yet. Cost of strikes, \$1,700. Advantages gained without strikes, increase in pay and shortening of hours.
- Engineers, Amalgamated Society of.**—Decrease in membership, 26. Advantages gained without strikes, increasing finances, contentment and progress. After a two weeks' strike of the Black smiths and Helpers of the City of New York and vicinity, embracing the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, we succeeded, through a joint board of arbitration, 3 employers, 3 representatives of the separate unions (employers representing "National Metal Trades Association"), in securing an advance of 10 per cent on all helpers receiving less than \$2, 7 per cent to those receiving \$2, and 5 per cent to those receiving above \$2. Blacksmiths, 10 per cent to those receiving less than \$3 per day; 7½ per cent on \$3 to \$3.50 per day, and 5 per cent to those receiving \$3.50 per day and over. This was agreed upon September 20, to remain in force for the next 12 months from said date.

- Engravers, International Association of Watch Case.**—Charters issued, —; surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 50. Number of strikes, 2; won, 1. Number of persons involved in strikes, 40; benefited, 30; worsted, 10. Gain in wages, 10 per cent. Gains in other respects, more general recognition. Cost of strikes, \$500.
- Firemen.**—Charters issued, 50; surrendered, 18. Cost of strikes, \$4,276.
- Fitters and Helpers, Steam.**—Charters issued, 9; surrendered, 3. Number of strikes, 6; won, 3; compromised, 1; 2 still pending. Number of persons involved in strikes, 300; number benefited, 200. Gain in wages, 25 per cent in two cities. Gains in reduction of hours, 9 hours reduced to 8 in two cities. Cost of strikes, \$800.
- Garment Workers, United.**—Charters issued, 48; surrendered, 6. Gain in membership, 9,500. Number of strikes, 12; won, 8; compromised, 3; lost, 1. Number of persons involved in strikes, 9,000; benefited, 8,000; worsted, 200. Gain in wages from 10 to 25 per cent. Reduction of one hour. Gains in other respects, better workshops, better treatment. Cost of strikes, \$11,637. Advantages gained without strikes, half-holiday all the year in cutter trade.
- Garment Workers, Ladies.**—Charters issued, 15; Gain in membership, 1,000. Number of strikes, no general strikes, very many shop strikes during the seasons. Number of strikes won, nearly all. Number of persons involved in strikes, 5,000 or 6,000; benefited, all involved. Gain in wages, 20 to 25 per cent on price paid for work before season began and strike was instituted. Gains in other respects, recognition of locals in many places. Cost of strikes, to locals, over \$2,500.
- Glass Bottle Blowers.**—Charters issued, 33; surrendered, 11. Gain in membership, 500. Number of strikes, 2; still on. Number of persons involved in strikes, 675. Cost of strikes, \$111,815.
- Glass Snappers, Window.**—Gain in membership, 643; gain in wages, 10 per cent. Gains in other respects, window glass manufacturers to recognize our union. Advantages gained without strikes, increase in wages.
- Glass Workers, Flint.**—Decrease in membership, 406. Number of strikes, always got one in some department. Number of strikes lost, 1. Number benefited, 6,700. Gain in wages, 5 to 20 per cent. Reduction in hours, reduced chimney machine from 9 to 8. Cost of strikes, \$42,688.60.
- Glass Workers, Amalgamated.**—Charters issued, 10; surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 500. Number of strikes, 8; won, 6; pending, 2. Persons involved, 1,078; benefited, 578. Gain in wages, 2 locals gained 10 per cent increase. Reduction in hours of labor, 4 locals gained 9 hours a day and 10 per cent increase. Cost of strike, \$1,781. Advantages gained without strikes, gained 9 hours and 10 per cent increase by 1 union; 2 unions 10 per cent increase.
- Gold Beaters.**—Charters issued, 4. Gain in membership, 320. Number of strikes, 1; won, 1. Number of persons involved in strike, 364; benefited, 320; worsted, 24. Gain in wages, 90 per cent. Gains in other respects, succeeded in eliminating girls from the trade who have taken the place of men at lower scale of prices.
- Granite Cutters.**—Charters issued, 20. Gain in membership, 1,000. Number of strikes, 17; won, 15; pending, 2. Number of persons involved in strikes, 1,820; benefited, 1,775. Gain in wages, 20 cents per day in two branches, and 50 cents per day in two branches. Reduction in hours of labor, half holiday on Saturday in five branches. (Trade works on the 8-hour per day basis.) Cost of strikes, \$4,510. Gains in other respects, owing to a full introduction of an 8-hour work day in 1900, more men in our trade have been steadily employed during the past year than in any year for over a decade, and the extra demand for men aided wages in rising slightly above the established or standard rates provided for in our agreements with employers. Regularity of employment at union wages brought contentment in the families of our members and increased their consuming power, thereby greatly tending to the reduction of panicky times.
- The extra leisure hour was most beneficial by providing relaxation from toil for sport, gardening, fishing (on the sea coast), bicycling and ball playing in summer, and for study in drawing, historical researches, economics, politics and fiction in winter.
- The dusty cobwebs in our members' minds have been shaken out by mental contact with good authors, and the kinks in their muscular frames by "long drives" to center field or "doing a century" have so given way to sprightliness, that the man who deprecates the utility of the 8-hour workday is rated by them as a mental freak.
- To the increased wage-rate consequent on our reduction of working hours, added to that of reduction itself, is due the splendid condition of our trade and union at present, and the fruition of plans now maturing will in the near future enable us to pass another milestone on the way to craft supremacy.
- United Hatters of North America.** Gain in membership, 1,000. Number of strikes, 1; won, 1. Gain in wages, about 50 per cent. Gain in other respects, men do not work over 8 hours.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees.**—Charters issued, 195; surrendered, 32; gain in membership, 10,864. Number of strikes, 31; won, 30; pending, 1. Number of persons involved, 5,788, and 4,000

- of this number are in San Francisco; number benefited, 5,786, and 4,000 of this number in San Francisco; number worsted, 750, and 600 in San Francisco. Gains in wages about \$1 per week. Reduction in hours of labor, 17 cities gain from 2 to 4 hours per day. Cost of strikes, San Francisco, \$12,000; others, \$5,000; total, \$17,000. Advantages gained without strikes, recognition and shortening of hours in four towns.
- Horse Shoers.**—Charters issued, 45. Number of strikes, 18; won, 18. Number of persons involved, 450. Reduction in hours, 45 locals from 10 to 9 hours. Cost of strike, \$8,000.
- Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.**—Charters issued, 39; surrendered, 10. Gain in membership, 7,000. Number of strikes, 3; won, 1; lost, 2. Number of persons involved, 150; benefited, 500.
- Jewelry Workers.**—Gain in membership, 1,000. Number of charters issued, 2; number of charters surrendered, 1. Number of strikes, 3; won, 2; compromised, 1. Number of persons involved in strike, 130; benefited, 250. Gain in reduction of hours of labor, 10 per cent, 40 men; 6 per cent, 210 men. Gains in other respects, 7 shop employes and all union men. Advantages gained without strikes, 9-hour day in Newark, Boston and Philadelphia, and 52-hour week for Hamilton, Ont.
- Lathers.**—Charters issued, 46; surrendered, 3. Gain in membership, 2,150. Number of strikes, 16; won, 14; compromised, 1; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 500; benefited, 480; worsted, 20. Gain in wages, 50 per cent. Reduction in hours of labor, 75 per cent.
- Every local received an increase in wages, with the exception of one, that made demands for a raise. In most cases the demands were granted with little or no opposition, consequently strikes were very few. Several locals that were on a strike were called out to assist in a general strike, and all came out victorious.
- The 8-hour day is about universal, only about a half dozen working the 9-hour day. In Jacksonville, Fla., our local was called out with the Central Labor Union to enforce the 8-hour day, which was lost, and which I think has broken up our local there; as yet there is nothing definite. Organization on the increase.
- Laundry Workers.**—Charters issued, 70; surrendered, 12. Gain in membership, 2,000. Number of strikes, 11; won, 8; compromised, 3. Persons involved in strikes, 2,500; benefited, 1,800; worsted, 700; Cost of strikes, \$1,800.
- Leather Workers on Horse Goods.**—Charters issued, 19; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 1,400. Number of strikes, 32; won, 22; compromised, 5; lost 3; pending, 2. Persons involved, 2,940; worsted, 1 local at Paris, Texas, composed of 17 members, disrupted. Gain in wages, 12 per cent, \$29,000. Reduction in hours, only in one or two cities. Strike benefits paid from general treasury, \$17,165. In October, so far, 5 new locals have been chartered; No. 106 to the Leather Workers of Ft. Wayne; No. 107, Peterboro, Ont.; No. 108, Shreveport, La.; No. 109, Concord Junction, Mass., and No. 110, San Jose, Cal. Persons benefited, entire jurisdiction to some extent, either wages or better conditions. While our gains have not been extraordinary, the prestige gained gives us a good position for future work.
- Leather Workers, Amalgamated.**—Charters issued, 40; surrendered, 4. Gain in membership, 1,400. Number of strikes, 4; won, 2; persons involved, 200; benefited, 200. Gain in wages, 15 per cent. Gains in other respects, better sanitary conditions, shorter hours. Advantages gained without strikes, average gains for 50 men without trouble.
- International Longshoremen's Association.**—Charters issued, 91. Number of strikes, 10; won, 10. Number of persons involved in strike, 14,000; benefited, 18,000. Gains in wages, 20 per cent.
- International Association of Machinists.**—Charters issued, 109; surrendered, 11. Gain in membership, 6,000. Number of strikes, 72; won, 50; lost, 4; pending, 8; compromised, 10. Number of persons involved in strikes, 3,900; benefited, directly, 3,750; indirectly, all the trade; worsted, 150. Gains in wages, general increase all over the country. Reduction in hours, 80 per cent of trade working 9 hours; gains in other respects, manufacturers recognizing organization. Cost of strikes, \$52,000. Advantages gained without strikes, reduction in hours, increase of wages, improved shop conditions.
- International Association of Marble Workers.**—Charters issued, 14. Gain in membership, 450. Number of strikes, 2; won, 1; number of persons involved in strike, 40; benefited, 75. Gain in wages, 10 per cent. Advantages gained without strikes, shorter hours and increase of pay.
- Meat Cutters.**—Charters issued, 114; surrendered, 3; gain in membership, 3,000. Number of strikes, 5; won, 3; compromised, 1; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 500; benefited, all. Gains in wages, about 20 per cent. Reduction in hours, from 1 to 4 per day. Gain in other respects, better treatment, better conditions. Advantages gained without strikes, shorter hours, better wages.
- Metal Polishers.**—Charters issued, 54; surrendered, 4. Gain in membership, 5,000. Number of strikes, 27; won, 20; compromised, 2; lost, 5. Number of persons involved, 1,000; benefited, 1,000. Gain in wages, 25 per cent. Reduction in hours, 1. Cost of strikes, \$9,350.92.
- Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association.**—Charters issued, 78; surrendered,

5. Gain in membership, 1,870. Number of strikes, 7; won, 5; compromised, 1; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 500; benefited, 450; worsted, 50. Gains in reduction of hours of labor, 4. Cost of strikes, \$4,000. Advantages gained without strikes, no record, but numerous reports received of gains in all parts of the country. The past year has been the most prosperous yet experienced by this association. While having made extensive gains in local unions added, the older ones have enjoyed the fruits of organization by receiving material advance in wages and reduction of hours. We keep no record of gains made by local unions, but judging from reports received at headquarters I believe I am safe in saying 75 per cent have obtained increase in wages. We are still receiving numerous applications for charters, there being no apparent decrease in the intense interest that has prevailed throughout the whole year.
- Metal Workers, United.**—Charters issued, 74; surrendered, 8. Cost of strikes, \$7,400.
- Mine Managers and Assistants' Mutual Aid Association.**—Charters issued, 3; gain in membership, 250; gains in other respects, better feeling, more uniformity and better treatment.
- Northern Mineral Mine Workers of America.**—Number of members, 300.
- Mine Workers, United.**—Charters issued, 372; surrendered, 158. Cost of strikes, \$1,748,263.91.
- Iron Moulders' Union of North America.**—Charters issued, 36; surrendered, 12. Gain in membership, 15,000. Number of strikes, 36; won, 13; lost, 6; still pending, 17; cost of strikes, \$102,220.87. Advantages gained without strikes, large number of grievances settled by arbitration.
- American Federation of Musicians.**—Charters issued, 85; surrendered, 5. Gain in membership, 3,900.
- Oil and Gas Well Workers.**—Charters issued, 9 surrendered, 3. No gain in membership.
- Painters.**—Number of charters issued, 300. Gain in membership, 15,400. Number of strikes, 149; won, 129; compromised, 15; lost, 5. Number of persons involved, 29,000; benefited, 24,000; worsted, 5,000. Gain in wages, 25 per cent. Reduction in hours, 20 per cent. Cost of strike, \$10,000. Gains in other respects, reduced hours and increased wages in 129 cities and towns. Advantages gained without strikes, reductions in hours and increase in wages in many places.
- Papermakers of America.**—Charters issued, 49; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 3,410. Number of strikes, 3; strikes won, 2, 1 pending settlement; persons involved in strikes, 800; benefited, 600; cost of strikes, about \$5,000. Reduction in hours, Saturday night off. Gains in other respects average about 10 per cent. Have had a very successful year. The strike in Wisconsin remains unsettled, but out of a total of 33 mills in that state 23 have adopted our schedule. The manufacturers have conceded the fact that the employes have certain rights and are now willing to meet their employes and talk over their grievances and generally settle the matter.
- Patternmakers.**—Charters issued, 5; surrendered, 3. Gain in membership, 2,600.
- Paving Cutters' Union of U. S. A.**—Charters issued, 15; surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 342. Number of strikes, 1; won, 1. Advantages gained without strikes, 9 locals increased wages 20 to 50 per cent. The strike lasted 3 days, after which time the demands of our men for a 20 per cent increase in wages was granted.
- Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America.**—It is almost impossible for me at this time to make comprehensive answers to the questions, owing to the fact that we have at the present time a strike on in the city of New York, involving a large number of our members. The requests made upon the manufacturers are: A 9-hour work-day; the abolition of the contract system; an increase in wages; time and one-half for overtime, and double time for Sundays and holidays. A number of the manufacturers have conceded the requests, but there still are some that refuse to make the concessions.
- Plumbers and Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers.**—Charters issued, about 60; surrendered, 10. Gain in membership, 2,000. Number of strikes, 88; won, 50; compromised, 5; lost, 5. From 10 to 400 persons involved in each strike.
- Plate Printers' Union of North America.**—Charters issued, 2. Loss in membership, 75. Our executive council has just voted to grant a charter to Plate Printers' Benevolent and Protective Brotherhood of New York City. This union has a membership of about 150 and has been outside our organization up to this time. Taking in this union will give us at next report a much larger membership, as we do not include it in this statement.
- Potters' National.**—Charters surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 2,359. Number of strikes, 2; strikes won, 2; number of persons involved in strikes, 60; number of persons benefited, 60; cost of strikes, \$391. No requests made for increase in wages or reduction in hours. Gains in other respects, elimination of injurious conditions.
- Powder and High Explosive Workers.**—Charters issued, 15; surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 300. Number of strikes, 1; strikes won, 1; number of persons involved in strike, 65; number benefited, 65. Gains in other respects, contract signed and use of union label. Advantages gained without strikes, 10 to 12 per cent increase in wages, affecting nearly 100.
- Printing Pressmen.**—Charters issued, 53; surrendered, 12. Cost of strikes, \$8,300.
- Railway Employes, Street.**—Charters issued, 76. Number of strikes, 11; strikes won, 8; pending, 3. Number of persons involved, 4,000; number benefited, 3,400; cost of strikes, \$4,000. Total gains in wages, to entire organization near \$1,000,000. Total gains in reduction of hours of labor,

- general reduction of hours from 12 to 10. Advantages gained without strikes, many divisions gained increase of wages and shorter hours.
- Railway Telegraphers.**—Charters issued, 34; surrendered, 5. Eleven new schedules gained without strikes; 7 old schedules revised.
- Railway Trackmen.**—Charters issued, 175; charters surrendered, 55. Gain in membership, 3,050. Advantages gained without strike, about two million dollars advance in wages.
- Sawsmiths.**—Charters issued, 6. Gain in membership, 120. Number of strikes, 1; won, 1. Number of persons involved, 8; all members benefited. In the past year the local in Lawrenceburg, Ind., has made possible an increase of 37 per cent in wages. Local in Columbus, Ohio, gained 9-hour day with same wages formerly paid for 10 hours' work. Local in Indianapolis gained the recognition of the 9-hour day. A general recognition throughout the shops of this country, with one exception, of the apprentice ratio of 1 to 10 journeymen. The strike of members in Cincinnati was on this point, the men winning out. Local in St. Louis in all probability will gain the 9-hour day with 10 hours' pay in the next few days. Cost of strikes, \$100.
- Seamen.**—Charters issued, 2; surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 2,482. Gain in wages, 5 per cent.
- Spinners, Mule.**—Charters issued, 1. Loss in membership, 200. Number of strikes, 2; still pending. Number of persons involved in strikes, 78. Cost of strikes, \$1,800. Advantages gained without strikes, revision of wages in three locals.
- Stage Employes.**—Charters issued, 11. Gain in membership, 500. Number of strikes, 12; won, 12; compromised, 4. Number involved in strikes, 600. Number benefited, 600. Total gains in wages, 25 to 35 per cent. Eight-hour day always recognized. Cost of strikes, \$4,800.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers.**—Charters issued, 3. Gain in membership, 254. Number of strikes, 1. Number of strikes pending, 1.
- Stove Mounters.**—Charters issued, 18; surrendered, 4. Gain in membership, 130. Number of strikes, 3; won, 1; 2 still pending. Number involved, 33; benefited, 4. Cost of strikes, \$682. Advantages gained without strikes, better wages, apprenticeship system.
- Tailors.**—Charters issued, 51; surrendered, 5. Gain in membership, 4,000. Number of strikes, 16; won, 12; pending, 4. Number involved, 1,407; benefited, 1,201. Gains in wages, 10 per cent. Cost of strikes, \$6,000. Four thousand members gained 10 per cent in wages without strikes.
- Textile Workers.**—Charters issued, 50; surrendered, 6. Gain in membership, 12,500. Number of strikes, 10; number won, 3; compromised, 2; lost, 2. Number involved in strikes, 2,000; benefited, 2,000. Cost of strikes, about \$12,000. Advantages gained without strikes, 10 per cent advance in nearly all New England. The Textile Workers of Fall River and New Bedford in their demand for a 10 per cent advance in wages last spring were responsible for 75,000 Textile Operatives in New England receiving an advance of that amount in their wages.
- Tile Layers.**—Charters issued, 4; surrendered, none. Gain in membership, 113. Total gains in wages an average of 40 cents per day. Strikes won, 5. Strikes lost, none. Number of persons involved, 300. Number of persons benefited, 300. Advantages gained without strike, increase in wages in New York and Cleveland.
- Tin Plate Workers.**—Charters issued, 3; surrendered, 2. No gain in membership. Total gains in wages, average 10 per cent. Total gains in reduction of hours of labor to 8 hours in a number of cases. Gains in other respects, improved working conditions quite materially. No strikes.
- Tobacco Workers.**—Charters issued, 14; surrendered, 16. Decrease in membership, 74. Strikes won, 2. Number of persons involved, 150; benefited, 150. Total gains in wages, in three instances 10 per cent gain. Total gains in reduction of hours of labor, in one instance reduction of 2 hours per week. Advantages gained without strikes, principally through wider use of label.
- Trunk and Bag Workers.**—Charters issued, 11; surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 638. Strikes, 3; won, 3. Number of persons involved, 587; benefited, 587. Total gains in wages, 20 per cent. Cost of strikes, \$1,900. Gained from 10 to 40 per cent increase in wages at Chicago, without strikes.
- Tube Workers.**—Charters issued, 6. Gain in membership, 1,000. Strikes won, 1. Number of persons involved, 520; benefited, 520. Gains in other respects, better conditions. Advantages gained without strikes, 10 per cent increase for 300 members; 5 per cent increase for 1,100 members.
- Typographical Union.**—Charters issued, 126; surrendered, 26. Gain in membership, 3,187. Strikes, 20; won, 7; lost, 2; pending, 11. Number of persons involved, 297; benefited, 163; worsted, 16; involved in pending strikes, 118. Cost of strikes, \$28,213.33. Forty-eight can be said to represent the average number of hours worked weekly by machine operators and composing room employes. New unions have, in several instances, doubled the wages of their members soon after formation, while older locals have been content with increase averaging about 10 per cent. So generally is the 9-hour day observed in book and job offices that it is recognized as one of the distinguishing features of a union office, and is readily granted by the employing



printers of the cities in which we are continually placing new charters. The average weekly decrease in hours was about five for both hand and machine composition.

**Upholsterers.**—Charters issued, 16; surrendered, 5. Gain in membership, 300. Strikes, 2; won, 1; pending, 1. Number of persons involved, 90; benefited, 60. Total gains in wages, 15 per cent. Reduction in hours, 1 and 2. Advantages gained without strikes, increase in wages and shorter hours.

**Weavers, Elastic Goring.**—Charters surrendered, 2. Decrease in membership, 64. We had to wind up the affairs of the two branches that surrendered charters owing to shops being closed down and machinery moved away.

**Weavers, American Wire.**—Gain in membership, 17.

**Wood Workers.**—Charters issued, 87; surrendered, 31. Gain in membership, 5,500. Number of strikes, 26; won, 20; lost, 4; compromised, 2. Cost of strikes, \$5,701.68. Total gains in reduction of hours of labor, general gain in this direction. Many agreements secured giving better hours and wages.

**MEMBERSHIP.**

To more forebly bring to the attention of the delegates the remarkable growth in the membership during the past six years, I have prepared the following table, showing the voting strength of the affiliated unions of the American Federation of Labor for the years 1896 up to and including 1902. This table is based upon the average per capita tax paid to the American Federation of Labor by the affiliated organizations:

Organization.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Amal. Asso. of Marine Water Tenders, etc.....	† 12						*
Actors' National Protective Union.....						3	5
Allied Metal Mech. Bicycle Workers Int'l.....		6	7	9	22	45	61
American Agents' Association.....	13	11	7	9	*		*
Bakers and Confectioners' International.....	39	20	21	31	45	64	102
Barbers' National Union.....	18	22	30	40	69	116	180
Brass and Composition Metal Workers.....		7					*
Brewery Workmen, National Union.....	75	100	100	107	188	285	291
Broommakers' Union, International.....	1	1	1	3	4	8	9
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	120	125	94	43	47	88	146
Brickmakers' Alliance, National.....	10	8	5	10	14	17	41
Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders.....	25	18	22	27	51	73	95
Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of.....		3	3	5	15	35	43
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....			26	28	36	53	70
Bottle Blowers' Asso. of U. S. and Canada.....				42	42	47	59
Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated.....	16	16	16	18	20	26	32
Carpenters and Joiners, United Bro. of.....	200	200	200	200	200	400	800
Carriage and Wagon Workers.....	8	5	5	7	13	25	31
Cigarmakers' International Union.....	280	269	266	270	321	339	347
Clerks, International Protective Asso., Retail.....	16	27	50	75	200	250	300
Coopers' International Union.....	9	9	15	27	38	49	57
Cloth Hat and Capmakers, United.....							20
Curtain Operators, Amalgamated, Lace.....	2	2	3	3	4	4	15
Coremakers' International Union.....		5	7	10	12	12	12
Carvers' Union, International Wood.....			9	12	18	20	23
Chainmakers' National Union.....						2	4
Clerks, Order of Railway.....					5	6	†
Car Workers, International Association of.....						10	24
Clothingmakers, Special Order of.....							60
Electrical Workers, International Bro.....	13	17	20	20	48	73	115
Engineers, National Union of Steam.....		7	12	18	27	48	65
Engineers, Amalgamated Society of.....			19	18	18	18	19
Engineers, National Bro. of Coal Hoisting.....				5	7	10	8
Furniture Workers of America, Internl.....	11						**
Furriers' Union of U. S. and Canada.....	5						††
Firemen, International Bro. of Stationary.....				11	24	41	62
Furnace Workers and Smelters of America.....						14	9
Garment Workers of America, United.....	53	40	43	42	74	154	243
Glass Workers' Union, Flint.....		78	70	75	80	72	71
Grinders' National Union, Table Knife.....	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
Granite Cutters' National Union.....	41	45	46	48	59	70	82
Gold Beaters' Protective Union, National.....		5	5	5			3
Glass Flatteners' Asso. of N. A., Window.....			5	6	6		†
Glass Cutters' League of America, Window.....			8	8			7
Glass Workers' International Asso., A. Amal.....						2	3
Horseshoers of United States and Canada.....	20	20	20	20	21	23	28
Hotel and Restaurant Employees.....	13	15	25	20	48	103	191
Hatters of North America, United.....	60	60	60	60	60	73	80
Hat and Capmakers, Cloth.....							20
Iron and Steel Workers, Amalgamated.....	80	80	80	80	80	80	150
Iron Workers, Bridge and Struct., Intl. Asso.....						60	†
Jewelry Workers' International.....					9	9	9
Longshoremen's Association of United States.....	40	50	80	130	200	250	347
Leather Workers on Horse Goods.....	1	1	4	10	21	32	42
Lathers, Intl. Union of, W. W. and Metal.....					6	14	23
Ladies' Garment Workers, International.....						20	21

Organization.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Leather Workers of America, Amal.....						3	22
Metal Workers' International Union, United.....					10	21	43
Moulders' Union of N. A., Iron.....	120	120	120	150	150	150	259
Machinists' Union of America, International.....	140	140	100	136	225	325	355
Mine Workers of America, United.....	154	140	160	400	1,010	1,891	1,854
Marble Workers, International Asso. of.....							5
Mine Mgrs. & Assis. Mutual Aid Asso., Natl.....							4
Mineral Mine Workers, Progressive.....	35	28	7	6	5	4	3
Miners, Western Federation of.....	150				50	56	†
Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers, etc.....	35	42	48				84
Musicians, American Federation of.....	40	46	60	60	62	81	97
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.....		11	10	17	32	55	84
Metal Workers' Intl. Asso., Amal. Sheet.....				15	29	45	66
Painters of America, Brotherhood of.....	50	50	43	45	280	280	348
Papermakers, United Brotherhood of.....		1	1	1	4	18	41
Patternmakers' National League.....	9	10	13	15	22	23	23
Piano and Organ Workers' Union.....							57
Potters' National Union of America.....	1	2	2				†
Printing Pressmen, International.....	34	50	58	72	91	100	119
Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, etc.....		40	40	40	45	87	123
Potters, Stoneware.....	1	1	1	1	1		†
Powder and High Explosive Workers.....							4
Printers, Plate of U. S. A., National.....			4	4	6	7	7
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.....				13	22	29	49
Paving Cutters' Union of U. S. A.....						1	2
Oil and Gas Well Workers' Union, Intl.....					4	5	3
Quarrymen's National Union.....		4	4				††
Quarrymen's National Union, State.....	2	1	1				††
Railway Employes' Amal. Asso., Street.....	40	28	30	30	35	43	98
Saw Smiths' Union of America.....							3
Seamens' Union of America, National.....	40	40	40	40	42	82	99
Spinners' Association, Cotton Mule.....	24	24	24	21	24	27	26
Stove Mounters' International Union.....	20	7	6	6	9	13	16
Stoneware Potters.....							††
Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers.....				20	18	15	15
Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers.....						21	42
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America, International.....							18
Trackmen of America, Brotherhood of Bwy.....							46
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....	50	50	50	50	73	93	109
Theatrical Stage Employes, National.....	20	20	23	30	30	38	44
Typographical Union, International.....	283	284	289	310	329	395	393
Tobacco Workers' Union of America.....	35	41	46	41	60	43	41
Textile Workers of A., National Union of.....	36	27	25	22	34	27	106
Tile Layers and Helpers, International Union.....			2	3	4	7	11
Trunk and Bag Workers.....					3	3	5
Tin Plate Workers, International Protective.....				17	21	20	21
Team Drivers, International.....				17	47	94	138
Telegraphers, Order of Railroad.....				80	80	80	80
Tube Workers of United States and Canada.....							5
Weavers, Amalgamated Association of Web.....	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
Wood Workers, Intl. Machine Union.....	26	33	51	68	121	151	184
Wire Drawers of America, Fed. Association of.....	4	5	3	5			††
Watch Case Engravers, International.....					5	5	4
Wire Weavers' Protective, American.....					2	2	2
Watch Casemakers, International.....						3	††
Upholsterers, International Union of.....					13	13	13
American Federation of Labor:							
Locals.....	200	142	146	163	349	469	678
Centrals.....	61	78	81	117	218	324	425
State Branches.....	10	11	10	11	16	21	27
Total votes of affiliated unions.....	2,906	2,747	2,881	3,632	5,737	8,240	10,705

\* Charter revoked. † Suspended for non-payment of per capita tax. †† Disbanded. \*\* Merged with Amalgamated Wood Workers.

Complaints have been lodged at various times by officers of National and International organizations, that a number of affiliated unions were not paying per capita tax on their full membership to the American Federation of Labor. The matter received the attention of the Executive Council, and at least one convention of the American Federation of Labor, and the officers of the American Federation of Labor were authorized to correspond with the various secretaries of the national and international unions, making inquiry as to whether or not they were paying on their full membership. I am pleased to be able to report that the result of this correspondence has been that I have received official communications from ninety-six of our ninety-seven national and international organizations that they are now paying on their full membership.

## COST OF ORGANIZERS TO OCTOBER 1, 1902.

Name of Organizer.	State where work was done.	Amount received.
J. D. Pierce.....	Colorado.....	\$2,828 15
R. E. McLean.....	Wisconsin, New York, Illinois.....	2,300 00
T. H. Flynn.....	New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio.....	2,250 00
John A. Flett.....	Canada.....	1,842 46
F. Stacy Whitney.....	Washington and Oregon.....	1,410 00
Cal. Wyatt.....	Pennsylvania, New York.....	1,357 74
J. B. Allen.....	Pennsylvania.....	1,245 72
S. D. Nedrey.....	Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Colorado, Virginia.....	1,134 25
Jacob Tazelaar.....	New York.....	1,018 00
Herman Robinson.....	New York.....	916 74
S. Iglesias.....	Porto Rico.....	903 50
T. F. Tracy.....	Massachusetts, New York.....	625 00
W. F. Smith.....	Illinois, Arkansas.....	592 75
William Strauss.....	New York.....	575 00
Hugh Frayne.....	Pennsylvania.....	410 44
W. H. Clay.....	Virginia.....	344 95
H. G. Wallace.....	Colorado.....	311 00
G. Y. Harry.....	Oregon.....	291 00
P. H. Strawhun.....	Illinois.....	270 28
Fred L. Schwartz.....	Pennsylvania.....	257 47
A. C. Cattermull.....	Illinois.....	250 19
H. M. Walker.....	Colorado.....	235 00
C. E. Dietrich.....	New Jersey.....	235 00
James Leonard.....	Louisiana.....	227 00
Adam Menche.....	Illinois.....	198 96
S. G. Fosdick.....	Colorado.....	192 40
J. F. Morris.....	Illinois.....	168 52
C. W. Baxter.....	New Jersey.....	158 05
J. F. O'Sullivan.....	Massachusetts.....	157 56
H. S. Whitman.....	New York.....	130 60
C. J. Thain.....	Pennsylvania.....	124 80
M. J. Noonan.....	Tennessee.....	119 60
James H. Leath.....	Alabama.....	118 45
John L. Gehr.....	Colorado.....	115 40
F. C. Roberts.....	New York.....	115 11
L. D. Biddle.....	California.....	112 52
E. Rosenberg.....	California.....	112 00
W. M. Sterling.....	Illinois.....	109 45
F. L. Rist.....	Ohio.....	108 36
E. A. Perkins.....	Indiana.....	102 20
W. H. Montgomery.....	Colorado.....	100 00
James Kennedy.....	Colorado.....	96 00
W. E. Goodman.....	California.....	86 25
C. F. Celliey.....	Kansas.....	80 00
R. S. Maloney.....	Maine, Kansas.....	72 33
J. P. McDonough.....	Ohio.....	72 00
J. A. Baur.....	Ohio.....	70 20
J. H. Buck.....	Oregon.....	68 55
A. P. Richardson.....	Maine.....	60 25
J. H. Carver.....	Minnesota.....	57 50
Cornelius Ford.....	New Jersey.....	57 30
H. L. Eichelberger.....	Maryland.....	54 20
H. Hammers.....	Wyoming.....	51 90
C. M. Stone.....	Pennsylvania.....	50 00
Paid to district organizers.....		3,235 81
Total amount paid.....		\$28,186 11

## CHARTER FEES.

During the eleven months ending September 30, 1902, fees have been received for 1,024 charters issued to National, State, Central, Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions.

Of this number fourteen were granted to the following National and International Unions:

United Textile Workers of America.

United Powder and High Explosive Workers of America.

Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America.

International Association of Marble Workers.

International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of N. America.

International Association of Tube Workers.

Special Order Clothingmakers' Union of America.

United Cloth Hat and Capmakers of North America.

Saw Smiths' Union of North America.

Mine Managers and Assistants' Mutual Aid Association.

National Association of Machine Printers and Color Mixers of the United States.

United Gold Beaters' National Protective Union of America.

Window Glass Snappers' National Protective Association of America.

National Print Cutters' Association of America.

State Branches as follows: Florida, Pennsylvania, Washington, Oregon, New Hampshire, and Tennessee.

City Central bodies as follows:

Alabama,	Indiana—Continued.	New Jersey,	Pennsylvania.—Contd.
Mobile,	Vincennes,	Dover,	Sharon,
Montgomery.	Wabash,	New Brunswick,	Tarentum.
California,	Ft. Wayne.	Orange.	Porto Rico,
San Bernardino,	Idaho,	New York,	Ponce,
Eureka,	Boise.	Amsterdam,	Mayaguez.
Santa Rosa,	Iowa,	Batavia,	Prince Edward Island,
Hanford,	Marshalltown.	Corning,	Charlottetown.
San Pedro,	Kansas,	Fulton Co., Glovers-	Rhode Island,
San Diego.	Coffeyville,	ville,	Pawtucket,
Colorado,	Parsons,	Gouverneur,	Woonsocket.
Colorado Springs.	Wichita.	Ogdensburg,	South Dakota,
Connecticut,	Kentucky,	Oneida,	Sioux Falls.
New London,	Henderson,	Oneonta,	Tennessee,
Danbury,	Sturgis,	Waverly.	Knoxville.
Bristol,	Louisiana,	Ohio,	Texas,
Waterbury.	Shreveport.	Alliance,	Amarillo,
Delaware,	Massachusetts,	Conneaut,	El Paso,
Wilmington.	Athol,	East Palestine,	Greenville,
Florida,	Chelsea,	Ironton,	Houston,
St. Petersburg.	Gloucester,	Lisbon,	Dennison,
Illinois,	Northampton,	Lima,	Marshall,
Will County,	Salem.	New Philadelphia,	Palatine,
Waukegan,	Michigan,	Fainsville,	Tarkana.
Rock Island,	Jackson,	Sidney.	Virginia,
Carlinville,	Lansing,	Ontario,	Richmond.
Du Quoin,	Owosso.	Galt and Preston.	Washington.
Pana,	Minnesota,	Oregon,	Seattle,
Freeport,	Stillwater.	La Grande,	Whitcom.
Kankakee,	Mississippi,	Salem.	Wisconsin,
La Salle,	Meridian.	Pennsylvania,	Appleton,
Marselles,	Missouri,	Altoona,	Beloit,
Mascoutah,	Hannibal,	Bradford,	Janesville,
Morris,	Moberly,	Charleroi,	Kenosha,
Mt. Vernon,	Nevada,	Johnsonburg,	La Crosse,
O'Fallon.	Springfield,	Lebanon,	Sheboygan,
Indiana,	Trenton.	Lock Haven,	Waukesha,
Anderson,	Nebraska,	Philadelphia,	West Virginia,
Ft. Wayne,	Lincoln.	Plymouth,	Huntington.
Huntington,	New Hampshire,	Pottstown,	Vermont,
Peru,	Concord,	Royersford & Spring	Burlington,
Princeton,	Portsmouth.	City,	Montpelier.

I herewith furnish a table, giving the receipts and expenditures for the past 22 years:

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1881.....	\$174 95	\$136 20
1882.....	125 00	252 25
1883.....	690 19	352 32
1884.....	336 22	365 07
1885.....	584 03	450 58
1886.....	474 11	510 63
1887.....	1,939 82	2,074 39
1888.....	4,512 55	3,933 67
1889.....	6,838 40	6,578 33
1890.....	23,849 74	21,070 57
1891.....	17,702 36	13,190 07
1892.....	17,834 51	18,324 69
1893.....	20,864 62	21,383 36
1894.....	15,346 43	17,322 08
1895.....	13,751 75	15,612 42
1896.....	16,290 18	15,452 95
1897.....	18,639 92	14,113 83
1898.....	18,894 15	19,197 17
1899.....	36,757 13	30,599 22
1900.....	71,125 82	68,373 39
1901.....	115,220 89	118,708 39
1902.....	144,498 21	119,086 74

#### DEFENSE FUND.

It is with considerable satisfaction that I herewith report the good results which have accrued from the increase of per capita tax of Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions from five cents to ten

cents, and the setting aside of the increase to be used as a defense fund for the members of these local unions. To those who were opposed to the establishment of such a fund and to the increase of per capita tax, and to those who claimed that they were fearful of opposition on the part of members to the payment of the increase, I desire to say that but few complaints were registered at headquarters, while a number of communications commendatory in character were received. The introduction of the stamp system, simultaneously with the increase in per capita tax, has resulted in a very material increase in the membership of the Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, and has been the means of securing prompter payment and better results from our unions immediately after being issued a charter. The adoption of this increase in the per capita tax and the stamp system for collection of dues has been in operation but eight months. The per capita has been collected for but seven months, the eighth month falling due on first of October and payable on or before the fifteenth. There has been collected for the defense fund \$20,423, an average of nearly \$3,000 per month. To give you an idea of the steady gain in membership I quote below the amount of money collected each month and the number of members paid upon, which will show that 41,081 members paid per capita tax for February, the initial month, while for August 78,100 members paid, an increase of 37,019:

	Amount Paid.	Membership.
February .....	\$544 35	10,887
March.....	1,509 70	30,194
April.....	2,338 55	46,771
May.....	2,641 30	52,826
June.....	2,738 40	54,768
July.....	3,393 55	67,871
August.....	3,852 15	67,943
September.....	3,905 00	78,100
Total .....	\$20,423 00	

The Constitution calls for this fund to be held intact until February 1, 1903, when it will be available in case of strike or lockout of the members of the Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions.

I herewith recommend the following amendments to the Constitution, to govern the disbursement of the defense fund to the members of Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions:

First. That in the case of a prolonged strike where the defense fund will not be sufficient, that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be authorized to levy an assessment upon the membership of the Trade and Federal Labor Unions.

Second. That before a union is entitled to make application for strike benefits, it must have been chartered for one year, and only members who are in good standing for same period shall be entitled to receive strike benefits.

Third. No strike benefit shall be paid for the first and second weeks of a strike or lockout; for the third and succeeding weeks, members shall receive four dollars, for a period not exceeding six weeks, the Executive Council to have power, if they deem it advisable, to authorize the payment of strike benefits for an additional period.

#### UNION LABELS.

There are now 43 labels and 3 cards recognized by organized labor. The unions using labels endorsed by the American Federation of Labor are:

Cigarmakers, Printers, Boot and Shoe Workers, Hatters, Wood Workers, Garment Workers, Tobacco Workers, Tailors, Molders, Bakers, Coopers, Teamsters, Leather Workers, Brewery Workers, Broommakers, Carriage and Wagonmakers, Brickmakers, Bicycle Workers, Bottle Blowers, Metal Polishers, Machinists, Musicians, Horse Shoers, Engravers, Ladies' Garment Workers, Trunk and Bag Workers, Upholsterers, Blacksmiths, Sheet Metal Workers, Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers, Jewelry Workers, Wire Weavers, Wood Carvers, Stove Mounters, Steel and Copper Plate Printers, Powder and High Explosive Workers, Cloth Hat and Capmakers, Papermakers, Gold Beaters, Actors, Meat Cutters, Goring Weavers, Lathers. The Clerks, Barbers and Waiters have a card.

The following crafts and callings use the American Federation of Labor label:

Bottlers, Brushmakers, Badgemakers, Chewing Gum Workers, Coal Drill Workers, Egg Candles, Flour Millers, Glove Workers, Glass Workers, Horseshoers, Miners' Tool Workers, Soda Packers, Soap Workers, Suspenders Workers, Stove Polishmakers, Starch Workers, Wire Workers, Medicine Workers, Coffee, Spice and Baking Powder Workers, Paper Boxmakers, Cloth Spongers and Refinishers, Yeast and Vinegar Workers, Cereal Workers.

It has been a source of satisfaction to have noted the strengthening of the American Federation of Labor through a steady increase in membership and a substantial increase in funds, which

have in a great measure enabled the officers, through the organizers and other forces, to accomplish the most pronounced results. The American Federation of Labor has, during the past eleven months, received per capita tax on an average membership of 1,025,300 against 265,800 in 1897. The membership of the American Federation of Labor has increased four-fold during the past six years. The income has not yet reached proportions sufficient for the accomplishment of the very best results. The per capita tax of national and international organizations, in the near future, should be materially increased. The increase of last year enabled paid organizers to be retained, and the addition of a number of new ones. The Federation is now well equipped, financially, to carry on a vigorous organizing campaign throughout its jurisdiction during the coming year.

In conclusion, I desire to express through the delegates present, my appreciation of the assistance and many courtesies which I have received from the organizers, the officers of the national and international organizations and my colleagues on the Executive Council during the time that I have been an officer of the American Federation of Labor.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK MORRISON,  
*Secretary, American Federation of Labor.*

**On motion, report was referred to Committee on Secretary's Report.**

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Members of the American Federation of Labor.

GREETING: It gives me more than usual satisfaction to submit this my fourteenth consecutive annual report as Treasurer of the Federation. Each succeeding year has been a record of some degree of progress in organization and consequent education of the workers of our continent. The year just closed has far surpassed all previous ones in the progress made, not only as to organization, but also as to the solidarity and co-operation of our trade union movement. The struggle of the miners of Pennsylvania has demonstrated how deep and far-reaching the spirit of brotherhood is among trade unionists. These manifestations make me confident that the future bids us hope with certainty of fruition for still greater achievements. The growth of our trade unions, the development of National and International Unions, gives me assurance that the organization of labor on craft lines is both safe and effective, and that any radical departure therefrom would be dangerous and possibly disastrous. I regret that on account of my duties as chief executive officer of our International Union I have not been able to answer and comply with all the calls made upon me by members of the Federation. I assure you I have given the Federation the best services my circumstances would permit, and I trust my conduct as Treasurer will meet your approval. To the officers and members of the Federation I extend congratulations and my best wishes.

I herewith submit a statement of the finances of the Federation from November 1, 1901, to October 1, 1902.

INCOME.			EXPENSES.		
1901.			1901.		
November.	Receipts.....	\$13,683 77	November.	Warrants paid.....	\$12,947 20
December.	" .....	5,280 50	December.	" .....	9,081 93
1902.			1902.		
January.	" .....	6,616 47	January.	" .....	7,716 61
February.	" .....	9,281 99	February.	" .....	1,000 00
March.	" .....	10,025 67	February.	" .....	9,772 26
April.	" .....	15,949 64	March.	" .....	11,375 11
May.	" .....	12,504 49	April.	" .....	12,514 28
June.	" .....	14,476 62	May.	" .....	9,710 53
July.	" .....	14,308 41	June.	" .....	12,818 23
August.	" .....	15,530 13	July.	" .....	10,433 92
September.	" .....	26,840 52	August.	" .....	12,781 02
Balance November 1, 1901.....		7,814 26	September.	" .....	9,935 65
Total receipts .....		\$152,312 47	Total expenses.....		\$120,086 74

Total income..... \$152,312 47  
 Total expenses..... 120,086 74

Balance in treasurer's hands October 1..... \$82,225 73  
 Balance in secretary's hands October 1..... 2,000 00

Total balance ..... \$84,225 73

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN B. LENNON,  
 Treasurer.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., October, 1, 1902.

On motion, report was referred to Committee on Treasurer's Report.  
 President Gompers resumed the chair.  
 First Vice-President Duncan read the report of the Executive Council.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL'S REPORT.

NEW ORLEANS, LA, November 13, 1902.

*To the Officers and Delegates to the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.*

FELLOW-WORKERS: The undersigned, your Executive Council, have the honor to submit to you their annual report, covering as much of the matter committed to our care and consideration as may obtain to a proper presentation of matters requiring your attention. We have had five meetings of the Executive Council, the first being held at Scranton, immediately after the close of the convention held there, lasting two days.

The second meeting was held at American Federation of Labor headquarters at Washington, April 14-19, inclusive.

The third meeting at San Francisco, July 21-26.

The fourth, held at American Federation of Labor headquarters, April 6-11, and the fifth at New Orleans, November twelfth.

At the Scranton meeting last December the delegates from the Pacific Coast urged the E. C. to undertake a tour of the far western country and to hold a meeting on the Pacific Coast. We deemed the suggestion a practical one and determined upon complying some time during the year, upon which we shall report later herein.

The E. C. has heretofore held sessions at the seat of conventions, and at the Scranton Convention the business considered and referred to the E. C. was so voluminous, varied, and exacting that it required us to hold meetings nearly the entire time when the convention was not in session; frequently the meetings being continued long after midnight. We therefore determined to hold the session for the consideration of grievances at headquarters of the American Federation of Labor a month prior to this convention, and all parties in interest notified to attend.

We authorized President Gompers to appoint a Legislative Committee of such members as the necessity of legislation would require. He appointed, and we confirmed, Mr. Andrew Furuseth, Mr. Thomas F. Tracy, and Mr. Ed. L. Tucker. We also had the assistance of Mr. H. Gutstadt, who had already been appointed some time prior to the last convention, to give his particular attention to Chinese exclusion legislation.

Resolution No. 214, relative to the violation of the eight-hour law at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., was taken up and request made from the War Department for the enforcement of the eight-hour law. The Assistant Secretary of War replied that no one had been required to work more than an eight-hour day, requesting the name of those alleged to have a longer work-day, and the name of the contractor. In any event, we are assured that the violation of the law has ceased.

### LEGISLATION.

We considered the various matters of legislation which, by the convention, we were directed to promote and act upon. The particular bills being the Eight-hour bill, Anti-Injunction bill, Convict Labor bill, Chinese Exclusion, Immigration, Protection to Civilian Musicians, number of men to be employed on vessels, setting standard of skill, floating of rafts in the ocean, and others. We instructed the President to use every effort, with the Legislative Committee, to promote the passage of the same. Reports upon these matters are fully covered in President Gompers' report, and, therefore, need no further mention herein. We recommend, however, that this convention take action upon these various subjects.

It is reported to us that the Attorney General expressed the opinion that the Chinese Exclusion Law, as to the provisions of that law being operative when the same are not inconsistent with treaty obligations, makes no exception of any country. However, this is an announcement that this will be the contention of the Government in any case brought before the federal courts. We are apprehensive, however, that the courts may decide against this contention and meaning of the law; that Chinese coming from British possessions or from Mexico may be permitted to enter and remain in our country. For these reasons, and those mentioned in the President's report, we urge that either the entire subject be re-opened, or the bill of Senator Turner of Washington, be enacted, thus removing all questions as to this mooted subject and danger.



**CHILD LABOR.**

Realizing the necessity of effective action to secure protection to the children from exploitation, we have authorized the most vigorous campaign in order to secure the enactment of child labor laws in the several states which lack them now.

No effort we can make is more worthy our cause than the safety of the physical, mental and moral condition of the children of our time, who, if they live, are to become fathers and mothers of future generations. We should certainly exert ourselves to the uttermost and emphatically protest and prevent the deterioration of our race.

**INJUNCTION ABUSE.**

There is no one wrong inflicted upon labor more acutely felt, than the perversion and abuse of the writ of injunction in labor disputes. Feeling this injustice keenly, we issued a protest to the general public at our April meeting, which was published in the June issue of the *American Federationist* and in the public press. This question has been more fully discussed in President Gompers' report. We recommend that this convention, and all organized labor, should take emphatic grounds against this injustice, and demand at the hands of Congress the enactment of laws at an early date that shall relieve us from this just complaint, and urge too, that our Legislative Committee make the bill, as passed by the House and now pending in the Senate, the special feature of our legislative demands.

**ORGANIZATION.**

In compliance with your instructions, we have authorized, and there has been undertaken, a system of organizing which has been fraught with exceeding good results both to our affiliated organizations as well as locals attached to the American Federation of Labor. Organizers have been appointed and placed in the various centers as directed by the Scranton Convention, and every national and international union has been the beneficiary of the results achieved. We suggest that there is wastefulness by a diffusion of effort by reason of the fact that affiliated national unions often have organizers who, without regard to the location of work of organizers of other national unions and the American Federation of Labor direct, are frequently working in the same field to the detriment of others, which could, with advantage, be covered. We therefore advise that the officers of national and international unions agree, with the president of the American Federation of Labor, whereby a more systematic arrangement and placing of organizers may be reached.

Vice-President Duncan visited the convention of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union with a view to its affiliation.

Vice-President Morris visited the convention of the National Letter Carriers' Association with a view to its affiliation to the American Federation of Labor.

Vice-President O'Connell visited the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for the same purpose.

Treasurer Lennon attended the convention of the Postal Clerks' National Association with the like purpose in view.

Vice-President Kidd and Secretary Morrison visited the convention of the Western Federation of Miners for its unity with us.

We regret to say that affirmative action was taken in neither instance, owing no doubt to the misapprehension that the American Federation of Labor could or would order strikes in their trades or callings. We should continue our efforts in this direction, however, conscious that we are performing our duty in the premises, and that the organizations referred to, as well as the Railroad Brotherhoods, will, in the near future, join hands with the organized labor movement of our country to further the interests of the great cause for which we stand. To correct any erroneous impression, we desire to state that, in becoming affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, a national union does not lose its identity; that even those who may be best situated would, by affiliation, strengthen their position to maintain what they have already achieved, and could and should help all who may be less fortunate in this respect.

Several new national unions have been organized, and others which had heretofore been organized have become affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, and the growth in membership in our national and international unions and the American Federation of Labor direct, both in new unions and membership, has been vast and gratifying. This fact should simply encourage us to greater work on these lines.

**MINERS' STRIKE.**

At our meeting at San Francisco, President Mitchell and Secretary Wilson, of the United Mine Workers of America, advised us by telegraph that in order to make the Miners' strike success-

ful financial assistance was essential. We gave our indorsement to an appeal to all our fellow-workers for that purpose, and then and there issued an address to the wage-earners and to all sympathizers to contribute to the fullest extent.

Since then the E. C., as such, and the President in his official capacity, issued several appeals, which were distributed to every organization on the continent and printed in the public press, including the *American Federationist*.

It is gratifying to be able to state that never in the history of the labor movement of this or any other country have the responses been so generous, so general and so prompt.

It gave a splendid exhibition of the fraternal feeling of our fellow-workers, the intense interest with which they were imbued, how anxious they were for victory for the Miners in their great struggle.

While we entertain the hope that no such contest may again become necessary, we feel that should any occasion ever arise for labor to enter a contest of this character to defend its position and its rights, to prevent deterioration or to attain material improvement, the same manifestations of brotherly interest and human regard may be expected even to a greater extent.

The Miners' strike has compelled thought on more accurate lines. The great questions involved in the endeavor of our movement to establish more rightful relations with employers, is more sympathetically appreciated and understood.

Notwithstanding the regret which all feel that the strike was practically forced upon the the miners and had to be undertaken, yet it has made for general good, not only for labor generally but the entire human family.

#### CIRCULARS.

A series of resolutions were passed by the Scranton Convention directing that special efforts be made to organize the Glass Workers of Streator, the United Metal Workers, the Blacksmiths, Reed and Rattan Workers, Car Workers, Carpet Upholsterers, Amalgamated Leather Workers, Soil Pipe and Fitting Molders, Granitoid and Cement Workers, Core Workers, Actors, and numerous other trades, callings and vocations.

The entire subject-matter was complied with by the issuance of a special circular by the President of the American Federation of Labor to the general and special organizers, as well as the affiliated organizations.

#### PACIFIC COAST TOUR.

As before stated in this report, a resolution was introduced at the Scranton Convention instructing the E. C. to hold one of its regular sessions during the year at San Francisco.

The matter was referred to the E. C. and it was determined that it would be of advantage to the cause, and a meeting of the E. C. was held at San Francisco, July 21-26.

Deeming that our traveling to and from the Pacific Coast could be taken advantage of and be utilized to the interests of our movement, a tour was arranged for the members of the E. C. and public meetings addressed, union meetings visited and conferences with our fellow trade unionists had.

We are much pleased to state that the result of the organizing tour was especially appreciated by our fellow-workers wherever we visited. It permitted of the fraternization with men who formerly failed to appreciate the desire for unity and solidarity which is the great underlying purpose of the American Federation of Labor. It afforded us the opportunity, too, of meeting our fellow-unionists in the far West and on the Pacific Coast, from which sources information of important character was derived.

At San Francisco, we not only transacted the business coming before us, but we also took the initiative in an effort to bring about an adjustment of the long standing and bitter contest waged between the San Francisco Labor Council and the Building Trades Council of that city.

Through our efforts an agreement was reached by which harmony prevails in the labor movement of San Francisco, and the influence of that action also has had a beneficent effect upon the workers not only of San Francisco but of the entire coast.

We were greeted with great cordiality and our efforts and work seconded heartily and generously. As a result of the tour and meeting, ties of sincere friendship, fraternity and fellowship are more firmly established.

Incident thereto, the locals of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners who had become separated from the parent body were reunited.

We observe that organizers and officers of national unions make more frequent visits to the Pacific Coast and the far West than had been the case theretofore.

In view of the increasing industrial importance of the West and Pacific Coast, the growth of the movement there, and the desire and necessity for still better organization and more thorough fraternization of the workers, and inasmuch as traveling facilities are continually improving

making organizing and visiting trips to the West easier of accomplishment, we urge that the officers and organizers increase the frequency of their visits in the interest of our movement.

#### MOVEMENT IN CANADA.

We have a very full and comprehensive report from Secretary Draper, of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, but it came to our hands too late for incorporation in the reports. President Gompers contemplates publishing it in the December issue of the *American Federationist*. There is one feature, however, which we desire to reproduce; that is, one section of a bill introduced in the Canadian Parliament by the Postmaster General and Minister of Labor on "Compulsory Arbitration." It is as follows:

"Section 5. From and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any employe to go out on strike, and any employe who shall go out on strike shall be liable to a fine equal to the amount of wages, salary or other remuneration (computed for the period covered by such strike) which, but for such strike would have been payable to him if he had continued uninterruptedly to serve the company in accordance with the terms of his hiring."

This discloses the real intent of the advocates of compulsory arbitration. Certainly in the event of failure to pay the fine imposed upon a workman because he may have gone on strike would result in his imprisonment because of default of fine.

We suggest that this matter be considered in connection with the actions of the previous American Federation of Labor conventions and also President Gompers' report to this convention.

#### COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL LABOR UNIONS.

In accordance with instructions, we selected five Federal Labor Unions and Local Trade Unions which, in turn, were required each to select a representative to constitute a committee of five for the purpose of considering the resolutions and recommendations to devise ways and means by which the interests of these organizations could be better served. We selected the unions with a view of being representative of the different interests and sections where our movement has jurisdiction. The unions selected were—

Laborers' Protective Union No. 9465, Corinth, N. Y.

Foundry Laborers and Chippers' Union No. 9175, New Orleans, La.

Shingle Weavers' Union No. 9080, Everett, Wash.

Federal Labor Union No. 8203, Du Quoin, Ill.

Federal Labor Union No. 8229, St. Thomas, Ont.

The committee met at American Federation of Labor headquarters at the time we held our session, during the week of October 6-11, and we rendered every assistance within our power to the committee. The report which that committee has drafted will be submitted to you for consideration, and we recommend that it be referred to a special committee for consideration and action.

Despite the decision of the Scranton Convention to do everything within our power to serve the interests of our fellow-workers organized in Local Trade Unions and Federal Labor Unions, an attempt has been made to form an International Laborers' Union from among the Federal Labor Unions and the Local Trade Unions. The claim to jurisdiction has been so vast as to practically cover all trades and callings except the most highly skilled. Several who were delegates to the last convention, and who expressed their entire satisfaction with the disposition made of the matter, by which the committee already referred to was to be appointed, despite, too, the efforts which have been and are being made to promote the interests of our fellow-workers organized in Federal Labor Unions and Local Trade Unions, they have aided and encouraged a movement, which would, if promoted and encouraged, do vast injury to the cause of labor. As a matter of fact two efforts to form such international laborers' unions were made, but we are pleased to say that owing to our efforts the difficulty has been entirely eliminated, or nearly so.

It is our purpose to form Local Trade Unions and national and international unions from our directly affiliated locals, and the best interests of all will be served by a continuation of the policy and principles which have resulted in the establishment of a number of national and international bodies that would otherwise have remained in local or fragmentary bodies.

There is a law of growth, progress and evolution in the labor movement as sure as the law of life, and a transgression of that law will as surely bring retribution within its wake, and as your E. C. we would be recreant to the trust and confidence reposed in us did we not take every action within our power to prevent the dire results which may follow from a wrongful course pursued even from the best intended, but mistaken action.

#### MILWAUKEE C. L. U. CIRCULAR.

The Milwaukee Trades Council issued a circular for the purpose of calling a convention to be composed of the representatives of city central labor bodies with the view of forming a federation composed of city central bodies. We realized in this call the danger that would inevitably ensue—

that is, if the movement were possible and brought into existence. It would simply mean the establishment of a rival and necessarily antagonistic body to the American Federation of Labor. We used our good offices to persuade the central labor unions, and other city central bodies, from pursuing this mistaken course, and are gratified to report that our advice has been favorably determined upon so that the possibility of danger to the interests of labor from this source is now obviated. Our observation relative to the injury to the movement and the cause of labor, made under the caption of Committee on Federal Labor Unions, applies equally to the movement for which the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council is held sponsor.

#### **CITY CENTRAL BODIES.**

The splendid array of City Central Bodies, organized as Central Labor Unions, Trades Assemblies and Local Federations of Labor, has grown to large proportions. There are now 424 Central Bodies affiliated to the American Federation of Labor direct by charter. They have done splendid work in carrying out the purposes and policies of the general labor movement, and everything within our power should be done to encourage their growth, extension and influence in their respective localities, and to cement more firmly the bonds of unity and fraternity with the entire labor movement.

#### **TEAM DRIVERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION.**

Vice-President Kidd and Treasurer Lennon, at our request, attended the convention of the International Team Drivers' Union, with the view of inducing that organization to so change its laws and make-up as to eliminate from its membership those who were team owners and employing others. The efforts were entirely successful. The action of the International Union thus removes the objection which the Team Drivers of Chicago had against becoming a part of the International Union. President Gompers and Vice-President Kidd have had several conferences with the representatives of the Team Drivers' Unions of Chicago and vicinity, with the view of bringing about amalgamation, and it is our hope and belief that this will soon be accomplished.

#### **STATE BRANCHES.**

By direction of the Scranton Convention a state branch of the American Federation of Labor was organized in Pennsylvania last April, and we have aided the trade unions in several other states to form state branches, to each of which we have rendered all the assistance within our power, and reports show that these, as well as the other state branches, are in a satisfactory condition.

#### **BONDING FINANCIAL OFFICERS.**

A number of unions have communicated with our office relative to the bonding of their financial officers; that is, their financial secretary or treasurer. We have made investigation in this matter and had some correspondence with a bonding guarantee company, and have had the offer of an exceedingly low rate, providing the bonding can be done in bulk in one bond through the American Federation of Labor, the names of the financial officers of unions to be added as changes or new additions are made. We recommend that the local trade unions and local federal labor unions be required to have either their financial secretary or their treasurer, or both, bonded through this means and by this method. It will afford the unions protection against any default which may occur.

We would recommend to our affiliated national and international unions that they have their own executive financial officers, as well as the financial officers of local unions, avail themselves of the low rate referred to, which can be secured only through this method of bonding through the American Federation of Labor office in bulk with the responsible bonding guarantee company referred to.

The same recommendation applies also to our city central bodies and state branches.

#### **JURISDICTION.**

The question of trade union autonomy and trade jurisdiction has not been allayed during the past year. On the contrary it has become intensified and accentuated to such a degree as to command us to give our best attention so that this matter may not be a disturbing and destructive factor to our movement.

We have, by special sub-committees, correspondence and circulars, endeavored to bring about adjustment of disputes wherever they existed. In many instances we have been successful while in others we have been met with opposition, much of which has simply resulted from obstinacy when a slight concession might have prevented conflict and brought about unity and harmony. The Scranton Convention passed a preamble and resolution deploring the dissensions existin

among local unions, which it said threatened the progress of the labor movement; then by resolution instructed and directed "all national and international unions to insist that all of their affiliated locals recognize the working cards and work in harmony with all other unions belonging to national or international bodies affiliated with this Federation." Yet, despite this declaration, which received the unanimous approval of the Scranton Convention, it has been totally disregarded by several affiliated organizations. Indeed, there are some organizations which seem as intensely interested in waging relentless war with another as to protect their membership from aggression.

#### CORRECTION TO PRINTED PROCEEDINGS, 1901.

We recommend that the printed proceedings of the Scranton Convention of 1901 be corrected in the following incidents:

On page 233, between the paragraph reading:

"Delegate Bolander and a sufficient number of delegates called for the previous question, which was ordered. In favor, 107; against, 3."

And the paragraph:

"Delegate Duncan moved that the matter be referred to the Executive Council, with instructions to bring about an agreement on the lines suggested."

Add the following:

Delegate Duncan arose to ask a question.

Delegate O'Brien, who was temporarily presiding, ruled that nothing was in order but to vote, as the "previous question" had been ordered.

President Gompers resumed the presidency of the convention, and stated that the ruling of the temporary presiding officer was correct, but that when great questions like the one then being considered was to be decided, it is not advisable at all times to shut off discussion by technical parliamentary rules. He therefore granted permission to Delegate Duncan to ask a question.

Delegate Duncan then asked the delegates of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers the following question: If the parties in the organization he represented would be willing to be governed by the craft rules of the American unions, parties to the pending controversy, provided these organizations were willing that the membership he represented would remain financial members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers?

Answer by Delegate Haworth. "We will agree to the proposition."

Delegate Duncan then asked the delegation representing the International Association of Machinists whether their organization would agree to members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in America maintaining financial relationship with their international organization, provided they agreed to be governed by the craft rules of the International Association of Machinists. This question also applying to the other unions which demand the revocation of the charter of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.

Delegate Creamer, for the delegates of the International Association of Machinists, answered that they agreed to that proposition.

The delegates of the other American unions involved acquiesced.

Delegate Duncan then moved that this matter be referred to the E. C. with instructions to bring about an agreement on the lines suggested in his questions and the answers thereto.

Delegate Creamer moved an amendment that the subject-matter be referred to the E. C., with full power to settle the controversy along the lines suggested in Delegate Duncan's questions. The amendment of Delegate Creamer was adopted.

The motion of Delegate Duncan as thus amended was then adopted.

#### MACHINISTS ET AL. VS. ENGINEERS.

The controversy between the International Association of Machinists, the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, and the Patternmakers' League of North America against the American-Canadian District of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers has been under consideration for a long period, and the last convention, on the verge then of revoking the charter held by the latter, referred the entire matter to the Executive Council, which endeavored to settle the controversy along the lines suggested by the questions and answers of Delegates Duncan, Haworth and Creamer, and as shown in the corrections of the printed official proceedings of 1901. A number of conferences were held between the representatives of all organizations and every effort made to accomplish the desired purpose. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers refusing to conform to the conditions laid out by Delegate Duncan's questions, to which its delegate, Mr. Haworth, agreed, to place the alternative to the officers of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers of complying with the terms, or that its charter be revoked and surrendered.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers having failed to comply with the decision of the Executive Council, the charter has been revoked.

**UNITED BROTHERHOOD CARPENTERS VS. AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS.**

Much friction exists between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, causing not only strife but strikes and reprisals against each other's members. We have tendered our good offices for the adjustment of the matter in dispute but they have been refused by the Brotherhood. The latter has demanded the revocation of the charter of the Amalgamated Society. We have taken the matter up in this city and will report thereon at the earliest possible moment during this convention.

**UNITED BROTHERHOOD CARPENTERS VS. AMALGAMATED WOOD WORKERS.**

Much contention exists between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union in which strikes of considerable dimensions have occurred, and denunciations of the most vituperative character indulged in. The Brotherhood has demanded the revocation of the charter of the Amalgamated Wood Workers.

The matter has been investigated and a report thereon will be made later during this convention.

The Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union complained that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners had antagonized it in its work, and also attacked its union label.

Inasmuch as the Amalgamated Wood Workers holds its charter from the American Federation of Labor, and even so late as the last convention its position was sustained, it was decided to notify all central bodies that the label of the Amalgamated Wood Workers was recognized and indorsed by the American Federation of Labor, and that jurisdiction was conceded by both organizations to the Amalgamated Wood Workers over Cabinetmakers and Machine and Factory Wood Workers.

**IRON MOLDERS AND CORE MAKERS.**

The last convention of the Iron Molders of North America declared in favor of the Coremakers becoming a part of the Iron Molders' Union. President Gompers suggested that in view of the fact that the Coremakers' International Union would soon thereafter hold its convention, that representatives of the Iron Union Molders' Union should appear before the convention and endeavor to make an arrangement mutually advantageous. The suggestion was followed, with the result that the convention of the Coremakers' International Union adopted a resolution by a large majority recommending to the membership the disbandment of the international union and the absorption of its locals under separate charters by the Iron Molders' Union.

**I. P. PRESSMEN & A. U. VS. I. T. U.**

The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union transmitted copy of resolution adopted by its convention, complaining that the International Typographical Union abrogated an agreement entered into between these two organizations and the Brotherhood of Bookbinders, and that this action was taken without consultation or consent of either the complaining union or Bookbinders. That a separate label other than the one forming the basis of the agreement was being issued by the International Typographical Union in violation of the terms of that agreement.

We have thus far been unable to take up the matter, but shall do so during our sessions at this convention and make report thereon later.

**WOOD WORKERS VS. PIANO WORKERS.**

The Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union complained that the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union has not fulfilled the terms of the agreement under which charter was issued to the latter organization and demanded the revocation and withdrawal thereof. At our last meeting at headquarters a conference was held and it was hoped that the matter would be mutually adjusted. However, the Wood Workers have reported that agreement was not had, that the terms have not been complied with and reiterating its former demand. The matter has been partially considered by us since our arrival in this city and we shall report thereon later.

**CLERKS VS. BUTCHER WORKMEN.**

A controversy arose between the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America regarding the matter of jurisdiction, which was referred to us for adjustment.

We are gratified to say that an agreement satisfactory to both parties was reached.

**LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION VS. SEVERAL OTHERS.**

The last convention of the International Longshoremen's Association changed its title to the "International Longshoremen and Marine and Transport Association," and claim as its jurisdiction, besides Longshoremen, "Firemen, Oilers, Water Tenders, Engineers, Masters, Pilots, Licensed

Tugmen," etc. Protests against these claims were received from several sources; among others from the Seamen's International Union. The Longshoremen disclaimed Seamen. The Seamen however, insist that Firemen, Oilers, Water Tenders, Engineers and others working upon a vessel are Seamen. Apart from this, the Railway Freight and Baggage Handlers' International Union is organized, and application for charter for such an international union was received, thus claiming jurisdiction over railway freight and baggage handlers.

It appears to us that jurisdiction might be conceded with advantage over all Freight Handlers, whether at railways or the water front; but the question arises as to the jurisdiction of this and other callings to which reference has already been made.

The International Longshoremen's Association has made application for a new charter under the title of International Longshoremen and Marine and Transport Association. We have no objection to the charter under the new title, providing it did not extend jurisdiction over trades or callings already organized.

The entire subject-matter is, therefore, referred to you with the recommendation that it be referred to a special committee to take under advisement the subject-matter, and to that committee also be referred several subjects to which we shall refer in this report.

#### **PAINTERS AND PAPERHANGERS.**

For years a controversy has existed between the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers and the National Paperhangers' Association.

In pursuance of the action of the Scranton Convention every assistance was given to bring about unity and amalgamation, and we are gratified to report that the same has been accomplished.

#### **FLINT GLASS VS. GLASS BOTTLE BLOWERS.**

The officers of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union preferred charges against the President of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, the officers of the latter organization appearing in defense. The matter was given full investigation and hearing and the following resolution adopted:

"Resolved, That the charges against President D. A. Hayes, of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, by the American Flint Glass Workers' Union of conduct in violation of the principles of trade unionism is not sustained; and, that the dispute in question was a trade disagreement in which non-union men from one place were converted into union men in another place to complete the complement of men a union factory required and at the same time to lessen the number of the best workmen in a non-union establishment.

"Resolved, That it is the earnest recommendation of this Executive Council that both parties appoint committees to meet at an early date for mutual adjustment of the grievances out of which this dispute arose."

#### **CLOTH HAT AND CAPMAKERS.**

The former contentions in the cloth hat and capmaking trade have been adjusted, and a National Union formed under the title of the United Cloth Hat and Capmakers' Union of North America, and same has been chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

#### **GLOVE WORKERS.**

Two applications for charters for Glove Workers' International Unions have been received. A conference of the representatives of both applicants was had at headquarters with President Gompers and inasmuch as agreement was not possible, a call for a convention of the representatives of the Glove Workers has been issued, the convention to take place at headquarters, December 17.

#### **BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS VS. COUNTER WORKERS.**

The Counter Workers made application for a charter and contended that their jurisdiction did not properly belong to the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union. We declined to issue a charter, declaring that the jurisdiction belonged to the Boot and Shoe Workers.

#### **ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS.**

An application was received for charter from the International Union of Elevator Constructors, against the granting of which the International Association of Machinists and the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers protested, claiming that the work performed by the Elevator Constructors was largely machinist and electrical work respectively. It was conceded, however, that the Elevator Constructors were thoroughly organized and belonged to the organization making the application. In view of the protest the charter was not issued.

**FIREMEN VS. BLAST FURNACE WORKERS.**

The International Brotherhood of Firemen entered protest against the Blast Furnace Workers and Smelters of America accepting firemen into its local unions. The matter is in course of investigation and hopes for adjustment are entertained.

**ELECTRICAL WORKERS VS. STREET RAILWAY MEN.**

A dispute arose as to jurisdiction over the Electrical Workers, who are employed on street car lines, the matter in controversy being between the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Men.

Representatives of both organizations met with us at San Francisco, and we are pleased to say that an adjustment mutually advantageous was agreed upon.

**GARMENT WORKERS VS. SPECIAL ORDER CLOTHINGMAKERS.**

The Special Order Clothingmakers applied for charter. Against its issuance the United Garment Workers of America protested. The matter was fully considered and the charter ordered issued under conditions as published in the proceedings of the E. C. in the June issue of the *American Federationist*.

**BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS VS. RUBBER WORKERS.**

The Louisville Convention instructed the E. C. to call a convention of Rubber Workers to form an International Union. During that year, however, this was inexpedient.

At the Scranton Convention the representatives of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union claimed jurisdiction over Rubber Workers of Boots and Shoes. Prior thereto the United Garment Workers claimed jurisdiction over Rubber Workers who made cloaks and coats. To these claims the convention declined to accede, and decided that the formation of a Rubber Workers' International Union, including workers on boots and shoes, should be carried out, instructing the President to that effect.

The convention has been held and an International Union formed and charter issued.

Notwithstanding the instructions of the two last conventions the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union has claimed jurisdiction. We felt, however, that not only was the decision of the E. C. correct in the premises, but that we were bound to carry out the instructions given us. The officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union have stated that they propose to have the question reopened by this convention. No new evidence being adduced, we feel that we would not be warranted in giving the required consent for the reopening of the case.

**HATTERS VS. PHILA. CENTRAL BODY.**

The Philadelphia United Labor League continued to accord representation to a local of hatters, the membership of which had been expelled from the parent organization for unfraternal conduct. Every effort was made to induce the central body to conform to trade union laws and of the American Federation of Labor without avail.

As a consequence the charter of the United Labor League was revoked. The body was then reorganized under the name and title of the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia, the objectionable organization excluded and the charter under the reorganization granted.

Incident to this the local of expelled hatters, which at any time was but small in numbers, has disbanded.

**MARINE COOKS.**

The last convention rendered a decision in regard to the jurisdiction of Marine Cooks and Waiters. The subject-matter was brought to the attention of the E. C. and the request made and granted that the subject-matter may be again reopened and brought before this convention.

**IRON MOLDERS VS. METAL POLISHERS.**

A controversy has arisen between the Iron Molders' Union of North America and the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union of North America, regarding jurisdiction over Brass Molders, the Iron Molders claiming that brass molders are eligible to become members and have been members of that organization since 1859, and that it has not claimed jurisdiction over brass molders where it was a subordinate or minor part of an establishment. The Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers insist that brass molders properly belong to and come under the jurisdiction of its organization. The matter is still undetermined but the hope is entertained that inasmuch as a spirit of conciliation prevails an arrangement may be reached satisfactory to both parties.



**BLACKSMITHS AND ALLIED MECHANICS.**

The International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths have a controversy with the International Association of Allied Mechanics regarding jurisdiction over Blacksmiths' Helpers' local unions. The International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths at one time disclaimed jurisdiction over Helpers and they were chartered direct by the American Federation of Labor. It appears that an arrangement was made between the officers of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and the International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics, by which locals of Drop Forgers should come under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and the Blacksmiths' Helpers under the International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics. The arrangement was unfulfilled and much strife exists and resentment is felt upon the matter.

We recommend that this matter be referred to the Committee on Grievances.

**PLUMBERS VS. STEAM AND HOT WATER FITTERS.**

In the matter of the controversy between the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters etc., and the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters, etc., it will be remembered that the decision rendered by the E. C. was in effect sustaining the contention of the United Association of Plumbers, but we requested and expected that association to furnish specific information, so that the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters could be required to comply with the terms of our decision. The specific information was not given and the question of revoking the charter of Steam Fitters was therefore deferred until such time as the United Association of Plumbers furnish the information requested, and providing the National Association of Steam Fitters failed to carry out the decision in regard to them.

The Steam Fitters' charter was issued upon certain conditions which the Plumbers contend have been violated. We hold that it devolves upon the Plumbers to designate and specify the instances in which these conditions have been violated, so that prompt and efficient action can be taken in the premises.

**THE BOILERMAKERS VS. SEVERAL OTHERS.**

The Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders have made claim to jurisdiction not only over their original trade, but also to "Steam, Water, Airtight or Liquid Tanks, Gasometers, Angle Iron Smiths, Fitters, Chippers and Caulkers and Girdlemakers, Pontoons and all such work belong to the trade."

This claim was presented in the form of a resolution to the convention of the American Federation of Labor and was denied. This, however, does not prevent the organization from making the claim to Driller's Unions and Tappers' Unions. Inasmuch, however, as Drillers and Tappers work in many industries we, too, decided that the claim of jurisdiction was exceeded.

**ELECTRICAL WORKERS VS. PLUMBERS.**

The Brotherhood of Electrical Workers complained that in the city of Chicago, the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers were invading the latter's trade by claiming and placing its members at conduit work. Representatives of both organizations were before the E. C. and the matter was fully considered and finally the following award made:

"In regard to the controversy over conduit work between the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, it is the opinion of the members of the E. C. that inasmuch as the work is generally conceded throughout the country to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, and as the development of that business indicates that it can be more conveniently done by the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, it is the decision of the E. C. that the conduit work referred to us for arbitration comes under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America."

**BREWERY WORKERS, ENGINEERS, ETC.**

By the direction of the last convention the entire subject-matter of the dispute between the Brewery Workers, Engineers and Firemen was referred to the E. C. for adjustment.

We endeavored by every means within our power to accomplish this result.

A dispute arose in Cincinnati whereby a large number of Brewery Workers in Cincinnati and vicinity were involved. The engineers there had acted in an unfraternal manner. President Gompers was urged by both sides to go there and endeavor to adjust the matter. Before undertaking to render a decision, both sides agreed in advance to abide thereby.

The broad question of jurisdiction was taken up later by the E. C. at headquarters. The representatives of all organizations in interest agreed in advance to abide by the decision. After a protracted investigation and hearing a decision was rendered as follows:

"In the dispute between the National Union of United Brewery Workmen, the International Union of Steam Engineers, and the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, referred to the E. C. by the Scranton Convention for adjudication and decision, and regarding matters of dispute which have arisen since, the following decision is rendered:

"1st. The International Union of Steam Engineers is directed to immediately enforce compliance with the decision rendered by President Gompers in the Cincinnati dispute which, by all three organizations in interest, was submitted to him for arbitration and award, and by which all three voluntarily pledged themselves to abide.

"(a) That within three days from the date hereof the Engineers' Union, No. 18, of Cincinnati, withdraw their ultimatum by which they locked out the Brewery Workmen, members of the National Union of United Brewery Workmen.

"(b) That within twenty-four hours thereafter, they refuse to furnish steam to brewery workers who are not members of the National Brewery Workers' Union.

"(c) That upon the failure of Engineers' Union, No. 18, of Cincinnati, to comply with this decision, the International Union of Steam Engineers shall within three days thereafter revoke the charter of Steam Engineers' Local Union, No. 18.

"2d. The United Brewery Workers' National Union is hereby directed to revoke all charters issued since the Louisville Convention to Engineers and Firemen's Unions.

"3d. The decision of the Louisville and Scranton Conventions regarding the issuance of charters to Engineers and Firemen's Unions must be complied with.

"4th. That Engineers and Firemen who have been displaced from their positions by the action of the Brewery Workers' Union shall be reinstated.

"5th. The only manner in which engineers or firemen, working in breweries, can belong to the National Union of United Brewery Workers is by individual and voluntary action. However, in such cities or towns where engineers or firemen have no organization, these craftsmen can belong to the National Union of the United Brewery Workers.

"This decision applies to conditions in the crafts interested since the Louisville Convention of the American Federation of Labor, December, 1900."

It appears that both organizations gave a different interpretation to the decision which led each to become even more aggressive. The situation became intense, involving in disputes members of various crafts throughout the country.

President Gompers was appealed to by both sides to give an interpretation of the decision, but declined to do so unless all agreed in advance to abide thereby. A conference was held and all were represented at New York City. He made an effort to have the representatives of the organizations agree among themselves as to the terms upon which they could work in harmony. Failing in this he secured the promise of all to abide by the interpretation he would give of the decision rendered by the Executive Council. The following is the interpretation:

"For some time past the difficulties arising between the respective jurisdictions of your organizations have brought internal strife in your organizations, and the craftsmen you represent, affecting as well the general labor movement. At the same time it has caused no end of discomfiture, even among brewery proprietors who are inclined to be fair toward an agreement with organized labor. The Louisville Convention of the American Federation of Labor made a declaration upon the subject, and the Executive Council rendered a decision. Each of you in turn has drawn different inferences and conclusions from this declaration and decision and I have been appealed to by all parties in interest to give a full and explicit interpretation of the declaration and decision referred to, and shall proceed to do so with the following preliminary introduction, which is necessary to a clear understanding of the case in point:

"1. When the organization of Brewery Workers changed its title to the National Union of United Brewery Workers and secured a charter thereunder from the American Federation of Labor, Engineers and Firemen's Unions were affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, and no claim for these unions was made, notwithstanding many of them were employed in breweries.

"2. The International Union of Steam Engineers and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen were organized by, and received charters from the American Federation of Labor, without dissent or objection by the National Union of United Brewery Workers, notwithstanding that engineers and firemen working in breweries were members of the International Union of Steam Engineers and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen. It is clearly manifest that:

"It was the distinct purpose of the Louisville Convention of the American Federation of Labor, as was that also of the E. C. in rendering its decision upon the respective jurisdictions of the National Union of United Brewery Workers, the International Union of Steam Engineers and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, that

"Brewery workers should belong to the National Union of United Brewery Workers; that

"Engineers should belong to the International Union of Steam Engineers, and that

"Firemen should belong to the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen; and

"Only in such cases where there were an insufficient number of engineers and firemen to form unions of these respective crafts, that the engineers and firemen in breweries may be organized and become members of the National Union of United Brewery Workers.

"It has been my purpose in giving this interpretation of the decision and declaration, to follow closely the line of reasoning and thought of those who framed them, and what I know to be the sentiment of our fellow-unionists, and what I am sure is best calculated to protect and promote the interests of your several crafts, as well as the cause of labor which we aim to advance."

This interpretation was subsequently approved by us. However, it has not fully mended matters, for the brewers, like all disputants in any controversy when a decision is rendered against them, are dissatisfied therewith.

Application was made to revoke the charter of the Brewery Workers' International Union

and also to revoke the charter of the International Union of Steam Engineers. We gave the matter full consideration, but declined to grant either request.

However, in connection with the controversy between the Brewery Workers' International Union and the International Union of Steam Engineers we insist that the matter must of necessity be regarded as a closed incident. The E. C. acted by instructions of the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, and inasmuch as both sides agreed in advance to abide by whatever decision or interpretation of that decision which would be rendered, they are bound by that, and it is our firm conviction that the conclusion reached is in the best interests of the trades involved, as well as the general labor movement.

#### COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS.

Under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor a number of commercial telegraphers have been enrolled with a view of their organization into locals and an international union. The Order of Railway Telegraphers undertook that work and also attached the men organized to the Order of Railway Telegraphers temporarily. At the same time a number of locals of the Commercial Telegraphers were organized, and without consultation with the American Federation of Labor or the Order of Railway Telegraphers, a convention was called, at which it was decided to form an International Union. Application for charter was also received from the Commercial Telegraphers, temporarily belonging to the Order of Railway Telegraphers under the title of Brotherhood of Commercial Telegraphers. A conference was held at the American Federation of Labor headquarters and an agreement was reached that a convention should be held November 26, for the purpose of amalgamating all commercial telegraphers in one international union, to which charter should be issued. The international which made application for charter declined to abide by the agreement to which its authorized representative was a party, and it was therefore decided that a convention should be held, the objection to the contrary notwithstanding.

#### TEXTILE WORKERS AND SILK WEAVERS.

The Silk Weavers are organized and have made application for charter to the American Federation of Labor. The United Textile Workers of America have objected thereto, claiming jurisdiction. It is strenuously claimed by the Silk Weavers and those who say they know the conditions of the trade, that they should be organized under separate charter as a national organization. The Textile Workers claim with equal emphasis that the trade properly comes under the jurisdiction of their international. When the amalgamation occurred among the textile workers and the charter issued under the title of United Textile Workers of America, several local unions of silk workers were part thereof and we, therefore, could not withdraw the jurisdiction of that organization over silk weavers. We recommend that the United Textile Workers of America make provisions by which silk weavers and other silk workers' unions shall be issued separate charters and have jurisdiction over their particular branch of the textile industry. And we further recommend that the silk weavers who have applied for separate charter from the American Federation of Labor meet in conference with the officers of the United Textile Workers of America for the purpose of carrying the above suggestion into effect.

#### RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

An application was received for a charter from an organization calling itself the "United Brotherhood of Railway Employees." Inasmuch as such an organization would be in rivalry and necessarily in conflict with the railway brotherhoods, we declined to issue a charter, notwithstanding the brotherhoods are not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

#### PAPERMAKERS' AMALGAMATION.

There were two national organizations in the papermaking trade; one of United Papermakers of America, and the other, International Paper Machine Tenders. It is through the efforts of the American Federation of Labor that we have amalgamated the two organizations and unity is established for that trade.

We continue to give the very best service to the complete organization of the trade, for an eight-hour workday has been generally introduced therein.

#### CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The Scranton Convention decided that the Chicago Federation of Labor should rescind its action expelling Typographical Union No. 16 from its body. We were desirous of waiving the alternative of revoking charter of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and therefore used every means within our power to bring about the desired result without resorting to any harsh measure which might be unnecessary.

For a considerable period of time our efforts proved fruitless, and for that reason it was decided that unless the decision of the Scranton Convention was complied with on or before November 5, that the charter of the Chicago Federation of Labor should be revoked. We are advised that our decision has been complied with.

Local Central Bodies should certainly be required to conform to the laws, rules, policy and interests of the general movement. They have been, and are, important branches of the organized labor movement of our country, and when they act in accord with the American Federation of Labor and its officers, success becomes so much easier of accomplishment, and brings within its wake the advance and advantage of labor, to obtain which we organize and federate.

#### INSURANCE AGENTS.

Several applications for charters were received from insurance agents' associations. We declined to issue them for various reasons, two of which are that the card as a union member, carried by these agents induces workmen's families to become insured for petty amounts, for which in the aggregate they pay large sums, and on the other hand, it defers the time when wage-earners will establish their own protective and insurance features in the trade unions. There are other obvious reasons unnecessary to record in this report.

#### CORRECTION OF E. C. MINUTES.

An error occurred in the Minutes of the E. C. September 16-21, 1901, in regard to the Shipwrights, Caulkers and Joiners' Union, the correction being to the effect that when any members of the Shipwrights, Caulkers and Joiners' Union are employed on buildings they shall be required to become members and carry their card of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

#### SHIPWRIGHTS' CHARTER.

The application for a charter for Shipwrights, Caulkers and Joiners' Union of America was received and granted, the correction of the record removing the objection to the issuance of the charter.

#### AUDITORS.

The constitution provides that the auditors shall meet at the seat of convention six days prior to the opening of the session proper of the American Federation of Labor to examine the accounts, and to also act in the capacity of Committee on Credentials. In view of the fact that better facilities for this work are at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, and inasmuch as the spirit of the constitutional provision would not be violated, we directed that the auditors hold their meeting at the American Federation of Labor offices. We trust that the action will meet with your approval, and if so, that the constitution be so changed as to admit of the auditors performing their duties at either the American Federation of Labor offices or at the city in which future conventions may be held, the same to be at the discretion of the E. C.

#### UNION LABEL BULLETIN.

As per your instruction, order has been given for a Bulletin containing the union labels indorsed of all national and international unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor. There has been considerable work involved in gathering the accurate labels and securing electros for them, as well as having them printed in the best manner and under most advantageous conditions.

#### UNION LABELS INDORSED.

We have indorsed the union labels of the following organizations during the year and recommend their indorsement by this convention:

- Stove Mounters' International Union.
- International Steel and Copper Plate Printers of North America.
- United Powder and High Explosive Workers of America.
- United Cloth Hat and Capmakers of America.
- International Brotherhood of Papermakers.
- United Gold Beaters' National Union of America.

#### THE AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

Our official magazine, the *American Federationist*, has been enlarged and improved in every particular. Arrangements have been made to have it handled by the American News Company and it is now on sale at the news stands throughout the country. We feel assured that with the increased revenue derived from its publication, it can be made even a much more effective organizer

and educator, while, at the same time, an excellent means for the publication of our official matter, so that it may continue to an even greater degree to be regarded as the text-book and reference publication of the labor movement of our country and our time.

#### DECEPTIVE PUBLICATIONS.

We are pleased to report that since the emphatic declaration of the Scranton Convention upon the subject of deceptive publications and its constant announcement in the *American Federationist*, that there has been a diminution in the number of deceptive publications, but there are still some which are palmed off on the general public and upon business men as being issued or published by the American Federation of Labor.

Inasmuch as both the good name of our movement, our official magazine, the *American Federationist*, and fair-minded business men may be protected, we urge the restatement of our position upon the subject.

It occurs that checks are received at headquarters made payable to the American Federation of Labor for advertising in souvenir books fraudulently issued, misrepresenting themselves as a publication of the American Federation of Labor. We have decided in each case to return the check to the sender with the information that the publication for which the check was sent is neither indorsed nor recognized by the American Federation of Labor.

At our meeting we have instructed the President of the American Federation of Labor to prosecute, in accordance with law, any or all parties who fraudulently or without authority receive money on behalf of the American Federation of Labor.

Applications to place the following concerns upon the Unfair List of the American Federation of Labor have been made and approved by the E. C. from November 1, 1901, to October 1, 1902:

#### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

Brewers' Exchange, Cincinnati, O., and Covington and Newport, Ky. (National Union of United Brewery Workers.)

Brown & Sharp Tool Company, Providence, R. I. (International Association of Machinists.)

Brown Manufacturing Company, Zanesville, O. (International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics.)

Casey & Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn. (Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders.)

W. B. Conkey Company, Hammond, Ind. (International Printing Pressmen's Union.)

Crane & Breed, Cincinnati, O. (International Wood Carvers' Association of North America.)

Donahue & Henneberry, Chicago, Ill. (International Printing Pressmen's Union.)

Evans & Howard Fire Brick and Sewer Pipe Company, St. Louis, Mo. (International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance.)

Gurney Foundry Company, Toronto, Canada. (Stove Mounters' International Union.)

D. A. Henneberry, Chicago, Ill. (International Printing Pressmen's Union.)

Hudson & Kimberly, Kansas City, Mo. (International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.)

Iver Johnson Arms Company, Fitchburg, Mass. (Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union of North America.)

Jamestown Street Railway Company, Jamestown, N. Y. (Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America.)

Kelsey Furnace Company, Syracuse, N. Y. (Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association.)

Meek, Beach & Company, Coshocton, Ohio. (Federal Labor Union No. 8170.)

John Miller & Company, "Miller's Game Cock Whiskey". Boston, Mass. (Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.)

Narragansett Bay Oyster Company, Providence, R. I. (Oystermens' Union, No. 8665.)

National Biscuit Company, Chicago, Ill. (Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' International.)

National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio. (Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union of North America.)

Novelty Advertising Company, Coshocton, Ohio. (Federal Labor Union, No. 8170.)

Philadelphia *Bulletin*, Philadelphia, Pa. (International Printing Pressmen's Union.)

Henry H. Roelofs & Company, Philadelphia, Pa. (United Hatters of North America.)

Sattley Manufacturing Company, Springfield, Ill. (Plow Workers' Union, No. 9640.)

Singer Sewing Machine Company, Elizabeth, N. J. (Sewing Machine Builders' Union, No. 7424.)

Singer Sewing Machine Company, South Bend, Ind. (Federal Labor Union, No. 7106.)

*Times*, Los Angeles, Cal. (International Typographical Union.)

Van Zandt, Jacobs & Company, Troy, N. Y. (Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union.)

Wellman, Osborne & Company, Lynn, Mass. (Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.)

#### REMOVED FROM UNFAIR AND PLACED UPON FAIR LIST.

From November 1, 1901, to October 1, 1902.

Pope Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn. (Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, and Brass Workers' Union of North America.)

Henry H. Roelofs Company, Philadelphia, Pa. (United Hatters of North America.)

National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio. (Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union of North America.)

Belleville Brick Company, Belleville, Ill. (International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance.)

M. A. Donahue, Chicago, Ill. (International Printing Pressmen's Union.)

H. B. Duescher Company, Hamilton, Ohio. (Iron Molders' Union of North America.)

Jamestown Street Railway Company, Jamestown, N. Y. (Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes of America.)

Lovell and Buffington Tobacco Company, Covington, Ky. (Tobacco Workers' International Union.)

Peter McCourt Theatrical Circuit, Denver, Col. (American Federation of Musicians and Theatrical Stage Employes' National Alliance.)

New York Sun, New York, N. Y. (International Typographical Union.)

Whittmore Company, Boston, Mass. (Glass Bottle Blowers of the United States and Canada.)

W. J. Yarbrough & Sons, Richmond, Va. (Tobacco Workers' International Union.)

#### REMOVED FROM THE UNFAIR LIST.

The Scranton Convention decided that organizations should be entitled to have no more than three firms placed upon the Unfair List of the American Federation of Labor at any one time. The unions in interest were communicated with, and, at their request, the following firms were dropped from the Unfair List:

Jacob Beck & Sons, Detroit, Mich. (Coopers' International Union of North America.)

Burden Iron Company, Troy, N. Y. (Coopers' International Union of North America.)

Chambers Brothers' Company, Philadelphia, Pa. (International Association of Machinists.)

W. B. Conkey, Hammond, Ind. (International Typographical Union.)

*The Dabehn*, Chicago, Ill. (International Typographical Union.)

Donahue & Henneberry, Chicago, Ill. (International Typographical Union.)

Goodell Cutlery Company, Antrim, N. H. (Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union of North America.)

Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Two Rivers, Wis. (Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America.)

L. & P. Holmes Machinery Company, Buffalo, N. Y. (International Association of Machinists.)

Hudson & Kimberly, Kansas City, Mo. (International Typographical Union.)

Kahn Stove Works, Hamilton, Ohio. (Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union of North America.)

Litchfield Brick Company, Litchfield, Ill. (International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance.)

McSherry Company, Middletown, Ohio. (Iron Molders' Union of North America.)

Oliver Brothers, Lockport, N. Y. (Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union of North America.)

Parkersburg *Sentinel*, Parkersburg, W. Va. (International Typographical Union.)

Philadelphia *Demokrat* and Central Newspaper Union. (International Typographical Union.)

Reichert Milling Company, Freeburg, Ill. (Coopers' International Union of North America.)

T. Zurbrugg Watchcase Company, Riverside, N. J. (International Association of Watchcase Engravers.)

#### REMOVED FROM UNFAIR LIST.

The following firms were removed from the Unfair List at the request of the unions in interest, and without prejudice to the unions' position.

Brazil Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. (International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.)

Feister Printing Company, Philadelphia, Pa. (International Printing Pressmen's Union.)

Jos. Fowler Shirt Company, Glen Falls, N. Y. (Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union.)

Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company, St. Louis, Mo. (Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.)  
 Riverside Cotton Mills, Danville, Va. (United Textile Workers of America.)  
 Van Camp Packing Company, Indianapolis, Ind. (Central Labor Union.)  
 Detroit Screw Works. (International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics.)  
 Eclipse Stove Company, Mansfield, Ohio. (Stove Mounters' International Union.)  
 Wayne County Preserving Company, Newark, N. Y. (Federal Labor Union No. 8812.)  
 Western Electric Company, Chicago, Ill. (International Association of Machinists.)  
 Rice & Hutchins, Marlboro, Mass. (Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.)

The following firms were removed from the Unfair List by reason of the disbandment of the unions making the original application.

American Radiator Company, Buffalo, N. Y. (Machine and Iron Workers' Union No. 8016.)  
 American Radiator Company, St. Louis, Mo. (Radiator Molders' Union, No. 8604.)  
 Defiance Box Company, Defiance, Ohio. (Federal Labor Union, No. 9088, Ullin, Ill.)  
 Le Ferer Arms Works, Gun Factory, Syracuse, N. Y. (Gun Workers' Union No. 9098.)  
 Moench & Son, Cattaraugus, N. Y. (Leather Buffers' Union No. 8470.)  
 Moench, Fisher & Son, Tonawanda, N. Y. (Leather Buffers' Union No. 8470.)  
 Mt. Vernon Car Manufacturing Company, Mt. Vernon, Ill. (Federal Labor Union No. 7358.)  
 Schoelkph & Company, Buffalo, N. Y. (Tanners and Curriers' Union No. 7480.)  
 Watt Mining Car Wheel Company, Barnesville, Ohio. (Federal Labor Union No. 8347.)

#### CONCLUSION.

In every matter which has come before us, or any question involving organizations we have endeavored to deal with it with impartiality and with the single purpose of promoting the interests of our fellow-workers and the cause for which our movement stands.

In this report we have been unable to cover more than a few of the more important subjects which received our attention and action. There are numberless others of a more or less important character, and either because of their adjustment, or that they have been of a character already disposed of they are not here enumerated.

Trusting that our work and report may commend itself to your favorable consideration, and that it will redound to the advantage of the toilers we not only hope, but confidently believe.

Fraternally yours.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, *President.*

FRANK MORRISON, *Secretary.*

JOHN B. LENNON, *Treasurer.*

JAMES DUNCAN, *First Vice-President.*

JOHN MITCHELL, *Second Vice-President.*

JAMES O'CONNELL, *Third Vice-President.*

MAX MORRIS, *Fourth Vice-President.*

THOS. I. KIDD, *Fifth Vice-President.*

D. A. HAYES, *Sixth Vice-President.*

The hour for adjournment having arrived, it was moved to grant further time for the reading of the report of the Executive Council. Adopted.

President Gompers was granted permission to make changes in committees. Organizer James Leonard extended an invitation to delegates to visit Elks' Home.

Adjourned to 9 a. m. Friday.

## SECOND DAY—Morning Session.

Convention called to order at 9 a. m., by President Gompers.

**ROLL CALL—Absentees:** Weber (John), Tracy (Thos. F.), Kennedy (W. E.), Healy, White (Henry), Reichers, Altman, Rothkugel, Sullivan (Jere L.), Shaffer, Fahey, Keefe, O'Connell, Keegan, Creamer, Warner, Lynch (E. J.), Valentine, Black, Weber (Jos. N.), Niece, Bahlhorn, Archibald, Quick, Noonan, Ramsey, Hibbert, Lynch (Jas. M.), Kidd, Braunschweig, Gebelein, Barbour, Driscoll, Hedrick, Lopez, Lornor, Crozier, Snyder, Campbell, Miller (E. J.), Simmons, Aibor, Hill, Porter, McIlwain, Baker, White, Parker, Mason, Wynn, Hickey, Welsh, Wedekind, Pohle, DeWolf, Williams, Vinegar, Miles, Baiz, Minger, Sweeny, Mulready, Ziebell, Alchorn, Ward, Woodmansee, Walker, Miss Marschalk, Singleton, McDougall, McConnell, Barker, Thompson, Howard, Kreutzinger, Graham, Jones, Plumley, Arnold.

Reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

E. T. Walls, for the Committee on Credentials, submitted the following:

*To the Officers and Members of the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:*

**FELLOW DELEGATES**—We, your Committee on Credentials, beg leave to submit the following report:

We have examined the credentials of the following delegates and recommend that they be seated: Thos. H. Flynn, Brotherhood of Boltermakers and Iron Ship Builders; H. L. Eichelberger, Baltimore Federation of Labor.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMETT T. WALLS, *Chairman.*  
THOS. J. LYONS,  
CHAS. T. SMITH, *Secretary.*

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be approved and the delegates named seated. Adopted.

Moved by Delegate Lennon that the Credentials Committee be instructed to report in five minutes on the credentials of alternates to be substituted in place of the delegates of the United Mine Workers, who can not attend on account of meeting of the Arbitration Commission on the anthracite coal strike.

The Credentials Committee submitted the following report, in accordance with instructions from the convention:

*To the Officers and Members of the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:*

**GENTLEMEN**—Your Committee on Credentials respectfully presents the following: Brothers Ed. McKay, W. H. Haskins and W. R. Fairley are authorized to act as alternates for John Mitchell, T. D. Nichols and John Fahy, as representatives of the United Mine Workers of America at this convention of the American Federation of Labor; and your Credentials Committee recommend their seating.

EMMETT T. WALLS, *Chairman.*  
THOS. J. LYONS,  
CHAS. T. SMITH, *Secretary.*

Report adopted.

Moved by Delegate Mahon that delegates be now given an opportunity to introduce resolutions. Agreed to.

Delegate L. J. Curran was appointed on Special Committee on Longshoremen et al., in place of L. W. Quick, who could not be present.

Delegate Wiseman requested that Delegate Hobby be substituted in place of Jere L. Sullivan on the same committee, who would not be present until Monday. Request complied with.

Delegate Slayton moved that, instead of calling the roll, all delegates be required to deposit cards on entering the convention hall. Delegates failing to deposit cards within thirty minutes after the convention is called to order will be marked absent.

Adopted by a vote of 86 for, 39 against.



**Resolution No. 1.—By Delegate Wm. J. Gilthorpe, of Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America :**

**WHEREAS,** Much dissatisfaction exists throughout this country because of the headquarters of this organization being in Washington, D. C., being so remote from the center of this country ; and

**WHEREAS,** The second Federation of Labor having been organized, it would appear to be wise that this American Federation of Labor establish its headquarters in the City of Denver, Colo., so that its influence will be conducive to the best interests of the labor movement of the whole country, and thereby reduce friction and establish one American Federation in the land ; therefore be it

**Resolved,** That the headquarters of this Federation of Labor be moved to and established in the City of Denver, Colo., and that due time be allowed to the officers of this body in carrying out this rule, if favorably acted upon.

Committee on Laws.

**Resolution No. 2.—By Delegate Wm. J. Gilthorpe, of Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America :**

The Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America respectfully present to this, the twenty-second annual convention, for their approval, the various branches of the boiler making and ship-building trade, comprising layer-out, fitter-up, plater, frame turner, angle iron smith, riveter, chipper and caulker, holder-on drillers and tapper helpers in the manufacturing and erecting of bridges, girders, pontoons, elevators, furnaces, gasometers, conveyors, smokestacks, breechings, up-stakes, steam and mud drums, steam boiler connections, collars, legs and nozzles, salt, air, oil, ammonia, soap and sugar pans and tanks, and such other iron work contracted for, and made by boiler making, ship-building and iron works, connected with the above business.

Committee on Grievances.

**Resolution No. 3.—By Delegate Wm. J. Gilthorpe, of Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America :**

**Amendment to Article IX, Sec. 11, of the constitution by adding after the word "International," in the second line, the words, "Trade or Federal Labor," making the section read as follows :** "Sec. 11. No charter shall be granted by the American Federation of Labor to any National, International, Trade or Federal Labor Union without a positive and clear definition of the trade jurisdiction claimed by the applicant, and the charter shall not be granted if the jurisdiction claimed is a trespass on the jurisdiction of existing affiliated unions, without the written consent of such unions.

Committee on Laws.

**Resolution No. 4.—By Delegate Gilthorpe, of Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America :**

**WHEREAS,** The Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America have, through their delegates in past conventions of this honorable body, endeavored to establish a rule whereby the officers of this organization and the officers of affiliated organizations could determine the trade jurisdiction of all affiliated unions, and so avoid many protests ; and

**WHEREAS,** The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, having chartered a body of men known as drillers and tappers, in the city of Elizabethport, New Jersey, over the protest of the Boilermakers and Ship Builders, during the past year ; therefore be it

**Resolved,** That the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America renew their protest and respectfully request that said charter be revoked, as being against the spirit of Article IX, Sec. 11, of the American Federation of Labor's constitution.

Committee on Executive Council's Report.

**Resolution No. 5.—By Delegate Gustave Arndt, of Mineral Mine Workers' Union No. 10090 :**

**WHEREAS,** The Mine Lamotte Lead Company, of Mine Lamotte, Mo., are antagonistic to organized labor, and have refused to grant an eight-hour work day,

at a living wage, and have demonstrated their hostility to organized labor by discharging the officers of Mineral Mine Workers' Union No. 10090, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor authorize President Gompers to send an organizer to Mine Lamotte to assist Mineral Mine Workers' Union No. 10090 to secure recognition and an eight-hour day.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 6.—By Delegate Wm. J. Gilthorpe, of Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders of America :

WHEREAS, We are called on to mourn the loss of a valiant and trusty trade-unionist, who fell while in the discharge of his duty to his fellow-man ; and

WHEREAS, Our faithful brother, John F. O'Sullivan, of Boston, Mass., a past representative of the International Typographical Union to this body, was killed by being run over by a railway train while on his way to lecture to the wage-earners of his vicinity ; and

WHEREAS, It is most fitting that this honorable body of his comrades, in the cause, should express their sentiments of regret, sympathy, and condolence to the beloved wife and family of our late comrade ; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we who are left to carry out the work that was so blended in the life of brother O'Sullivan, that we sincerely and with heartfelt sorrow, do extend to Mrs. John F. O'Sullivan and family, our sympathy and condolence in this their sad affliction and commend them to the Comforter of the afflicted ; and be it further

*Resolved*, That this convention set apart five minutes of its time, after the adoption of this resolution, and be known as the time of sorrow, the delegates standing out of respect to the memory of our departed brother.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 7.—By Delegate D. D. Driscoll, of Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor :

*Resolved*, That this convention directs the Executive Council to call a convention of Team Drivers of United States and Canada, for the purpose of consolidating all unions of the above-named craft into an International Union, to be, as is now known, the Team Drivers' International Union of United States of America. Said convention to be held at some centrally located city, and to be held within six months after the adjournment of this convention, and that a special committee of three be elected by this convention and instructed to attend the convention called by the Council, and organize said convention, act as a Committee on Credentials, and finally decide all questions upon which the contending parties fail to agree. Immediately upon the formation of the above-named organization, the officers of the American Federation of Labor shall revoke the existing charter, and notify all National, International, Central, and Local bodies that recognition is not to be given any other body of Team Drivers. No person owning more than one team shall be eligible to serve as a delegate to this convention.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 8.—By Delegate Maurice Mikol, of United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America :

WHEREAS, The above organization having formed its national body since February, 1900, as an independent body and on the 17th day of June, 1902, the above organization, then known as the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, applied for a charter of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor ; and

WHEREAS, The label of the above organization has received the official endorsement of the American Federation of Labor and in order to acquaint the affiliated and unaffiliated labor organizations to the effect that the A. F. of L. label, which had been used upon cloth hats and caps prior to our organization's affiliation with the A. F. of L. has been withdrawn and the label of our national union substituted in its stead and is known and recognized as the only bona fide label in the protection of union-made cloth hats and caps ; and

WHEREAS, At the convention held in the city of Scranton, Pa., Resolution No. 202, introduced by Delegate Bruns of Cap Makers' Union No. 8582, which was then

a local of the A. F. of L., and since the affiliation of our national body former local No. 8582 has now become local No. 19 of our national body ; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That owing to the above statements, we request that the convention reconsider Resolution No. 202, introduced by Delegate Bruns at the Scranton convention.

Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 9.—By Delegate Maurice Mikol, of [the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union :

WHEREAS, The above organization has been conceded the jurisdiction as a national organization as well as having received the indorsement of the A. F. of L. upon its label ; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, urges upon the affiliated organizations who have occasion to use caps, and especially uniform caps, to, as far as possible, insist upon the label of the above organization.

Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 10.—By Delegate Henry Sabel, of International Association of Tube Workers of America :

WHEREAS, The International Association of Tube Workers of America organized in the city of Pittsburg, State of Pennsylvania, on the 13th day of March, 1902, for the purpose of giving better attention to the Tube Workers of this country, and to overcome an argument which was most generally brought forward, that whenever an organization of National or International Tube Workers was being formed that all tube workers, of which there are about fifty thousand in number, be willing to join and to try and uphold the organization ; and

WHEREAS, The above-mentioned association now consists of only a number of independent mills, and has done all in its power to organize and to secure all the mills to join this organization, but as yet has been unable to do anything with the number of independent mills, and nothing whatever with the tube mills of the national steel trust, on account of lack of funds ; and

WHEREAS, The A. F. of L., with which the above association is affiliated, has promised all possible support at the time of organizing ; up to and including this date, the treasury of this organization does not allow the International Association of Tube Workers of America to keep an organizer on the road to organize tube mills ; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the A. F. of L., in this twenty-second annual convention, grant the International Association of Tube Workers of America a national organizer, to work especially among the tube mills and the salary and expenses to be paid by the A. F. of L. until such time as the International Association of Tube Workers of America is able to support an organizer in the field.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 11.—By Delegates John P. Reese, W. D. Ryan and Mack Taylor, of the United Mine Workers of North America :

WHEREAS, We, the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, realize the benefits derived from wise labor legislation as enacted by the State Legislatures of our several states ; also realizing the necessity of the enactment by Congress of similar laws for the Indian Territory ; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Legislative Committee of this organization be instructed to use their utmost efforts to promote the enactment of labor laws for Indian Territory, especially mining laws providing for the licensing of all mine managers and hoisting engineers employed at the mines.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 12.—By Delegate B. Schlesinger, of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union :

WHEREAS, The International Ladies Garment Workers' Union has endeavored to organize the ladies' garment trade, and to create a demand for its union labels ; and

WHEREAS, President Samuel Gompers and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor have, by their assistance, which is highly appreciated, made

possible for this I. L. G. W. U. to send out an organizer in different cities of the United States to organize new locals, and to strengthen those in existence; also to agitate for its union label, and satisfactory results have been accomplished; and

WHEREAS, It is absolutely necessary for the I. L. G. W. U. to send out an organizer again, but the funds of this organization are so limited, that it can not afford to do this by itself; therefore, to place this I. L. G. W. U. on a safe footing, be it

*Resolved*, That the twenty-second convention of the A. F. of L. request the Executive Council to assist the I. L. G. W. U. in sending out an organizer in the field for a time not to exceed five months.

#### Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 13.—By Delegate B. Schlesinger, International Ladies Garment Workers' Union:

WHEREAS, The last convention of the American Federation of Labor has indorsed the action of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union in placing the firms of Blauners Bros. & Co. and Laird, Bonwit & Co., cloak manufacturers of New York City, on the unfair list, because of the fact that they had locked out their union men for reason of their affiliation and had afterwards refused to treat with the representatives of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union;

*Resolved*, That this convention reiterates the indorsement of the previous convention, and that the labor organizations and workmen throughout the country be instructed to give all possible assistance to the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union in these fights;

*Further Resolved*, That this convention instructs all workmen and women that they buy no goods from the merchants that patronize the above mentioned unfair firms.

#### Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 14.—By B. Schlesinger, International Ladies Garment Workers' Union:

WHEREAS, On the 23d day of June, 1900, the American Federation of Labor duly chartered the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union and granted to it full jurisdiction in all trades engaged in the manufacture of ladies' wearing apparel, inclusive of ladies' waists; and

WHEREAS, On a later date the American Federation of Labor chartered the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union; and

WHEREAS, the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union issues charters to those trades that properly belong to the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, to the detriment of the union movement and in direct opposition to the principle of trade autonomy, upon which is built the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, Every effort has been made by the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union to adjust this matter with the Laundry Workers, and they refusing and insisting that they had the right to issue such charters;

*Resolved*, That this convention instruct the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor to issue orders to the Laundry Workers' Union to desist from such baneful and non-union practices and return the bodies already wrongfully chartered under penalty of forfeiture of its charter in the American Federation of Labor.

#### Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 15.—By Delegate Chas. Hank, International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance:

WHEREAS, The Chicago Federation of Labor has granted a membership to the Chicago Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' Union; and

WHEREAS, At a regular session of the said Chicago Federation of Labor, it rejected the application of the Cement Sidewalk and Floor Constructors, because it was considered a dual organization, and inasmuch as they are building laborers, their membership belongs to the Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' Union; and

WHEREAS, The Chicago Federation of Labor concurred in the following recommendation of its credential committee:

We recommend. That the members of said union join the Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' Union, individually, or as a body, without *initiation fees*, and

that they turn over their property to said Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' Union; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That in accordance with the action taken by the Chicago Federation of Labor, we, the delegates of the American Federation of Labor, in annual convention assembled, hereby order the Chicago Cement, Sidewalk and Floor Constructors to comply with the demand of the Chicago Federation of Labor; and further

*Resolved*, That failure to execute these instructions within thirty days shall result in the revocation of their charter.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 16.—By Delegate F. A. Lyburner, of the Iowa State Federation of Labor:

The following resolution has been indorsed by the majority of the Executive Committee of the Iowa State Federation of Labor, and respectfully referred to the delegate, Mr. F. A. Lyburner, of the State Federation, for presentation to your honorable body:

*Resolved*, By the Executive Committee of the Iowa State Federation of Labor, That we heartily indorse the Laborers' International Union of America, and pledge ourselves to render all possible assistance in aiding said organization to secure a charter from the American Federation of Labor at the twenty-second annual convention.

"Respectfully submitted,

"ARTHUR E. HOLDER, *Chairman*.

"J. H. STRIEF, *Secretary*."

Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 17.—By Delegate Adam Kuntz, Granitoid and Cement Workers' Union No. 8172, of St. Louis:

WHEREAS, The Granitoid and Cement Workers' Union, No. 8172, a bona fide trade union engaged in the construction and alteration of buildings, is constantly attacked by the following trades represented in the St. Louis Building Trades Council, on the line of jurisdiction:

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Plasterers and Stone Masons' Laborers, and have, in spite of the following decision rendered by the St. Louis Building Trades' Council, forced our union out of said council, rather we saw fit to withdraw, in order to maintain our prestige and livelihood as granitoid and cement workers, or above-named trades would have absorbed our entire trade to their own selfish end:

#### DECISION ON JURISDICTION:

June 21st, 1901.

#### To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that the claim of the Granitoid and Cement Workers has been indorsed for the following work:

All granitoid work, concrete for arches and floors, and all finished concrete work not above the floor line, putting up and taking down all false work for receiving concrete arches, illuminating tile and all concrete fire-proofing.

THE BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL,  
J. S. PRENDERGAST, *Secretary*.

WHEREAS, We, the Granitoid and Cement Workers' Union No. 8172, affiliated with Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, and the American Federation of Labor, still adhere to the above decision, irrespective of affiliation with the St. Louis Building Trades Council, but mentioned trades and the Building Trades Council itself keeps up an open warfare against our organization, thereby preventing our members from carrying out our part of the work whenever possible.

The Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, as well as other City Central bodies, is not in a position to hamper internal tactics of piratism against organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, unless all affiliated unions, irrespective of trade or calling, are called to account for such acts; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the twenty-second convention of the American Federation of Labor, assembled at New Orleans, Louisiana, instruct their Executive Council, organizers and city central bodies, at once to proceed and organize building trades sections under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor and attached to the city central bodies wherever such bodies exist, in order to abolish the con-

stant strikes and attacks on the part of independent building trades councils against bona fide organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Committee on Executive Council's Report.

**Resolution No. 18.**—By Delegates Chas. F. Reichers, Henry White, Jacob Rothkugel, Victor Altman, of the United Garment Workers of North America:

WHEREAS, A national charter has been issued by the Executive Council on April last to a rival body, located chiefly in Chicago, composed of but a small part of the workers in the branch of the industry known as special order tailoring; and

WHEREAS, In granting said charter against the protest of the United Garment Workers of America, the established and recognized union of the trade, section 11 of article 9 of the constitution has been violated, and likewise the principle of trade autonomy upon which the American Federation of Labor was founded; and

WHEREAS, The Louisville Convention not only refused to grant a charter to said rival body, but in addition gave the Chicago Federation of Labor ninety days' time in which to expel the union or stand suspended itself, a resolution that the council failed to carry out; and

WHEREAS, Said convention further instructed the two national unions of the trade, viz: the J. T. U. of A. and the U. G. W. of A. to settle between them the question of jurisdiction over the branch in dispute, and the former body by referendum vote subsequently relinquished all claims over said trade and expressly conceded it to the latter; and

WHEREAS, The Executive Council last month conceded to the U. G. W. of A. control of the cutting branch of the special order trade, thus acknowledging the authority of the said national union over said trade, for if it be entitled to a part, it follows that in order to avoid duality of organization it is entitled to the balance; therefore

*Resolved*, That in the interest of unity and harmony in the clothing industry that the charter of the said dual union be revoked by this convention.

Committee on Executive Council's Report.

Delegate Smith reported for the Committee on Credentials as follows:

A protest having been entered against the seating of Frank C. Cole, a delegate holding credentials from the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Union, by P. J. Downey, a member of the aforesaid organization. Mr. Downey's claim is that he had been elected by the International as a delegate to the Scranton convention, and owing to the fact that his organization holds bi-annual conventions, he claims that his election should cover this convention, but your committee respectfully recommend the seating of Delegate Frank C. Cole.

EMMETT T. WALLS, *Chairman*.  
THOS. J. LYONS,  
CHAS. T. SMITH, *Secretary*.

It was moved and seconded that the privilege of the floor be granted P. J. Downey.

Delegate Downey urged the American Federation of Labor to sustain him in his protest and seat him as the regularly elected delegate of the Amalgamated Association of Sheet Metal Workers. He stated in substance that he had been regularly elected delegat  by a convention, consisting of delegates from local unions of his craft, and that his term of office was two years, one year of which he had served. He denied the right of the Executive Board of his organization to withhold his credentials, and furnish them to Frank C. Cole, whose credential he was now protesting.

Frank C. Cole contended that the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association of Sheet Metal Workers had the right to select a delegate; that they are called upon to look after the interest of the organization, and that the appointment of a delegate was entirely within their jurisdiction. He held that he was regularly credentialed, and that their constitution stated that in all matters brought before the Executive Board the majority vote ruled, and that this matter should not have been brought before the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

It was moved by Delegate Barnes that the report of the committee on credentials be not concurred in, and that Delegate Downey be seated.

Delegate Warner moved as a substitute that both delegates be seated and the vote divided.

Delegate Frayne stated that the majority of the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers were in attendance as delegates; that they did not desire to stand in a position of antagonizing brother Downey, or the progress of the convention, or the labor movement, and they were in favor of the substitute as offered by Delegate Warner.

Delegate Lennon wanted to know if they would issue credentials to P. J. Downey.

Delegate Frayne replied that they would.

Delegate D. A. Hayes moved that, inasmuch as the representatives of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union were in favor of issuing a credential to Mr. Downey, that the whole matter be referred back to the Committee on Credentials.

The question was debated by Delegates Duncan, Lennon, Barnes, Frayne, Wilson, D. A. Hayes, Klapetzky, Slayton, Rosenberg, Ryan, Kennedy and Murphy.

Delegate Lewis called for the previous question, which prevailed, and the motion to refer back to the Committee on Credentials was adopted.

Delegate O'Connell moved that a recess be taken until 2 o'clock to give the delegates an opportunity to introduce resolutions.

Delegate Alexander extended an invitation on behalf of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New Orleans, to the delegates to attend a meeting of that body to-night.

The Southern Athletic Club extended the courtesies of the club to the delegates.

The Elks extended a similar invitation, both of which were accepted.

The motion of Delegate O'Connell to take a recess until two o'clock this afternoon was adopted.

## SECOND DAY—Afternoon Session.

The convention reassembled at 2 P. M., President Gompers presiding.

On motion the roll call was dispensed with.

Reading of the minutes of the morning session was dispensed with.

The Credential Committee submitted the following report:

The Credentials Committee of the American Federation of Labor having been directed to reopen the case of protest by P. J. Downey against the seating of Frank C. Cole of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association.

After hearing the statements of the Executive Board of the A. S. M. W. I. A., Frank C. Cole, G. P.; Hugh Frayne, second vice-president; John H. Kennedy, first vice-president, in which they agreed to add the name of P. J. Downey to credentials of F. C. Cole, which was done, and it was further agreed that his expenses as a delegate to this convention will be borne by the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, and further that the vote of the delegation be equally divided.

(Signed) EMMETT T. WALLS, *Chairman*.  
THOS. J. LYONS,  
C. T. SMITH, *Secretary*.

Adopted.

A report recommending the seating of delegates from the United Brewery Workers was read, as follows:

To the Officers and Members of the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Credentials respectfully presents the following: Your committee respectfully recommend the seating of Louis Kemper, Aug. Priesterbach, J. P. Weigel and Chas. Nikolaus, delegates from the National Union of United Brewery Workers, and refer to the convention the protest entered by the Central Federated Union of New York City, N. Y.

EMMET T. WALLS, *Chairman.*  
THOS. J. LYONS,  
CHAS. T. SMITH, *Secretary.*

Concurred in.

The following resolutions were introduced and referred to committees:

Resolution No. 19.—By Delegate George Ramsay, of Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union:

To the delegates of the twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, we respectfully protest against the action of the following organizations: The Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, and all other organizations interfering with our rights as an affiliated organization of the American Federation of Labor; which affiliation with the American Federation of Labor gives us jurisdiction over all branches of the Carriage and Wagon industry, namely, all workers in the carriage and wagon making industry are eligible to membership, including blacksmiths, wood workers, painters and trimmers; the allied branches, such as wheelmakers, hubmakers, springmakers, dashmakers and wagon supply workers. This has been granted to us by the American Federation of Labor ever since we have been affiliated with your body, and as the organizations are encroaching on our rights as an industry, in claiming jurisdiction over certain branches, to the detriment of our organization, and as we have tried to settle this outside of this convention and met with refusal, we respectfully submit this for your consideration and ask that you define our rights in this case.

Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 20.—By Delegate John Weber, of Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The National Biscuit Company has not changed its attitude towards the Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' International Union; and

WHEREAS, The National Biscuit Company's goods are largely manufactured by child and cheap labor, in unsafe and unsanitary establishments; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this convention reaffirm the action taken in the 21st annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in Scranton; and be it

*Resolved*, That this convention instructs the incoming president to issue, within thirty (30) days, after this twenty-second convention has adjourned, a circular letter, therein requesting all affiliated central bodies to appoint a special committee, who stand instructed to visit all affiliated unions and request the membership thereafter not to patronize any place in which goods manufactured by the National Biscuit Company are handled, in any way, shape or manner; and be it further

*Resolved*, That another circular letter be sent to all executive officers of the various National, International and Local Unions, as well as State Branches, for distribution; and be it still further

*Resolved*, That another request be sent to all organizers of the American Federation of Labor, with instructions that they shall do their very best in making known that all products of this concern are on the unfair list and all organized labor with their friends should refrain from patronizing it.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 21.—By Delegate A. Furuseth, of the International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, Several treaties between this and other countries provide that seamen who desert—that is violate a contract to labor on a private vessel—may be arrested, imprisoned and forcibly returned to their master, there to labor against their will; and

WHEREAS, Such laws or treaties are contrary to human liberty and a remnant the period of human slavery; therefore be it



*Resolved*, by the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, That we protest against such treaties and that we demand their repeal or that they be so amended as to fully recognize the seaman's ownership of his own body; and further

*Resolved*, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the United States Senate.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 22.—By Delegate A. Furuseth, of the International Seamen's Union:

*Resolved*, That the incoming Executive Council be instructed to send one or more of its members to the convention of the Marine Engineer's Association, inviting them to become affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 23.—By Delegate A. Furuseth, of the International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, Section 4449, Revised Statutes of the United States, deprives licensed officers in our Merchant Marine of their natural right to leave employment, in which, for reasons of their own, they decline to continue; and

WHEREAS, This statute has been invoked against the Marine Engineers on the Pacific Coast and has been used to deprive them of their license because "they refused to continue to serve in their official capacity"; therefore be it

*Resolved*, by the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, That we demand the repeal of said section 4449, Revised Statutes, as contrary to human liberty and the best interests of the Merchant Marine of our country.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 24.—By Delegate A. Furuseth, of the International Seamen's Union of America:

WHEREAS, The Senate of the United States has adopted a bill providing for a ship subsidy; and

WHEREAS, The reasons given for this bill are that American vessels carry more men in their crews, give better food and pay higher wages than other nations' vessels; and

WHEREAS, Our ship owners are, by law, permitted to hire men regardless of skill, race or nationality; and

WHEREAS, They avail themselves of this privilege to the fullest extent by hiring the lowest paid labor in the world, disregarding in so doing, the safety of the traveling public as well as the safety of the country; therefore

*Resolved*, by the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, That we protest against this bill as a measure calculated to extend the transportation monopoly on land now held by the great railroad systems, into and over the sea, without in any way helping to develop a native or naturalized body of American seamen to man our vessels in peace and defend our country in times of danger.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 25.—By Delegate A. Furuseth, International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, The building of a Nicaragua or Panama Canal by the United States involves the obtaining of sovereignty over and the defense of territory, through which such canal is to be constructed; and

WHEREAS, Our navy is now and for long years to come will be unable to defend such canal or to keep the sea open for the necessary men and supplies to be sent by sea; and

WHEREAS, Such condition must necessarily make for the conquest and annexation to the United States of all territory lying between the Rio Grande and the canal in order to keep communications open; therefore

*Resolved*, By the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that we are unalterably opposed to the building of any such canal; and further

*Resolved*, That we are unalterably opposed to any encroaching upon the independence of any of the Latin American states by our government in any way,

feeling that it must lead to war, bloodshed and hatred, in and through which the workers must be the chief sufferers.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 26.—By Delegate Wm. H. Frazier, International Seamen's Union of America :

WHEREAS, E. W. Clark is still in Thomaston yard suffering under a sentence, which, we think, under the circumstances, was harsh ; and

WHEREAS, E. W. Clark has by this time surely suffered sufficiently to atone for crime, if crime it was ; therefore

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council be instructed to appeal to the President of the United States for clemency on behalf of E. W. Clark.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 27.—By Delegate Patrick B. Downing, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers of North America :

WHEREAS, A strike still in existence at the Wrought Iron Range Co., of St. Louis, Mo., is in its second year ; and

WHEREAS, Every effort has been made by endeavoring to adjust the difficulty, but without any success ; therefore be it

Resolved, That we petition your honorable body to place the products of the Wrought Iron Range Co. on the unfair list.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 28.—By Delegate Patrick B. Downing, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union of North America :

WHEREAS, An organization known as the Machine Builders' Union employed in the firm of Singer Manufacturing Co., of Elizabethport, N. J., inaugurated a strike in that concern on October 1st, 1901 ; and

WHEREAS, After succeeding in having a boycott placed on said concern, and in view of the fact that said organization has gone out of existence ; be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the members of the Metal Polishers' Union, Local 9, of Elizabethport, N. J., believing that this firm has always been fair to organized labor, recommend to your honorable body that the boycott be lifted on said concern.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 29.—By Delegate J. M. Stephens, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union :

WHEREAS, The twentieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor indorsed the craft jurisdiction of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union as follows :

All light non-construction puring, bracket work, wood, wire and metal lath and corner beads ; also metal arches erected for the purpose of holding plastic, cement, concrete or other plastic material ; and

WHEREAS, In defiance of the good faith expressed in the indorsement of the American Federation of Labor, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has permitted its local union or unions in the city of Butte, Montana, and in other places, to ignore the claims of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union and to do said work themselves ; and

WHEREAS, The protests made to the administrative officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners by the general secretary-treasurer of the Lathers having been met with unsatisfactory and evasive replies ; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor respectfully calls the attention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to the facts as set forth above, and that the trade rights of the Lathers be at all times respected.

Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 30.—By Delegate J. M. Stephens, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union :

WHEREAS, The Eastern Expanded Metal Company of Boston, Mass., having failed to reach a satisfactory agreement with the union lathers in their employ, are now employing non-union men, and have been placed upon the Unfair List by the

fourth annual convention of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor indorse the action of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union, and pledge our best efforts to satisfactorily adjust the trouble.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 31.—By Delegate J. M. Stephens, of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union have withdrawn their charter from the district of New York city, contrary to the laws of the American Federation of Labor and International Union of Lathers, on account of a majority of its members insisting upon retaining its affiliation with Structural Iron Workers' Union and House Smiths; and

WHEREAS, The said organization used their influence to retain the members of the aforesaid unions; and

WHEREAS, There are now between six and seven hundred lathers in the city of New York and vicinity; be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, instruct the organizer of that district to confer with and assist the organizer of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union to organize such members under the jurisdiction of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, which is their proper place.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 32.—By Delegate J. M. Stephens, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The Operative Plasterers' International Association, an organization not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has persistently claimed for years that the almost universally recognized trade of lathing is part of the plasterers' craft; and

WHEREAS, Every logical reason has been advanced to disprove their claims; and

WHEREAS, They have succeeded in excluding Lathers' Unions from many Building Trades Councils, and have been aided and abetted by Plumbers, Steam Fitters, Carpenters' and other local unions of affiliated international bodies; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor voices its most emphatic condemnation of actions so subversive of labor's solidarity, and we call upon the administrative officers of international unions whose locals are pursuing the course mentioned, to demand of their local unions that such methods shall be immediately discontinued, and that any such local shall be ordered to withdraw at once its affiliation with any central body, which attempts to or does exclude any union directly or indirectly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 33.—By Delegate D. D. Driscoll, Massachusetts State Branch, J. H. Crozier, Boston C. L. U.; Lee M. Hart, J. L. Compton, Theatrical Stage Employees National Alliance:

WHEREAS, The Boston Theatre, of Boston, Mass., has been placed on the Unfair List by Theatrical Mechanics' Local Unions of Boston, Mass., indorsed by Boston Central Labor Union and Massachusetts A. F. of L., and Theatrical Stage Employees' International Union; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the delegates to the twenty-second annual convention indorse placing the Boston Theater on the Unfair List, and the same published in the *Federationist*; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the secretary of the A. F. of L. request all labor papers and journals to publish the same.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 34.—By Delegate John B. Dickman, Central Labor Union of Washington, D. C.:

WHEREAS, Federal Labor Union No. 8193, of Washington, D. C., has by its earnest efforts and the assistance of the executive officers of American Federation of Labor, not only organized on a solid basis, but has increased its membership some 250 members within the past year; and

WHEREAS, There are employed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing nearly 2,000 women, one-fifth of whom are now members of said Federal Labor Union No. 8193, and it being the desire to have all of these employes banded together in one union for their mutual protection; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, hereby indorses the above purpose of Federal Labor Union No. 8193, invites all the unorganized employes in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to join said Federal Labor Union, and requests that the executive officers of the A. F. of L. give such additional aid as in their power lies to aid this Federal Labor Union to thoroughly organize the employes of that department.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 35.—By Delegate F. C. Wheeler, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Los Angeles, Cal.:

WHEREAS, For years past Southern California has received but little attention from the American Federation of Labor in the way of organizers; and

WHEREAS, The great amount of organizing has been done at our expense; and

WHEREAS, The great influx of men from the East, mostly non-union, has put us to a great expense in gathering them into the fold, and further that it is the unanimous wish of organized labor in California that we be given a general organizer; therefore be it

*Resolved*, By this convention that the incoming President of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to appoint an organizer who shall spend at least six months in Southern California to assist in building up the unorganized workers.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 36.—By Delegate D. D. Mulcahy, and Delegation of Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America:

New section, to follow Sec. 11, Art. XII:

No central body affiliated with the American Federation of Labor shall reject credentials presented by a duly elected or appointed delegation of a local union, chartered by a national or international union having affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, unless upon charges duly proved against such delegation, or local union, and the decision of said central body is approved by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. And no delegation representing local unions affiliated as herein described shall be suspended or expelled until like action is taken.

Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 37.—By Delegates Frank C. Cole and P. J. Downey, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association:

WHEREAS, There now exists in the city of Boston, Mass., a local union of Roofers, not affiliated with the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, but chartered by the American Federation of Labor and affiliated with the Boston Central Labor Union:

*Resolved*, That said charter issued by the American Federation of Labor to said Roofers' Union be revoked and that said union be requested to affiliate with their national organization. Failing to comply with this resolution, said union shall be denied recognition by the Boston Central Labor Union.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 38.—By Delegates Aug. Priestersbach, Louis Kemper, J. P. Weigel, Chas. Nikolaus, of the International Union of United Brewery Workers of America:

WHEREAS, A hearing on the jurisdiction claims of Engineers, Firemen and Brewery Workmen had been held as early as February, 1902, by a sub-committee of the American Federation of Labor Executive Council in New York City, and all interested parties were notified of that hearing to take place, with the exception of the National Union of United Brewery Workmen, who only ascertained the fact through the newspapers, and through the same source heard of a decision unfavorable to the Brewery Workers being rendered by that committee; and

WHEREAS, These jurisdiction disputes have been used by the United States Brewers' Association for a pretext to lock out twelve hundred brewery workers in

Cincinnati, O., Newport and Covington, Ky., of whom today six hundred have not as yet regained their former positions as union men in the breweries; and

WHEREAS, Several breweries of New York City and Brooklyn, N. Y., have upon the demand and solicitations on the part of the unions of Stationary Engineers and Stationary Firemen, locked out over forty engineers and firemen working in the breweries, all being members of the United Brewery Workers, because they either refused to join the Stationary Engineers and Stationary Firemen, or were refused admission into those unions; and

WHEREAS, This state of affairs threatens controversies in all such localities where the brewery engineers and firemen are members of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen, and refuse to leave that organization; therefore be it

*Resolved by this convention*, I. That the full and complete recognition of the charter rights of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen as embodied in the letter, the spirit, the tradition of, and the priority rights under the charter issued to the National Union of the United Brewery Workmen by the American Federation of Labor under the date of March 4, 1887, be guaranteed and conserved.

II. That under that charter the full and unrestrained jurisdiction of the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen over all branches in the brewery trade be recognized, namely: Lager Beer, Ale, Porter and Weiss Beer Brewers, Beerdrivers, Brewery Stablemen, Brewery and Commission Malt House Employes, Beer Bottlers and Bottle Beer Drivers, Brewery Engineers, Brewery Firemen, Brewery Oilers and Brewery Engine-room Helpers, Brewery Ice house Employes, Brewery Packers, Brewery Freight Handlers, and Brewery General Laborers.

III. That the right of the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen, to permit the use of the union label of the United Brewery Workmen by the various breweries, under the laws, regulations, provisions, and restrictions of the United Brewery Workmen as stipulated by the conventions of the United Brewery Workmen, be not infringed upon and be not interfered with by any party not having jurisdiction or control over the label.

IV. That the International Union of Steam Engineers, and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen be unequivocally prohibited from any further infringements and encroachments upon the charter rights of the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America.

V. That members of other organizations or national unions now employed in any of those departments in the brewery business as indicated under request II of this resolution, or who may be employed temporarily in future, be directed to transfer to said International Union of United Brewery Workmen, so that the members of such organization can secure and hold employment in breweries under the established working rules, laws and regulations, as enforced by and in accordance with the constitution of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America.

#### Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 39.—By Delegate John F. Gillooley, Foundry Helpers No 10012:

*Be it Resolved*, That the officers and members of Local No. 10012, Foundry Helpers of American Federation of Labor, do request the American Federation of Labor to revoke the charter of No. 10387, Foundry Helpers of American Federation of Labor, for the following cause:

That it is not for the best interest of the American Federation of Labor to have two charters in the same territory when the members of the two locals are of the same craft; therefore be it further

*Resolved*, That Local No. 10012 had charter issued prior to Local No. 10387, and it is the opinion of the 300 members of Local No. 10012 of American Federation of Labor, that only one charter should exist in said territory of New York, N. Y.; therefore be it further

*Resolved*, That we, the delegates assembled in convention, do hereby approve of the revoking of said charter No. 10387 on the grounds that it was issued without the consent of said charter No. 10012 of New York, N. Y.

#### Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 40.—By Delegate B. Schlesinger, International Ladies Garment Workers' Union:

WHEREAS, The major portion of all ladies' wearing apparel is today made in

unhealthy sweat shops and tenement houses by underpaid and ill-treated mechanics; and

WHEREAS, The continuance of such practice can not but mean a continuance of a most fruitful source of contagious and virulent disease dissemination and endanger the health of the purchaser;

Resolved, That whereas, the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union has been organized for the purpose of improving these abhorrent conditions and has as a means thereto adopted a label;

Resolved, That this convention officially indorse the same; that the members of all labor unions be instructed to purchase no other ladies' wearing apparel but that which bears the label of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union.

Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 41.—By Delegates Jos. A. Keeler and Frank Herlehy, Coopers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, Repeated efforts have been made by the National Brewers' Association to induce the United States Government to cease issuing revenue stamps for all packages containing malt or brewed liquors of the denomination of one-eighth; and

WHEREAS, A bill to that effect has been introduced in the House of Representatives and passed that body, and is now pending in the United States Senate, known as House Bill 13674; and

WHEREAS, This bill, should it become a law, would greatly reduce the membership of the Coopers' International Union, by depriving about one-third of our membership of the means of gaining a livelihood at their trade; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, do protest against the passage of this bill and adopt such measures as will best prevent its passage by the United States Senate.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 42.—By Delegate Walter Charriere, Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The question of jurisdiction in organizing branches of the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union may at any time arise; and

WHEREAS, To avoid confusion, we deem it necessary that we present the various branches of our trade that require to be in close touch with one another in order to advance our movement; therefore we present the following:

Be it understood that we are, first, a Laundry Workers' International Union, and are composed of members working on new factory and old custom laundry work, both in shirt and waist factory laundries, as well as in custom or old work laundries, and those employed in "cutting and making" shirts, waists, collars and all things that require laundering and that come in direct touch with the laundry workers, *must*, for the success of our movement, come under the banner of the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union.

Therefore, we petition the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, to indorse the following as defining our jurisdiction:

*On shirts, collars, waists, etc.*—Cutters, operators, washers, starchers, folders, pressers, hand or machine ironers, receivers, deliverers, etc., and all employes in shirt and waist factories and in old work or custom laundries.

Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 43.—By Delegate Walter Charriere, Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The union label of the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union represents the labor done on all shirts, waists, collars, cuffs and the product of shirt factories and laundries; and

WHEREAS, The success of our international union depends on the demands made for the label, both in custom laundries and shirt factories; and

WHEREAS, To designate the work of the union against prison, sweatshop and Chinese labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, do reindorse the label of the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union; and be it further

*Resolved*, That every member of organized labor be and is hereby requested to demand the union label when patronizing custom laundries or buying shirts, waists, collars and cuffs.

Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 44.—By Delegate W. N. Drinkwater, Wall Paper Machine Printers and Color Mixers' Union:

WHEREAS, The Wall Paper Machine Printers and Color Mixers' Union has adopted a label which reads as follows:

"A—M. P. & C. M. of U. S.—F.

O.—Union Made—L,"

which designates union houses; and

WHEREAS, Certain firms have signed our contracts and we are endeavoring to induce the same to use this label; be it

*Resolved*, That this twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby indorses this label of the Wall Paper Machine Printers and Color Mixers.

Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 45.—By Delegate James Wilson, Pattern Makers' League of North America:

WHEREAS, The Gilbert Pattern Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, is unfair to organized labor, and all efforts to effect a satisfactory settlement with them have failed; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the product of the aforesaid company be declared unfair.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 46.—By Delegate Hugh Kirk, National Union Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers of America:

*Resolved*, That the name of the Singer Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company be removed from the Unfair List, inasmuch as that their employes at Elizabeth, N. J., upon whose account the company were placed on the Unfair List, have had their grievance adjusted by the company.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 47.—By Delegate Chas. J. Gille, Trunk and Bag Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The Trunk and Bag Workers are unorganized in some of the most important trunk centers; and

WHEREAS, We believe, without great effort, the craft can be organized more solidly; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the President of the American Federation of Labor instruct the organizers to make special effort to organize the craft wherever found, and especially in Richmond and Petersburg, Va.; Cleveland and Columbus, Ohio; Baltimore, Md., and Denver, Colo.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution, No. 48.—By Delegate Chas. J. Gille, Trunk and Bag Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The Red and White Label of the Trunk and Bag Workers' International Union represents goods made by union labor, under fair conditions; and

WHEREAS, Our label is the only proof of the same; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, reindorse the Red and White Label of the Trunk and Bag Workers' International Union; and be it further

*Resolved*, That every member of each affiliated union be hereby requested to demand our label upon all trunks, bags, cases, satchels and all traveling goods that he or she may purchase.

Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 49.—By the International Typographical Union Delegation:

WHEREAS, The efforts to have adopted by the United States Congress, by the legislatures of various states, and by city councils, measures popularly known as

anti-scalping laws; the granting of injunctions by courts, to restrain ticket brokers from acting for travelers in the purchase, sale and transfer of so-called non-transferable railroad tickets, is continued at the instance of the great combination of railroad interests; and

WHEREAS, A notable example of an effort to pass an anti-scalping law took place in the last session of the state legislature of Louisiana in June last, which met ignominious defeat because of strenuous opposition from the Central Trades and Labor Council of New Orleans; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the resolutions of this Federation, adopted at each annual meeting for the past five years, denouncing anti-scalping laws of every character and description, be re-affirmed.

*Resolved*, That we congratulate the labor unions of New Orleans for their splendid and successful efforts in defeating the anti-scalping bill at Baton Rouge, and hereby extend the thanks of this Federation for a good work well done.

*Resolved*, That the growing custom of railroad companies in making tickets non-transferable, placing descriptions thereon, and requiring the signatures of passengers, is unfair and wrong, and we therefore denounce the use of the injunction to prevent the transfer of such tickets as an abuse of the power of the courts, in assisting railroad companies to repudiate just obligations, and to profit at the expense of ticket owners, whose property in passage tickets is thereby destroyed.

*Resolved*, That we especially denounce, as injurious to the prospects for the success of the coming World's Fair at St. Louis, and the convenience of visitors thereto, efforts now being made by the several passenger associations, organized and operated in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, to secure injunctions to prevent trafficking in excursion tickets issued, or to be issued, because of such proposed great Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

*Resolved*, That we again request all State Federations, Central Trade and Labor Councils and Labor Unions allied with the American Federation of Labor, to use every effort to defeat anti-scalping bills and city ordinances inimical to ticket brokerage, and again instruct our Legislative Committee at Washington to oppose all anti-scalping bills that have been, or may be, introduced in the United States Congress.

#### Committee on Resolutions.

##### Resolution No. 50.—By International Typographical Union Delegation :

WHEREAS, For several years the National Association of Letter Carriers has attempted to secure from Congress an increase of wages and better conditions to conform to the increased cost of living and meet the necessities of an advanced civilization; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That this convention heartily indorses the demand of the National Association of Letter Carriers for an increase of wages, and the incoming Executive Council be, and hereby is, instructed to extend all possible moral support to said association to accomplish its laudable purpose.

#### Committee on Resolutions.

##### Resolution No. 51.—By Delegates Santiago Iglesias, Eugenio Sanchez Lopez and Tulio Aibar, of Porto Rico :

WHEREAS, It has been brought to the attention of this convention that our brother laborers in the Island of Porto Rico, organized into unions and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, have been most cruelly attacked, beaten, misused, abused, imprisoned, maltreated and clubbed in jail, and the lives of the leaders attempted by assassins, and have been subjected to all manner of indignities and maltreatment for no other reason than that they are so organized into unions and are so affiliated with this Federation; and

WHEREAS, The local government of Porto Rico, under the authority of and in the territory of the United States, has been repeatedly appealed to for the protection of our brothers and without relief, notwithstanding that it is within the power of that government to afford ample relief and protection as aforesaid; and

WHEREAS, The said outrages continue and the organization of unions in Porto Rico is opposed by force and violence of a lawless mob under the protection of and in connivance with the police and courts of justice on said island; and

WHEREAS, Such opposition is sanctioned and supported by high officials of the government appointed by the President of the United States; be it



*Resolved*, That the President of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to lay before the President of the United States such facts as may be pertinent to matters aforesaid, with the object of securing through him adequate relief and protection for our brother laborers of Porto Rico, and that a copy of this resolution, after passage, be sent to President Roosevelt for his information and consideration.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 52.—By Delegate A. T. Fish, International Association of Car Workers:

WHEREAS, The car workers of the United States and Canada, have in May, 1901, formed an international union, known as the International Association of Car Workers and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, There is another dual and independent car workers' organization in existence known as the Brotherhood of Railway Car Men; and

WHEREAS, Some of the lodges of this dual organization are affiliated with some state branches and city central bodies, and some of their members are holding commissions as voluntary organizers for the American Federation of Labor; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the president of the American Federation of Labor be, and hereby is, instructed to notify all state branches and city central bodies to unseat any delegates who represent the Brotherhood of Railway Car Men and are now affiliated with them; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the president of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to revoke the commission of any volunteer organizer who is a member of this organization.

Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 53.—By Delegate W. E. Klapetzky, Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, by its constitution, provides for a system of "jurisdiction membership" whereby every barber throughout our jurisdiction can secure affiliation with our organization; and

WHEREAS, The constitution likewise provides a system of benefits which tend to hold such members in affiliation, and which benefits can not be given by any other organization;

WHEREAS, The affiliation of barbers with an organization of barbers, gives better and more lasting results than can be secured by any other means and at the same time gives to the Journeymen Barbers' International Union their full right to affiliate and protect the members of the craft; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That, in order to give to the barbers the best results of organization, and to protect the Journeymen Barbers' International Union from having employers of labor becoming affiliated with the labor movement, the federated labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor shall be notified by the proper officers, not to accept barbers to membership, but shall seek to secure their affiliation with the Journeymen Barbers' International Union direct, through the medium of its locals, as provided for by the laws of that organization.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 54.—By Delegate W. E. Klapetzky, Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The National Association of Letter Carriers are seeking to better their moral and material welfare through the enactment of laws by Congress, and

WHEREAS, A law is now pending to increase the pay of said carriers; and

WHEREAS, The passage of this law would give one branch of the great army of labor the better material condition for which we are all striving; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this, the twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, re-affirm its former action and grant to the National Association of Letter Carriers the moral influence of this organization, and its officers in securing the passage of this act.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 55.—By Delegate W. E. Klapetzky, Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America :

*Resolved*, That that order of business calling for the "reading of the minutes" of the previous session be eliminated from the order of business, as the daily publication of proceedings obviates the necessity thereof, and its elimination will save the daily necessity of making a motion to that effect.

Committee on Rules and Order of Business.

Resolution No. 56.—By Delegate E. Kaufman, of Central Federated Union of New York :

WHEREAS, The International Association of Steam Engineers, the International Brotherhood of Firemen, with a committee of the Central Federated Union, and in conjunction with the local union of Brewery Workers, known as Brewers' Union No. 1, Ale and Porter Union No. 31, Beer Drivers' Unions Nos. 23 and 24, and Brewers' Union No. 69, did make contracts with the Union Brewers' Association in compliance with the decision of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and President Samuel Gompers relative to the jurisdiction of the engineers and firemen in breweries; and

WHEREAS, A circular has been received from Cincinnati by all union breweries with whom the aforesaid unions have contracts, and which contracts have been indorsed by this body, and which circular informs and means to instruct those brewery firms to act contrary to what these contracts call for, and would cause interference and disturbance if carried out; therefore be it

*Resolved*, by this Central Federated Union, That we reiterate our indorsements of these contracts and pledge our sincere and undivided support to the above-mentioned unions, and all of the brewing firms having made contracts with the above unions, known as union breweries, and urge all of our affiliations to also pledge their support; and be it further

*Resolved*, That all the brewery firms are hereby requested and urged not to pay any attention to the said circular or its contents and to uphold the contracts, as indorsed by this body; and be it further

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be submitted to all breweries at once and to the American Federation of Labor.

Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 57.—By Delegate E. Kaufman, Central Federated Union of New York :

*Resolved*, That we, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, have been informed that at the convention of the American Federation of Labor to be held at New Orleans, La., in this month, an attempt will be made by the "United Brotherhood of Carpenters" to have our charter annulled by that body. Reason given: That we, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, are working contrary to the best interests of the trade. These charges are false, and without any foundation of truth, which can be easily verified by an investigation of any fair-minded person.

Therefore we earnestly request your honorable body to instruct your delegate to the convention to vote against and use his best efforts to induce others to vote against any attempt on the part of the "United Brotherhood of Carpenters" to interfere with our rights and privileges in the American Federation of Labor.

Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 58.—By Delegate E. Kaufman, Central Federated Union of New York :

WHEREAS, The Cloth Spongers and Refinishers' Union have, as all organized labor, the object in view to ameliorate the condition of the craftsmen, and have, therefore, successfully organized in Greater New York all men working in their trade in the above-named union;

WHEREAS, The object of every trade union is not to rest to organize the workmen of their locality only, but to go further by organizing them into a national union comprising every city in the Union, where cloth spongers are at work;

WHEREAS, By organizing our fellow-craftsmen into a national union we are convinced that it will be of great material interest to the cutters, tailors, in fact,

everybody employed in the tailoring industry, and the organized workmen in general; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the delegate of the Central Federated Union of New York to the convention of the American Federation of Labor be herewith instructed to present this resolution to said convention, with the request that the organizers of the American Federation of Labor shall be officially instructed by said convention or the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to organize local unions throughout the country of all the cloth spongers and refinishers for the purpose of forming a national organization for this craft.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 59.—By Delegate E. Kaufman, Central Federated Union, New York:

In compliance with the request of your body to furnish our representative to the American Federation of Labor convention with a statement pertaining to our organization and application for a charter, we wish to state as follows: The Foundry Helpers of New York, who have applied for a charter to the American Federation of Labor through Organizer Herman Robinson, which charter has been protested by a faction of our organization who organized themselves in Brooklyn. They have also received a charter by making misstatements and demanding jurisdiction over such territory when they knew our organization existed. We have been affiliated with the Central Federated Union and the Building Trades Section for a number of years and have been recognized as a bona fide organization and are prepared to work in harmony with all organizations connected with the American Federation of Labor. Our records will prove that fact.

We therefore ask that our delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention be instructed to urge the issuance of our charter as per application, and the same which has been indorsed by the Central Federated Union and the Building Trades Section.

Executive Council.

Resolution No. 60.—By Delegate E. Kaufman, Central Federated Union, New York:

A circular letter was read from the National Brewers' Union condemning the brewery workers of New York in their recent action in regard to local matters. On motion it was ordered that the communication be referred to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, requesting that the National Brewery Workers receive no consideration until they comply with the decision of the American Federation of Labor, and that our representative to the American Federation of Labor convention be instructed to protest against the admission of the delegates of the National Brewery Workers' Union to said convention.

Executive Council.

Resolution No. 61.—By Delegate Jeremiah Cotter, United Gold Beaters' National Union of America:

WHEREAS, The United Gold Beaters' National Union of America have adopted a label which reads as follows:

A.—United Gold Beaters' National Union of America.—F.

L.—Union Label. W. N. Batturs, Nat. Sec.

which designates union houses and union gold leaf.

We herewith request that this, the twenty-second convention of the American Federation of Labor, indorse the same and appeal to the organizations connected therewith who use our products to assist the above-named organization in so far as lays in their power, by using nothing but label gold leaf.

Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 62.—By Delegate Jeremiah Cotter, United Gold Beaters' National Union of America:

WHEREAS, The Hasting Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., comprising the Kemp Company, gold leaf manufacturers of New York City, refuses to pay the union wage scale and agree to union conditions; be it

*Resolved*, By this twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, that the said firm be placed upon the Unfair List.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 63.—By Delegate Thos. J. Edwards, Rubber Workers' Union 8622 :

*Resolved*, That it be the sense of this convention that the president of the American Federation of Labor, in his instructions to organizers, shall ask them if there are any factories in their vicinity where rubber goods of any description are manufactured and, if so, that they make special efforts to organize the employes thereof into locals of the Amalgamated Rubber Workers' Union of America; and further

*Resolved*, That the organizers of the international and national unions be requested to use their efforts in the same direction.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 64.—By Delegate J. M. Stephens, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union :

WHEREAS, In the past year there has been a great deal of friction among the unions of the Allied Metal Trades because of members of allied unions infringing on the work of sister unions, causing much confusion and harm to the crafts affiliated; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, recommend that the representatives of the Allied Metal Mechanics meet as soon as possible while the convention is in session for the purpose of settling many disputes as above mentioned.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 65.—By Delegate Maurice Mikol, United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America :

WHEREAS, The office of the American Federation of Labor in Washington has been requested, and the office of the American Federation of Labor has promptly acted in the matter by corresponding directly with the firm of Spear & Co., New York City; and

WHEREAS, Herman Robinson, Organizer of New York, acting under orders of President Gompers to investigate and, if possible, adjust the controversy existing between the above-named firm and the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, has done the utmost to meet the firm of Spear & Co., without any success; and

WHEREAS, The firm of Spear & Co. have inaugurated a new system of team work, which system is in violation of our organization's rules; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the firm of Spear & Co. be placed on the Unfair List by this convention; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the delegates at this convention, residing west of the Mississippi River, be requested to take notice to the effect, as the firm of Spear & Co. have most of their trade in that section of the country.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 66.—By Delegates C. H. DuBois, Trades Assembly, Fort Worth, Texas :

*Resolved*, That before any union shall make a demand as to changes in wages, hours or conditions, which demand, if pressed, may involve other unions, its cause shall be clearly presented to the Central Body for discussion, advice and indorsement, or other action, as may seem expedient and wise.

Committee on Central Bodies.

Resolution No. 67.—By Delegate C. H. DuBois, Trades Assembly, Fort Worth, Texas :

*Resolved*, That in order to keep in close touch with each other the unions of each city of over 15,000 inhabitants should, as early as possible, rent or erect a central building containing from three to six halls, with reading room and employment bureau free to all union men.

Committee on Federated Bodies.

Resolution No. 68.—By Delegate C. H. DuBois, Trades Assembly, Fort Worth, Texas :

WHEREAS, With the wind-jammers of Colorado on one side and the pauper

labor of Mexico on the other, Texas is "between the devil and the deep sea";

*Resolved*, That the interests of unionism in Texas and the "contiguous" territory require the presence for two months or longer of an eloquent and effective paid organizer of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 69.—By Delegate A. W. Jones, Central Labor Union, Huntington, W. Va.:

WHEREAS, It has been thoroughly demonstrated that the labor movement of any State is greatly benefited by having a good State Federation; and

WHEREAS, West Virginia, lying as it does, surrounded by states wherein State Federations are in existence, and seeing partially the benefit of such a body, are preparing to issue a call upon the various labor unions for delegates to a convention to be held at Huntington the latter part of January, 1903;

*Resolved*, That the incoming secretary of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to urge upon all labor organizations in said state the necessity of affiliating with such a body.

Committee on Federated Bodies.

Resolution No. 70.—By Delegate A. W. Jones, Central Labor Union, Huntington, W. Va., and vicinity:

WHEREAS, The labor movement in several states has been and is now receiving aid from the American Federation of Labor in organizing the various crafts of their states; and

WHEREAS, West Virginia, with its vast army of toilers, is now practically unorganized, or at best but very poorly organized; and

WHEREAS, The central bodies and volunteer organizers of said state have done all in their power, owing to limited amount of finances, many of the organizers doing a large majority of their work at their personal expense, to bring about a more perfect organization of the labor of that state; and

WHEREAS, They have not, to the best of our knowledge, and are not now receiving any material assistance from the American Federation of Labor in the way of organizing;

*Resolved*, That the incoming president of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to place an organizer in that field for one year.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 71.—By Delegates Jos. A. Keeler and Frank Herlehy, Coopers' International Union:

WHEREAS, During the past year there has been placed on the market for sale cooperage bearing bogus labels, a poor imitation of the Coopers' International Union label; and

WHEREAS, The members of the American Federation of Labor, Federal Labor and Trade Unions, affiliated National and International Unions and the friends of organized labor are liable to be deceived by these bogus or imitation labels; therefore be it

*Resolved* by the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, That National and International journals and union labor papers publish the same, so that their members or readers will not be deceived by these bogus labels when purchasing wet or dry goods packed in barrels; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, reindorse the tight and slack barrel labels of the Coopers' International Union.

Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 72.—By Delegates Joseph A. Keeler and Frank Herlehy, Coopers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The Executive Council submitted the following supplementary report to the twenty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Scranton, Pa., December 5 to 14, 1901, which said in part as follows: "In the controversy between the Brewery Workers' National Union and the Coopers' International Union we regard it as a violation for any of the coopers to be forced into the Brewery Workers' National Union, and that such violation of the terms

and spirit of the last decision and agreement should not be countenanced or tolerated; and

WHEREAS, The Brewery Workers' National Union have repeatedly broken the terms and spirit of the aforesaid agreement by trying to force, and having forced, coopers that are still members in good standing in the Coopers' International Union into the Brewery Workers' National Union, against their will; and

WHEREAS, The controversy, extending over a period of years, between the Brewery Workers' National Union and the Coopers' International Union, for right of jurisdiction over what we emphatically declare belongs to the coopers of this country; and

WHEREAS, We believe the delegates attending the different conventions of the American Federation of Labor were not fully informed as to the merits of our claim; and

WHEREAS, By the decision of the Louisville convention of the American Federation of Labor, the right to perform work that is strictly our own has been given to the Brewery Workers' Union, to the detriment of the Coopers' International Union and the eager acquiescence of the United States brewers in wages saved by them because of not being obliged to hire better paid mechanics; and

WHEREAS, By rendering such a decision many coopers employed in breweries throughout the country have not joined our union, but retain membership in the Brewery Workers' National Union through intimidation in many cities in this country; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we, the Coopers' International Union, in convention assembled, do hereby declare that the driving of hoops by hand and machine, the stoppage of leaks, the bushing of casks, the flagging of staves, the turning in of patent valves, the boring of holes in casks, the making and changing of hoops, is strictly coopers' work, and do hereby request that this convention restrain the Brewery Workers' National Union from these encroachments.

Referred to Executive Council.

Resolution No. 73.—By Delegates Joe Weber, Frank Spiegl and Owen Miller, American Federation of Musicians:

WHEREAS, Local No. 2, American Federation of Musicians, of St. Louis, Mo., has adopted the following resolution, and same has been indorsed by the executive board of the American Federation of Musicians; and

WHEREAS, The members of the Musicians' Mutual Benefit Association, Local No. 2, American Federation of Musicians, of St. Louis, is composed of six hundred professional instrumental performers, comprising all the eligible professionals of that class in the city; and

WHEREAS, The members of this organization are taxpayers and citizens of this community, who have helped materially to make St. Louis what she is today, and who, as citizens, are as deeply interested in the present and future welfare of the city as any other class may be or can be; and

WHEREAS, When the question of holding an exposition to commemorate the Louisiana Purchase was first broached, they enthusiastically took the initiative, and cheerfully and promptly came forward with a subscription of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) worth of stock in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and, besides this, the individual members of the association and auxiliary bodies subscribed about four thousand dollars (\$4,000) more, making a total of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) subscribed directly and indirectly through this association; and

WHEREAS, Taking into consideration the fact that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will be known as the World's Fair of St. Louis, Mo., the people of the city subscribed five million dollars (\$5,000,000), of which the members of this organization subscribed more than their proportion, and the city of St. Louis voted five million dollars (\$5,000,000) and the State of Missouri made an appropriation of one million dollars (\$1,000,000), making a total of eleven million dollars (\$11,000,000) in all, in which the members of this association, as citizens of the State of Missouri, and residents and taxpayers of the city of St. Louis, are equally interested with all other citizens; and

WHEREAS, In view of the facts hereinbefore set forth, we do not believe it would be unreasonable to request the managers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition that in the employment of musicians, so necessary to the success of the exposition, preference be given to the members of the M. M. B. A., Local No. 2, American Federation of Musicians, and to the musicians of the United States and Canada

affiliated with them through the American Federation of Musicians, and our allied friends of England, France and Germany, as we recognize the fact that a world's fair can not be restricted to a narrow territory, but all must be welcome and under fair conditions; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the M. M. B. A., Local No. 2, A. F. of M., respectfully submits the following propositions to the management of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to prevent possible friction, and insure for the exposition, as far as the music is concerned, a grand success, instead of the miserable failures of the past world's fairs, because of the employment of cheap musical fakirs by musical speculators:

First—That in the employment of bands and orchestras from St. Louis the preference shall be given to members of the M. M. B. A., Local No. 2, A. F. of M.

Second—That in the employment of bands and orchestras outside of St. Louis, from the United States and Canada, members of the A. F. of M. shall be given the preference. This provision shall not apply to the Philippine Islands.

Third—That in the employment of bands and orchestras from England, France or Germany. (Germany to include the Austrian Empire), preference shall be given to those allied with the American Federation of Musicians.

Fourth—To carry out these propositions with the least possible friction, and to the best possible interests of all concerned, a committee of five shall be created, one of whom shall be appointed by the M. M. B. A., Local No. 2, A. F. of M., one by the executive board of the A. F. of M., two by the Louisiana Purchase Commission, and these four to select a fifth, to which committee of five shall be submitted all propositions to furnish bands or orchestras for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and whose decisions in all cases covering the employment of bands and orchestras from St. Louis, from the United States and Canada, except the Philippine Islands, from England, France and Germany, including the Austrian Empire, shall be final; such committee to meet at such times and place most convenient to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and to be paid a per diem only when actually employed, at a rate to be fixed later.

We firmly believe that the acceptance of the above by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will make the exposition, from a musical standpoint, the greatest ever achieved in the annals of time; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this, the twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, believes the request made reasonable and equitable and heartily indorses same, and hopes the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission will adopt the suggestions offered.

#### Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 74.—By Delegates Joe Weber, Frank Spiegl and Owen Miller, American Federation of Musicians:

To amend Article XII of the constitution by adding a section to be known as section 6, and the present section 6 to be known as section 7, and the present section 7 to be known as section 8: "Sec. 6. When any Central Labor Union, or other central body of delegates, refuses to recognize and seat the delegates of any organization which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, either directly or through an international or national, affiliated as such with the American Federation of Labor, after receiving notice from the secretary of the American Federation of Labor that such delegates are entitled to recognition and seats, the charter of such Central Labor Union or other central body of delegates shall be revoked forthwith."

#### Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 75.—By Delegate Wm. Penje, International Seamen's Union of America:

*Resolved*, That the marine cooks and stewards properly belong under the jurisdiction of the International Seamen's Union of America.

#### Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 76.—By Delegate Emil Levy, Central Labor Union, Evansville, Ind.:

WHEREAS, The firm of Geo. L. Meskir, manufacturer of architectural iron, has been antagonistic to organized labor; and

WHEREAS, Said firm has been at war with the iron molders, especially, and said Iron Molders' Union has for the past three years made repeated attempts to

unionize said plant, and has used all honorable means to that end, but up to now without any apparent success, and evidently with no chance of success; therefore, by request of the Central Labor Union of Evansville, Ind., and in behalf of Iron Molders' Union No. 51, of Evansville, Ind.; it is

*Resolved*, That Geo. L. Meskir, manufacturer of architectural iron, be placed on the Unfair List by the American Federation of Labor.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 77.—By Delegate John B. Lennon, Journeymen Tailors' International Union:

*Resolved*, That the incoming Executive Council is hereby authorized to purchase a United States flag, and an appropriate banner for the Federation.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 78.—By Delegate C. O. Sherman, United Metal Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The firm Cheney Biglow Wire Works, Springfield, Mass., has been placed on the Unfair List by the Building Trades Council and Springfield Central Labor Union, of Springfield, Mass., for discriminating against the members of the United Metal Workers' International Union; and

WHEREAS, The United Metal Workers' International Union has exhausted all power in trying to make a peaceable settlement with Cheney Biglow Wire Works and have failed; and

WHEREAS, The said firm, Cheney Biglow Wire Works is still doing everything within its power to disrupt Local Union No. 18 of Wire Workers; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the delegates to the twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor place the firm Cheney Biglow Wire Works on the "We Don't Patronize" list, and the same be published in the official journal, the *American Federationist*.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 79.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Federated Trades Council, Milwaukee, Wis.:

WHEREAS, Labor creates all values or makes them useful and accessible to mankind, but the present economic system is such that it is impossible for the great mass of wage-workers to save up a sufficient amount of money or property to secure them against want and misery and the indignities of capitalistic charity in their old age; and

WHEREAS, It is the prime object of the trade union movement to improve and elevate the standard of living of the working class everywhere and in every way possible; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the incoming Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to use its best efforts to induce the Congress of the United States to pass a bill which will secure to every wage-worker in the United States who has earned no more than \$1,000 average wages per year, a pension of no less than \$12 per month at the age of 60, and thereafter for the rest of his or her natural life; provided, however, that such wage-worker is a citizen of the United States and has lived in this country for at least 21 years continually at the time when the application for pension is made.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 80.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Federated Trades Council, Milwaukee, Wis.:

WHEREAS, The unprecedented concentration of wealth in the United States and the rapid development of the trusts in almost every branch of industry make it obvious that capitalism will soon reach its culmination point, and will have to make room for another phase of civilization; and

WHEREAS, It is evident that this nation is destined to take the lead in this grand struggle for better conditions and higher culture; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we hereby make it imperative upon all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to have their members study the economic conditions, to have lectures upon these subjects in their lodge rooms and at meetings set apart for this purpose, and to do everything in their power for the enlightenment and intellectual advancement of the proletariat.

Committee on Resolutions.



**Resolution No. 81.**—By Delegates Santiago Iglesias, Eugenio Sanchez Lopez, Tulio Aibar, Porto Rico Unions:

**WHEREAS**, The Porto Rican delegates submit for consideration in this convention the important economical question directly affecting the agricultural workers of Porto Rico, referring to the buying of coffee in Porto Rico by the members of American Federation of Labor all over the United States and Canada; and

**WHEREAS**, It is absolutely right to ask and secure effective protection to the Porto Rico coffee among the united American workmen, as it protects our brother coffee workers of Porto Rico; be it

**Resolved**, That the American Federation of Labor give absolute recognition to a proper union label for the coffee of Porto Rico to be consumed or bought by all the union workmen in the United States, and give truth and protection to the coffee of Porto Rico over the coffee from foreign countries among trade unions.

Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate Mulholland for the Committee on Rules submitted a report, which was considered seriatim, amended and adopted, as follows:

Rule 1.—The convention shall be called to order at 9 a. m., adjourn at noon, to reassemble at 2 p. m., and to continue in session until 5.30 p. m., standard time.

Rule 2.—If a delegate, while speaking, be called to order, he shall, at the request of the chair, announce his name and organization he represents.

Rule 3.—Should two or more members rise to speak at the same time, the chair shall decide who is entitled to the floor.

Rule 4.—No delegate shall interrupt another in his remarks, unless it shall be to call him to a point of order.

Rule 5.—If a delegate, while speaking, be called to order, he shall, at the request of the chair, take his seat until the question of order is determined, when, if permitted, he may proceed again.

Rule 6.—A delegate shall not speak more than once on the same subject or question, until all who wish to speak have had an opportunity to do so, nor more than twice without permission from the house, nor any longer than five minutes at a time without permission.

Rule 7.—A question shall not be subject to debate until it has been seconded and stated from the chair, and it shall be reduced to writing at the request of five members.

Rule 8.—When a question is before the house no motion shall be in order, except to adjourn, to refer, for the previous question, to post pone indefinitely, to postpone for a certain time, to divide or amend, which motions shall severally have precedence in the order named.

Rule 9.—A motion to lay on the table shall be put without debate.

Rule 10.—A motion for a reconsideration shall not be entertained unless made by a delegate who voted in the majority, and shall require a majority vote.

Rule 11.—Any delegate not presenting a card within thirty minutes after convention is called to order, shall be marked absent; but in the event of being unavoidably absent, shall have the privilege of reporting to the secretary.

Rule 12.—The previous question can only be put when called for by at least twelve members.

Rule 13.—Before a resolution is received by the chair for reference to a committee, it shall bear the signature of the delegate introducing it, with the title of his union.

Rule 14.—No motion or resolution shall be finally passed without opportunity to speak is afforded the delegate making or introducing the same.

Rule 15.—No resolution shall be received after Saturday's session without unanimous consent.

Rule 16.—All questions not herein provided shall be decided according to Roberts' Manual.

Rule 17.—The main body of the hall to be reserved for delegates; the rear end of hall for visitors.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Reading Minutes of Previous Session.
2. Report of Committee on Credentials.
3. Reports of Officers.
4. Reports of Regular Committees.
5. Reports of Special Committees.
6. Unfinished Business.
7. New Business.
8. Election of Officers.
9. Good of the Federation.
10. Adjournment.

Order of Business No. 1 to be dispensed with unless called for. Any alteration or correction shall be made to the secretary in writing.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN MULHOLLAND, *Chairman*.  
 R. O. DEASON.  
 CHAS. NIKOLAUS.  
 SAMUEL MINSKY.  
 GEORGE MACKAY.  
 E. MARSCHALK.  
 S. E. NICE.  
 I. G. WYNN.  
 W. J. HOLMES.  
 ED. E. BESSETTE.  
 JAMES A. JOHNSTON, *Secretary*.

The following resolutions were introduced and referred to committees :

Resolution No. 82.—By Delegates Santiago Iglesias, Eugenio Sanchez Lopez, Tulio Aibar, Porto Rico Unions :

WHEREAS, Many hundreds of Porto Rican workingmen have been conducted to the Hawaiian Islands as emigrants, being deceived with false promises of honest and remunerative work ; and

WHEREAS, The Porto Rican workingmen emigrated in Hawaiian Islands are being maltreated, whipped and treated like criminals by the bosses of the sugar plantations ; and

WHEREAS, The Porto Rican workingmen in Hawaii are being robbed, shot and taken to jail when they protest or make any reclamation ; be it

*Resolved*, That this convention of the American Federation of Labor, through the Executive Council, petition the government at Washington to command the re-embarkment and return of the Porto Rican emigrants to their island, and the prosecution of those who have the responsibility of the crimes which are taking place with the Porto Rican workingmen in the Hawaiian Islands.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 83.—By Delegate E. Kaufmann, Central Federated Union, New York :

WHEREAS, The International Union of United Brewery Workers has not obeyed the decision of the Executive Council and of President Samuel Gompers, which was to the effect that they recognize the jurisdiction of the International Association of Steam Engineers and International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen in breweries ; and

WHEREAS, The said International Union of United Brewery Workers, because the Brewers' Unions Nos. 1, 31, 69, 23, 24 have carried out and lived up to the said decision of the Executive Council and of President Samuel Gompers, and have therefore been persecuted, and Brewers' Union No. 31 dissolved ; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the charter of the said International Union of United Brewery Workers be, and is hereby, revoked.

Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 84.—By Delegate P. B. Downing, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union of North America :

WHEREAS, The United Metal Workers' International Union have issued a charter to the Metal Pattern Makers of Chicago, a union under the jurisdiction of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union of North America ; and

WHEREAS, Said United Metal Workers' International Union will not relinquish claim on said local ; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the United Metal Workers' International Union be hereby requested to turn over said local to where they really belong and in future only accept trades which jurisdiction they are justly entitled to.

Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 85.—By Delegates Frank C. Cole and P. J. Downey, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association :

WHEREAS, The following resolution was presented and adopted at the American Federation of Labor convention at Scranton :

"WHEREAS, The Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor has granted a charter of affiliation to the New York Central Federated Union ; and

"WHEREAS, The New York Central Federated Union have unions represented in that body that refuse to affiliate with their national or international union ; be it

*Resolved*, That the incoming Executive Board take necessary action to compel the New York Central Federated Union to have such independent unions join their respective national or international unions ; and if said unions refuse to join their respective national or international union, they be expelled from the New York Federated Union."

WHEREAS, The state of affairs mentioned above still exists in relation to the Sheet Metal Workers ; be it

*Resolved*, That the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to enforce the resolution adopted at the Scranton Convention.  
Committee on Central Bodies.

Resolution No. 86.—By Cigar Makers' International Union Delegation:  
WHEREAS, The United Cigar Stores Company, an adjunct to and the distributors of the product of the American Cigar Company, is attempting to control the retail cigar trade of this country, selling almost exclusively the product of underpaid child and female labor; and

WHEREAS, This company is unfriendly to the best interests of organized labor and particularly the Cigar Makers' Union; be it

*Resolved*, That we call on all friends of organized labor to refuse to patronize any of the United Cigar Stores; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor place these stores on the Unfair List.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 87.—By Delegate Ed. Rosenberg, San Francisco Labor Council:  
WHEREAS, The sending of fraternal delegates to the trade union congresses of Great Britain and of Canada has resulted in moral and material gains to the labor movement; and

WHEREAS, The German trade unions at their late congress expressed regret that no American delegates were present to more fully bring into accord the American and European workers in their common efforts for a broader civilization; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That at this convention one fraternal delegate to the next German Trade Union Congress be elected.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 88.—By Delegate Ed. Rosenberg, San Francisco Labor Council:  
WHEREAS, The Philippine and Hawaiian Islands have a population, customs and laws differing from those of the mainland of the United States; and

WHEREAS, These islands contain, in addition to their native population, over one million Chinese, large numbers of whom, in all probability, will, in the near future, claim the right to go from one part of the United States to another; and

WHEREAS, The workers of the Western states especially view with ever-increasing alarm the condition of affairs; and

WHEREAS, Better knowledge of the conditions in the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands than is now in possession of the American Federation of Labor will greatly aid in the taking of steps to safeguard the conditions of its workers of the mainland and against the harmful injection of the Chinese and other cheap labor of those islands into the labor ranks of the mainland; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the incoming Executive Council send a representative of the Federation to the Philippines and Hawaiian Islands to investigate and report upon the conditions of labor in these islands; further

*Resolved*, That the incoming Executive Council, upon receipt of such report, take such steps as are deemed necessary to protect the interests of the American workers.

Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate Duncan moved to suspend the regular order and adjourn to meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. Adopted.

### THIRD DAY—Morning Session.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL, NEW ORLEANS, LA., NOV. 15, 1902.

The convention was called to order, at 9 a. m., by President Gompers.

*Absentees:* Klapetzky, Noschang, Kerr, Kemper, Priestersback, Bohnen, Tracy (Thos. F.), Sherman (H. W.), Lockman, White (Henry), Reichers, Hayes (D. A.), Shaffer, Barter, Keefe, Creamer, Warner, Keegan, Lewis, Murphy, Weber (Jos. N.), Niece, Kelly (Jno. L.), Hunt, Gould, Ehrens, Quick, Penje, Hibbert, Kidd, Scollin, McGill, Lopez, White (J. B.), Snyder, Jones (John E.), Summers, Jones (A. W.), Schulte, Drish, Hill (Albert E.), Alexander, Coker, Baker, Rice, White (D. B.), Tracy (Walter P.), Kreyling, Davis, Wimsett, Edwards, Peetz, Wood (James D.), Woodmansee, Walker, Mount, Singleton, Wright, Woodward, McDougall, McConnell, Barker, Wills, Howard, Brown, Kreutzinger, Ashby, Graham, Jones, Emanuel, Smith (W. F.), Plumley, Arnold, Wynn, Hickey, Bischoff, Welsh, Wedekind, Pohle, Dearolf, Miles, Vinegar, Campbell, Fawcett, Mulready, Ziebell.

Reading of minutes was dispensed with.

Delegate Charles T. Smith read the following report of the Credentials Committee:

We have examined the credential of W. N. Drinkwater, of the National Association of Machine Printers and Color Mixers of the United States, and recommend that he be seated, with one vote.

**Adopted.**

We have examined the following credential, and recommend that the delegate be seated: Eyre Damer, of the Mobile, Ala., Central Labor Union.

**Adopted.**

Your Credentials Committee respectfully recommends the seating of Delegate John R. O'Leary, representing the Core Makers' International Union of America; also Ed. E. Bessette as delegate of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly.

**Adopted.**

J. C. Balhorn, Grand President, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, requests that Jos. B. Allen be seated as alternate for M. P. Carrick, who is unable to attend the convention on account of illness. The committee recommends that request be granted and delegate seated.

EMMETT T. WALLS, *Chairman.*  
THOS. LYONS,  
CHAS. T. SMITH, *Secretary.*

**Adopted.**

Secretary Chas. T. Smith, of the Committee on Audit, read the following report:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., November 13, 1902.

*To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.*

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Auditing having performed the duties assigned us in examining the accounts of the secretary and treasurer for eleven months, ending September 30, 1902, beg leave to submit the following:

Balance on hand October 31, 1901 .....	\$8,814 26
Received from all sources .....	144,498 21
Grand total .....	\$153,312 47
Total expenses .....	119,086 74
Balance on hand October 1, 1902. ....	\$34,225 73

We also find the bank books to correspond with the above.

It seems fitting at this time for your committee to report that we find, despite the rapid growth and magnitude attained during the past year, that the management of the affairs of the secretary and treasurer has kept pace with the great development of our organization, and the office methods are thoroughly up to date in every particular.

We take this opportunity to express our appreciation of the uniform courtesy received from all the employees of the office of the American Federation of Labor during our stay at Washington in the performance of the duties assigned us.

Respectfully submitted.

EMMETT T. WALLS, *Chairman.*  
THOS. LYONS,  
CHAS. T. SMITH, *Secretary.*

On motion of Delegate Gilthorpe the report of the committee was received and adopted.

Delegate Furuseth moved that Hugh Kirk, of the Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers' Union be now seated. Motion adopted.

Delegate Max Hayes, of the Committee on Labels, submitted the following report :

On Resolution No. 9.—By Delegate Maurice Mikol, of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union of North America:

WHEREAS, The above organization has been conceded the jurisdiction as a national organization as well as having received the indorsement of the A. F. of L. upon its label; be it therefore  
*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, urge upon the affiliated organizations who have occasion to use caps, and especially uniform caps, to, as far as possible, insist upon the label of the above organization.

Committee reports favorably.

Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 8.—By Delegate Maurice Mikol, of United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America:

WHEREAS, The above organization having formed its national body since February, 1900, as an independent body, and on the 17th day of June, 1902, the above organization, then known as the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, applied for a charter of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The label of the above organization has received the official indorsement of the American Federation of Labor, and in order to acquaint the affiliated and unaffiliated labor organizations to the effect that the A. F. of L. label, which had been used upon cloth hats and caps prior to our organization's affiliation with the A. F. of L., has been withdrawn and the label of our national union substituted in its stead, and is known and recognized as the only bona fide label in the protection of union-made cloth hats and caps; and

WHEREAS, At the convention held in the city of Scranton, Pa., Resolution No. 202, introduced by Delegate BRUNS, of Cap Makers' Union, No. 8582, which was then a local of the A. F. of L. and since the affiliation of our national body former local No. 8582 has now become local No. 19 of our national body; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That owing to the above statements, we request that the convention reconsider Resolution No. 202, introduced by Delegate BRUNS at the Scranton Convention.

Committee recommends adoption of resolution and rescinding of Resolution No. 202, introduced at the Scranton Convention.

Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 40.—By Delegate B. Schlesinger, International Ladies Garment Workers' Union:

WHEREAS, The major portion of all ladies' wearing apparel is today made in unhealthy sweat shops and tenement houses by under-paid and ill-treated mechanics; and

WHEREAS, The continuance of such practice can not but mean a continuance of a most fruitful source of contagious and virulent disease dissemination and endanger the health of the purchaser; and

WHEREAS, The International Ladies Garment Workers' Union has been organized for the purpose of improving these abhorrent conditions and has as a means thereto adopted a label; be it

*Resolved*, That this convention officially indorse the same, and recommend that trade unionists and friends insist that all garments made by members of this craft bear the foregoing label.

Committee recommended adoption as read.

Concurred in.

On Resolution No 43.—By Delegate Walter Charriere, Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The union label of the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union represents the labor done on all shirts, waists, collars, cuffs and the product of shirt factories and laundries; and

WHEREAS, The success of our international union depends on the demands made for the label, both in custom laundries and shirt factories; and

WHEREAS, To designate the work of the union against prison, sweatshop and Chinese labor; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, do reindorse the label of the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union; and be it further

*Resolved*, That every member of organized labor be and is hereby requested to demand the union label when patronizing custom laundries, or buying shirts, waists, collars and cuffs.

Committee reports favorably.

Concurred in.

On Resolution No 44.—By Delegate W. W. Drinkwater, Wall Paper Machine Printers and Color Mixers' Union :

WHEREAS, The Wall Paper Machine Printers and Color Mixers' Union has adopted a label which reads as follows :

"A.—M. P. & C. M. of U. S.—F.

O.—Union Made—L."

which designates union houses; and

WHEREAS, Certain firms have signed our contracts and we are endeavoring to induce the same to use this label; be it

Resolved, That this twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby indorses this label of the Wall Paper Machine Printers and Color Mixers.

Committee reports favorably.

Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 61.—By Delegate Jeremiah Cotter, United Gold Beaters' National Union of America :

WHEREAS, The United Gold Beaters' National Union of America have adopted a label which reads as follows :

A.—United Gold Beaters' National Union of America.—F.

L.—Union Label. W. N. Batturs, Nat. Sec.

which designates union houses and union gold leaf.

We herewith request that this, the twenty-second convention of the American Federation of Labor, indorse the same and appeal to the organizations connected therewith who use our products, to assist the above-named organization in so far as lays in their power, by using nothing but label gold leaf.

Committee reports favorably.

Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 71.—By Delegates Jos. A. Keeler and Frank Herlichy, Coopers' International Union :

WHEREAS, During the past year there has been placed on the market for sale cooperage bearing bogus labels, a poor imitation of the Coopers' International Union label; and

WHEREAS, The members of the American Federation of Labor, Federal Labor and Trade Unions, affiliated National and International Unions, and the friends of organized labor are liable to be deceived by these bogus or imitation labels; therefore be it

Resolved by the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, That national and international journals, and union labor papers publish the same, so that their members or readers will not be deceived by these bogus labels when purchasing wet or dry goods packed in barrels; and be it further

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, re-endorse the tight and slack barrel labels of the Coopers' International Union.

Committee reports favorably.

Concurred in.

Delegate Compton rose to a point of personal privilege in regard to a statement printed in a local paper, which placed him and his organization on record at being hostile to the American Federation of Labor. He said he believed the reporter knew that he published statement was not true.

President Gompers informed Delgate Compton that the statement published was erroneous and called attention of the reporter to the fact, and said it would be expected that the local paper in error would make the correction.

Delegate Tanquary, for the Committee on Executive Council's Report, submitted the following report :

NEW ORLEANS, LA., November 15, 1902.

*To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor :*

Your Committee on Executive Council's Report beg leave to submit a partial report as follows :

Page 1 of Executive Council's Report, in reference to Chinese emigration, we recommend that this subject be referred to Committee on President's Report, as it is more fully covered there.

Page 4. Movement in Canada. We recommend that it be referred to Committee on President's Report, for same reason.

Page 4. Committee on Federal Labor Unions. We agree with recommendation that subject matter be referred to a special committee.

Page 5. Jurisdiction question. Inasmuch as this question will come up in more specific cases, we deem it advisable to refer this to the special committee on Longshoremen and other jurisdiction cases.

Page 9. Marine cooks. We recommend this matter be referred to Grievance Committee.

Resolution No. 17, we recommend reference to Grievance Committee.

Resolution No. 72, we recommend reference to Grievance Committee.

Resolution No. 59, we recommend reference to Grievance Committee.

The report was accepted and recommendations concurred in.

Resolutions were introduced as follows, and referred to committees :

Resolution No. 89.—By Delegates D. D. Driscoll, Massachusetts State Federation of Labor; J. R. Crozier, Boston, Mass., Central Labor Union; T. J. Edwards, Rubber Workers, No. 8622, of Cambridge, Mass.; J. Tansey, United Textile Workers; Martin P. Higgins, Printing Pressmen's International Union :

WHEREAS, The head of the foremost American university, President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard, in a public statement made before the Economic Club of Boston, Nov. 10, 1902, canonized the "scab," claiming that he was a "very good type of modern hero"; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor marvels greatly at this mental bias on the part of a great educator and deplores the inevitable consequences of such an uncalled for intolerant attack upon the trade union creed by one whose true mission should be to promote the confidence of the masses in the judicial sanity of the teachings of our universities;

*Resolved*, That we call the attention of the American public to the fact that in no other sphere of action has the traitor to his class and kind, from the days of Judas Iscariot to Benedict Arnold, been deemed worthy to receive the commendation of the great educators of the world, and that the logical sequence of this teaching of Harvard is that fealty to principle and devotion to one's association, whether that association be the union of crafts or the union of states, is unheroic and despicable.

#### Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 90.—By Delegate Maurice Mikol, United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America:

WHEREAS, The commissary-general of the department known as the Military Equipment Department has been placing the orders for caps worn by the officers and men of the United States Army in non-union factories; and

WHEREAS, It is an established and well-known fact that for the caps made in the so-called non-union factories, the makers are receiving far less than those employed in union establishments; and

WHEREAS, Repeated attempts have been made by the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America to unionize said non-union factories in which the uniform caps are made; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall communicate with the officials in charge in the commissary department with a view to bringing about the desired result as per request of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America.

#### Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 91.—By Delegates Geo. Mackey and H. W. Mack, International Brotherhood of Paper Makers:

WHEREAS, The International Brotherhood of Paper Makers comprise 85 per cent of the skilled paper makers of the United States and 60 per cent of the skilled paper makers of Canada; and

WHEREAS, The International Brotherhood of Paper Makers are perfecting an organization comprising all the unskilled help of a paper mill, to be known as "The Paper Mill Workers"; and

WHEREAS, The label of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers is indorsed by the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The success of our organization largely depends upon the recognition and a demand for our label; be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor requests of all affiliated unions to make a strong, urgent, and persistent demand for the Paper Makers' label on all papers used or handled by members of the affiliated unions of the American Federation of Labor.

#### Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 92.—By Delegates James Duncan and Thomas J. Lyon, Granite Cutters' National Union:

WHEREAS, There was introduced in the Senate of the United States, on June 24, 1902, an amendment to be proposed by Hon. Louis E. McComas, U. S. Senator, to the bill (H. R. 15108) making an appropriation to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for prior years, and for other purposes, as follows:

"That section two of the deficiency appropriation act, approved May 18, 1872 (Seventeenth Statutes at Large, page 134), is hereby revived and continued in force and made applicable to all labor performed in excess of eight hours per day by all

laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States since the 19th day of May, 1861, the date of the proclamation of the President concerning such pay; said claims to be adjudicated by the Court of Claims upon the basis prescribed in and by said section, and judgments to be rendered for extra pay in proportion to the increase of hours of labor wherever more than the legal day's work of eight hours was performed"; and

WHEREAS, The laborers and mechanics employed on government works since 1869 have since 1872 been actively engaged in an effort to secure pay for overtime made by them in the belief that they would receive pay for the same, and believing that these claims are perfectly just and well founded; it is therefore

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, do indorse and approve the amendment intended to be proposed by Senator McComas to House bill 15108 of the Fifty-seventh Congress; and it is further

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, as a body, recommends to Congress the favorable consideration of these claims, requests its friends in or out of Congress to support this legislation, and directs its officers or committees in charge of legislation to give their best efforts to the passage of legislation having for its object the relief of these claims in some such manner as is stated in said amendment.

#### Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 93.—By Delegates Charles Dold and Frank H. Murray, Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The label of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America has been indorsed by the American Federation of Labor as the label designating the product of the P. and O. W. Int. U. of A., as the product of union employes; and

WHEREAS, The A. W. W. Int. Union, through its officers and representatives, has repeatedly opposed the indorsement of the label of the P. and O. W. I. U. of A. as the label recognized by the American Federation of Labor for the product of the members of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America:

*Resolved*, That the twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor reiterate their declaration of a former convention by declaring the label of the P. and O. W. Int. U. of A. to be the only label indicative of union conditions in the production of pianos, organs and musical instruments, except brass instruments.

#### Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 94.—By Delegates Charles Dold and Frank H. Murray, Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, An agreement was entered into at the last convention of the American Federation of Labor between the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America and the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America, providing for the granting of a charter of affiliation to the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America by the American Federation of Labor, the agreement being ratified by the delegates to the twenty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Scranton, Pa.; and

WHEREAS, The Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America has not only ignored the conditions specified in the said agreement, but has violated the intent and spirit of the agreement as well; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the said agreement be hereby declared null and void and the charter granted to the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America December, 28, 1901, be, and the same is hereby, declared to be granted unconditionally, recognizing the right of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America to organize and control all workers of the piano, organ and musical instrument industry, wherever located;

*Resolved*, That this resolution shall not be so construed as to include firemen, engineers, machinists, steamfitters or other employes of piano, organ and musical instrument factories who are not directly engaged in the construction of pianos, organs and musical instruments.

#### Committee on Grievances.



Resolution No. 95.—By Delegate Henry Fischer, Tobacco Workers' International Union :

WHEREAS, The blue label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union represents tobacco made under fair union conditions, by union men ; and

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' label is the only proof of the same, as it distinguishes union from non-union and trust-made tobacco ; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, re-endorse the blue label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union ; and be it further

*Resolved*, That every member of each affiliated union be, and is hereby, requested to demand the blue label upon all tobacco and cigarettes he may purchase, thereby showing his loyalty to the cause of unionism in a substantial manner.

Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 96.—By Delegate Henry Fischer, Tobacco Workers' International Union :

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor, in each of its past conventions, has indorsed and re-indorsed the blue label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union ; and

WHEREAS, It is contrary to the constitution adopted by the American Federation of Labor for that body or any of its affiliated organizations to recognize the label or trade-mark of any dual and unaffiliated organization, the policy of the American Federation of Labor being that all organizations of the same craft shall affiliate themselves with the national and international union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor ; and

WHEREAS, There has sprung up in the tobacco industry a dual organization, called the " Progressive Rolled Cigarette Makers' Union," which is located in the city of New York, and which has adopted a label of its own, advertising to the public that the said label is the only proof that cigarettes are union made ; and

WHEREAS, The said label will conflict with the blue label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union, which is placed on bona fide union-made cigarettes ; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, condemn the action of the " Progressive Rolled Cigarette Makers " of New York, for forming themselves into an independent union, and using a label unauthorized by the American Federation of Labor, when the Tobacco Workers' International Union has jurisdiction over the paper-rolled cigarette industry, and is placing its blue label upon cigarettes made under union conditions ; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor and its friends will not recognize any device which may be gotten up by this or any other dual organization to take the place of the tobacco workers' blue label, but will give the Tobacco Workers' International Union all possible assistance in driving out the cigarettes bearing such device, and use their purchasing power in favor of cigarettes bearing the Tobacco Workers' International Union label.

Committee on Organizations.

Resolution No. 97.—By Delegate Henry Fischer, Tobacco Workers' International Union :

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' International Union have been and are still engaged in a severe contest with the American and Continental Tobacco Companies, commonly known as the " twin trust " ; and

WHEREAS, Said trust controls a large proportion of the output in the tobacco industry, thus making it difficult for the tobacco workers to successfully push a boycott against each individual brand made by the trust ; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, through its officers and organizers, give special aid and assistance to the tobacco workers in pushing a boycott against each individual brand and all brands of tobacco made by both the American and Continental Tobacco Trust ; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor request all affiliated unions to assist the tobacco workers by vigorously pushing a boycott against all brands of tobacco sold in their localities made by the American and Continental Tobacco Trust.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 98.—By Delegate Henry Fischer, Tobacco Workers' International Union :

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' International Union have for several years endeavored to organize the Scotten Dillon Tobacco Company of Detroit, without effect ; and

WHEREAS, The Council of Trades and Labor Unions, of Detroit, through their committees, have used their every effort to induce this company to recognize the Tobacco Workers' International Union ; and

WHEREAS, The Scotten Dillon Tobacco Company have refused every overture made to them looking to the recognition of the Tobacco Workers' International Union, and have resorted to unfair means to maintain their resistance of efforts made to organize their factory ; and

WHEREAS, The matter has been placed before the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, who indorsed the boycott on the Scotten Dillon Tobacco Company ; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, give their indorsement to the boycott on the Scotten Dillon Tobacco Company ; be it further

*Resolved*, That this resolution be incorporated in the minutes of this convention, and that all delegates are requested to use their every effort upon their return to their respective localities to do all in their power to stop the sales and the use of the brands of tobacco made by the Scotten Dillon Tobacco Company.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 99.—By Delegate R. L. Harper, Central Labor Union, Jacksonville, Fla. :

WHEREAS, Child labor prevails to a greater or lesser degree in the states of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi ; and

WHEREAS, This system of employing children is breeding ignorance and poverty to a menacing degree, threatening the very foundation of society and the principles upon which this, the American Federation of Labor, is founded ; and

WHEREAS, The central and state branches are doing all in their power to pass laws through their several legislatures that will abolish this evil, and are in every case seriously hampered for the want of support financially ; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor instruct the officers of this body to spend the sum of \$1,000 in each of the above named states (where necessary) in support of legislative action abolishing child labor, and to render such other aid as lies within their power to the various central and state bodies.

Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 100.—By Delegate W. D. Michler, Industrial Council, Kansas City, Mo. :

WHEREAS, The Flour Mill Employes, No. 10,266, of Kansas City, Mo., have recently been organized, and at that time were in the employ of the firm known as the Kelly Milling Company, located in Kansas City, Mo., and as soon as the firm became aware of the men joining the union, they then discharged three of them for no other reason than belonging to the union. A committee waited on the firm and asked for the reinstatement of the three members who were discharged, but the firm refused to do so, stating they would not recognize the union. Several other committees called on the firm in behalf of the Flour Mill Employes, but no results for a settlement of the difficulty existing, the Kelly Milling Co. was then declared unfair by the Flour Mill Employes and all the men called out, including the stationary firemen and engineers. The boycott was indorsed by the Industrial Council Oct. 14, 1902 ; by the Stationary Firemen No. 5, by the Stationary Engineers No. 6, of Kansas City, Mo. ; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor indorse the boycott and give their aid and co-operation to the full extent through all affiliated unions and central bodies.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 101.—By Delegate P. H. Malloy, Cement Construction, Floor and Sidewalk Layers' Union, No. 10289 :

WHEREAS, The Cement Construction, Floor and Sidewalk Layers' Union, No. 10289, A. F. of L., has presented credentials to the Chicago Federation to be seated in that body, and was objected to by the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union ; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers have not a charter from the American Federation of Labor ; and be it further

*Resolved*, That they, the Chicago Federation of Labor, have violated the by-laws of the American Federation of Labor, known as the parent body, and that we, the Cement Construction, Floor and Sidewalk Layers' Union, ask the support of the American Federation of Labor to be seated in that body within thirty days, and we do object to the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers receiving a charter, unless they waive all cement work, as our charter covers the entire cement work of Chicago.

Committee on Central Bodies.

Resolution No. 102.—By Delegate C. E. Ballard, Oklahoma City Central Trades and Labor Assembly :

WHEREAS, The Choctaw Nation has a vast tract of mining land which by law can not be and will not be allotted any member of said Choctaw Nation ; and

WHEREAS, A large portion of said land has a rich deposit of coal, as well as other minerals ; and

WHEREAS, Said lands will soon be offered for sale ; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this convention memorialize Congress to purchase all of said lands and retain same as federal property, to be used in the future for the interest of the citizens generally.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 103.—By Delegate C. H. DuBois, Ft. Worth, Texas, Trades Assembly :

WHEREAS, The anthracite strike has directed the attention of the entire people to union organization ; and

WHEREAS, Employers' associations have been formed to actively antagonize all efforts to promote unionism ; be it

*Resolved*, That there should be a campaign for education in union principles, with public meetings to be held during the ensuing year in every important city of the country, speakers to be provided by the Executive Council, and organizers to follow these meetings with the forming of new unions and increasing the membership of those already organized, making careful canvass as to possible union gains in each locality.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 104.—By Delegate W. L. Onstott, National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers :

WHEREAS, The Detroit convention of the American Federation of Labor ordered Sprinkler Fitters and Helpers' Unions, American Federation of Labor, Nos. 6087, 6479, and 6840, to join the National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers ; and

WHEREAS, But one of the above named locals, No. 6840, situated in New York City, has complied with the instructions of the Detroit convention ; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Sprinkler Fitters and Helpers located in Chicago and St. Louis be required to obey the above named instructions.

Committee on Executive Council Report.

Resolution No. 105.—By Delegate W. L. Onstott, National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers :

WHEREAS, The United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers, did accept, in two different cities, local associations of Steam Fitters and Helpers, in direct violation of orders promulgated by a previous convention of the American Federation of Labor ; and

WHEREAS, In the acceptance of those local associations, whose rate of wages ranged from twenty to twenty-five per cent below the rate as established by an

association affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, they, the United Association, did so with a full and complete knowledge of the existing facts; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the United Association be, and is hereby, ordered to relinquish all claim to such local associations; and be it further

*Resolved*, That such local associations be required to obey the mandates of a previous convention of the American Federation of Labor within sixty days from date.

Committee on Executive Council Report.

Resolution No. 106.—By Delegate W. L. Onstott, National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers:

WHEREAS, The United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters and Helpers and the National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Helpers at a meeting held in the city of Chicago, Ill., on September 10, 1902, by and between representatives from both associations, did agree upon the following rules as governing the "Duties of a Steam Fitter":

Section 1. All engine and boiler connections of every description;

All piping used for power or heating purposes, either by water, air, steam, or any other method than electricity;

All piping used for refrigerating, ice machine, or ice-making purposes, by brine, ammonia, or any other method, except water lines as far as the serge tank;

All piping used for fire extinguishing purposes by either water, steam or any other method;

All piping used for hydraulic, vacuum, pneumatic and air piping of every description;

All piping on pumps and all other power generators; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the New Orleans Convention of the American Federation of Labor reaffirm this decision.

Committee on Executive Council Report.

Resolution No. 107.—By Delegate Eugene J. Balsiger, United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods:

WHEREAS, The leather workers on horse goods of the United States and Canada having organized under the name and title of the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, having been chartered by the American Federation of Labor as such, and are and have been known by the name and title aforesaid; and

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has chartered a national organization of tanners, curriers and tannery workmen known as the Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America; and

WHEREAS, There being no connection, as to trade jurisdiction, between the said United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods and the Amalgamated Union, and as two international organizations of a similar name and title have, and always will, tend to confusion, the Scranton Convention, by Resolution No. 176, referred the matter to the Executive Council; and

WHEREAS, No action to remedy matters has been taken by the Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America since requested to do so; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That by reason of the fact that the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods was chartered four and one-half years prior to the said Amalgamated Union of Leather Workers of America, the Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America be instructed to change its name and title in such manner as will intelligently and accurately reveal the make-up of its membership or the calling of its members, and destroy the confusing similarity now existing in the names aforesaid.

Committee on Executive Council Report.

Resolution No. 108.—By Delegate J. Mahlon Barnes, Cigarmakers' International Union:

*Resolved*, That an organizer's commission shall not be granted to an employer of labor or any person who occupies a public office, either elective or appointive, under a political party.

*Resolved*, That all commissions now held by such persons be withdrawn or annulled by January 1, 1903.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 109.—By Delegate George V. Lighthall, Chicago Federation of Labor :

WHEREAS, The teachers in the public schools of Chicago, realizing that all hopes of better working conditions, increased pay, and obliteration of political influence in the school system of that city lies in the power and prestige of organized labor ; and

WHEREAS, They have applied to the American Federation of Labor for a charter, thus invoking the wrath and open opposition of a board of education dominated by the book trust ; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, do extend to the teachers of Chicago its heartiest congratulations on their courageous stand, and do pledge to them its moral support in the fight that is to come ; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor believes that the time is now ripe for the organization of the teachers in all sections of the United States, that our public school systems in the country districts, on which rests the very foundation of the nation, may be saved from the ever-growing power of political influence and trust domination.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 110.—By Delegate P. B. Downing, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union of North America :

WHEREAS, The Iron Moulders' Union, at their convention held in Toronto, Canada, last July, claimed jurisdiction over all molders, including brass molders ; and

WHEREAS, The Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union have spent several thousands of dollars organizing this craft throughout the country ; and

WHEREAS, The said brass molders, at present affiliated with said Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union appreciate the service done by said organization and by a unanimous vote of its membership decided to still continue its affiliation with said organization ; and

WHEREAS, Said Iron Molders' Union, through its national officers, district councils and local unions, have, during the last year, harassed the membership of said brass molders' locals affiliated with the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union ; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this convention do hereby declare that the action of the Iron Molders' Union is unfair and unjust, and demand that said body withdraw all its hostility to and jurisdiction over said Brass Molders, and let them affiliate themselves with the organization to which they justly belong, the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union of North America.

Committee on Executive Council Report.

Resolution No. 111.—By Delegate C. J. Thompson, Federal Labor Union No. 9726 :

We, the Magnolia Federal Labor Union No. 9726, send greetings to our noble body. We are day laborers and must work to support ourselves and families, so the good that we desire to do in organizing unions is hindered by our daily labor.

Our desire is to see new unions formed in this state, county and city as fast as possible. Bro. W. S. Harris is doing everything that is possible to get up new unions. He is a good and true union Moses.

Therefore we, your brothers, request that the convention appoint another organizer to co-work with Bro. W. S. Harris in this field.

We think that Bro. Centry J. Thompson would be the man for the position, because he is a true and tried unionist ; he is interested in the growth and spreading of unionism.

Therefore we recommend him to you for appointment to that position.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 112.—By Delegate Eugene Merrell, Federal Labor Union No. 7295 :

WHEREAS, Federal Labor Union No. 7295, of Knoxville, Tennessee, has carried on for over two years a systematic and successful boycott on the Knoxville Woolen Mills, of Knoxville, Tenn., reducing the number of its known patrons from 375 to 113 ; and

WHEREAS, The struggle for organization in the mills of the South is of utmost importance to organized labor generally and particularly so to the United Textile Workers ; and

WHEREAS, This work is of too great magnitude and importance for a local union to be left to make the fight alone ; and

WHEREAS, Victory is so near at hand that retreat would be inexpedient ; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Executive Council take charge of said strike and boycott, and immediately after adjournment of this convention, try to make a satisfactory settlement with said firm, and failing to do so, take such steps as they deem proper to end or carry on the struggle to a satisfactory completion.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 113.—By Delegate Chas. Hank, International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance :

WHEREAS, The Ittner Brick Co., of Belleville, Ill., has been placed on the unfair list of the Illinois State Federation of Labor at its last convention, held in East St. Louis, Ill., and while said company has in the past year and is at present employing non-union labor ; therefore be it

*Resolved* by the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, That the Ittner Brick Company of Belleville, Ill., be placed on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 114.—By Delegate F. W. Habel, Dallas, Texas, Trades Assembly :  
WHEREAS, Our attention has been called to the fact that the American Federation of Labor has had no paid organizer in Texas for a considerable length of time ; and

WHEREAS, The various nationals and internationals have made no effort to organize their particular crafts ; and

WHEREAS, The indifference of the American Federation of Labor and the various nationals and internationals in not placing a paid organizer in our territory has left the central bodies weak and dilapidated and the wage-earners in a deplorable condition ; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this, the twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, that a paid organizer be placed in the state of Texas for the period of sixty days.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 115.—By Delegates M. Donnelly and H. L. Eichelberger, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America :

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, hereby indorse the union market card as adopted by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.

Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 116.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee, Wis., Federated Trades Council :

WHEREAS, The present system of money fines for law breakers is a remnant of barbaric ages and makes the so-called equality before the law a delusion and a snare, because the rich law breaker can pay his fine without personal inconvenience, while the poor man must go to jail when he commits the same offense ; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor earnestly appeals to Congress to pass a resolution submitting to the legislatures of the several states of the Union a proposition for an amendment to the Federal Constitution which shall prohibit

money fines in courts and shall put the administration of justice to rich and poor upon the same footing.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 117.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee, Wis., Federated Trades Council:

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, urge the good offices of the incoming Executive Council and of all friends of labor to procure the enactment of national laws to protect disabled workmen and to provide a system of national insurance for their assistance during enforced idleness.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 118.—By Delegate James Tansey, United Textile Workers of America:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has done much valuable work among the textile workers of the South in the form of organizing, and has at all times used every effort in its power to better the condition of the operatives, by reducing the hours of labor and removing that greatest of all evils, the employment of children in our mills and factories; and

WHEREAS, The United Textile Workers of America fully appreciate the services rendered; be it

*Resolved*, That the officers of the American Federation of Labor further continue their efforts in this direction, and instruct their organizers and affiliated bodies to do everything in their power to bring about the abolition of child labor.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 119.—By Delegates John F. Tobin, Collis Lovely and Emmett T. Walls, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union:

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union appeals to this convention for a reopening of the question of jurisdiction over the makers of rubber footwear, for the following reasons:

1. The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union holds a charter from the American Federation of Labor giving it jurisdiction over operatives in shoe factories.

2. The term "shoe factory" applies with equal force without regard to whether shoes are made of leather, cloth, rubber or other fabric adapted to the manufacture of foot coverings.

3. At the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Louisville, Ky., in 1900, a resolution was adopted directing the Executive Council to form a national union of rubber workers. At the Scranton Convention of the American Federation of Labor, in 1901, a resolution was introduced asking that jurisdiction over rubber footwear makers be given to the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, but the committee having charge of this resolution reported to the convention in its closing hours that they could not find time to hear the parties at interest in this case, and referred the resolution to the convention without recommendation.

4. Pressure of business before the convention in its last moments left no time to fully discuss this important question, and one of our delegates had no opportunity to address the convention upon the subject, and it was disposed of with meager presentation from our side.

5. A delegation representing the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union appeared before the Executive Council at its meeting in Washington last April because of our appeal to reopen the case, but the other side to the question failed to put in an appearance, and, naturally the Executive Council could not undertake to reverse the decision of the Scranton Convention. About four months ago, upon request of the Rubber Workers' Union No. 8622 of the American Federation of Labor, an agreement was made that the union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union might be issued to the Concord Rubber Company, of Concord Junction, Mass., whose employes were members of Rubber Workers' Union No. 9856, a copy of which agreement was forwarded to President Gompers on July 11, 1902, the agreement providing that the union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union should be used in the factory of the Concord Rubber Company until such time as the question of jurisdiction over rubber footwear makers was finally passed upon by the American Federation of Labor.

7. The holding of a convention of rubber workers in Washington on the sixth

of this month and the participation therein of a delegate of Rubber Workers' Union No. 8622 was a violation of the spirit and letter of this agreement covering the temporary use of the union stamp by the Concord Rubber Company and calculated to prejudice our opportunity for the discussion of this question, and at the same time preventing the seating of delegates from rubber workers' unions who are favorable to the Shoe Workers' Union having jurisdiction over their craft.

8. Boots and shoes being made of leather, cloth, rubber and other material suitable for the manufacture of foot coverings, and rubber footwear being composed largely of felt, cloth and other materials, and not to exceed 10 per cent of such shoes being made of rubber, and the goods being sold by shoe jobbers and shoe retailers who handle shoes of leather, felt, cloth and other materials carried and advertised in the same trade journals, they are distinctly part of the shoe industry.

9. The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union has conformed to the decision of this body and its Executive Council, at very material sacrifice, and, if for no other reason, our obedience to the findings of the American Federation of Labor entitles us to a rehearing; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this convention refer this entire subject to a regular committee with instruction to report to this convention not later than Tuesday, Nov. 18.

Committee on Executive Council Report.

Resolution No. 120.—By Delegates James Duncan and Thomas J. Lyons, Granite Cutters' National Union:

WHEREAS, The safety of the public depends on the intelligence of the people; and

WHEREAS, The maintenance of a high standard of intelligence by this country, and especially the requirement that immigrants possess a minimum of knowledge, tends to promote the spread of education in the home countries of our immigrants; be it

*Resolved*, That it is desirable, not only in the interest of those who are already living and working in the United States, but also in the interest of those who are to come here, that every adult immigrant (excepting wives and aged parents) be required to obtain, before he comes, so much education as will enable him to read his own language; and

*Resolved*, That the officers and the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to use their best efforts for the embodiment of this principle in law, through the enactment of House bill No. 12199, now pending in Congress.

Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 121.—By Delegate James Duncan, Granite Cutters' National Union:

WHEREAS, For ten years the American Federation of Labor has been declaring the need for an increase of power in voters, to be attained by the adoption of the referendum and the initiative; that is, (1) by extending the veto power of the voters so as to include not only the changes in the written constitution, but all the lesser changes in the laws, except the usual appropriation acts and measures immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health or safety; and (2), by clothing five or eight per cent of the voters with a direct initiative; and

WHEREAS, This legislative machinery, the result of which is majority rule in combination with all the benefits of the representative system, has been in successful operation in Switzerland for nearly half a century, and in operation in South Dakota for three years with marked success; was adopted by the voters of Utah in 1899; by the Oregon voters last June, on the recommendation of organized labor, the State Grange, all the political parties in the state, the United States Senators, the governor and most of the public officials, the ballot of the voters standing 11 to 1; and the legislature of Nevada has submitted to the incoming legislature the question of giving the voters an opportunity of balloting upon the question; and

WHEREAS, In the following states the last annual convention of federated labor demanded the establishment of a people's veto and direct initiative: Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, Montana, Washington, California, and other states, doubtless; while in several of these states the questioning of the legislative candidates of all the parties



has placed the old-line parties where their candidates have been obliged to pledge in writing that they will vote to give the people of the state an opportunity to ballot upon the question of taking to themselves the power which terminates boss rule, repeals the iniquitous laws which the ruling few have enacted, and enacts measures which reflect the enlightened will of the majority; while in national affairs, from Missouri alone nine of the sixteen Congressmen are pledged to install rules of procedure for a people's veto and a direct initiative, and the incoming Senator is also pledged in writing, thus demonstrating that it is easier to secure pledges as to national affairs than in state or city; and nowhere in public life is there an official who is openly opposing the increase of power in the voters; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor reaffirms the demand of the order for more political power in its members and in the people at large, and to this end demands a people's veto, the direct ballot to be called for not to exceed 5 per cent of the voters, and a direct initiative by not to exceed 8 per cent of the voters; and

*Resolved*, That the questioning of the legislative candidates as practiced by the state branches of the American Federation of Labor with great success in Massachusetts, Missouri, Illinois, California and other states, is herewith recommended; and

*Resolved*, That in order to unify the action for the securing of a people's veto and direct initiative in national affairs, the legislative or specially appointed committees of the several bodies in the American Federation of Labor, including the central and local unions, shall constitute committees to co-operate with the American Federation of Labor Executive Council for securing and using the direct initiative and the people's veto.

Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 122.—By Delegate Thomas J. Edwards, Rubber Workers No. 8622:

WHEREAS, The firm of Hood Rubber Company, manufacturers of rubber boots, shoes and arctics, at East Watertown, Mass., are upon the Unfair List of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, Many of these unfair goods are being sold in cities and towns where organized labor is strong, and the said firm has been compelled to enter new fields owing to the effectiveness of the fight being waged against them, and have been compelled to remove their brand of Hood or Old Colony Rubber Company from their goods, sending them out with no name on them, and also placing a stamp with the words "Independent Rubber Company" on them; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That as officers and members representing the labor movement of this country, each delegate is hereby requested to bring the matter before his national, international, city centrals and federated labor unions, in the hope that they will in no uncertain manner prove to this firm that their product is unfair and will not be purchased by organized labor and its friends.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 123.—By Delegate F. C. Gengenbach, Cement Finishers and Helpers' Union No. 10112:

The Cement Finishers and Helpers' Union, No. 10112, A. F. of L., Chicago, Ill., do hereby protest against the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union of Chicago, Ill., receiving a charter, or international charter, unless they waive the cement finishing and all work pertaining to the same. F. C. Gengenbach will answer all questions that may be asked him.

The decision of jurisdiction has been granted to us by the grievance committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, take such action as would place the Cement Finishers and Helpers' Union at the head of the business which they have successfully handled for the past twenty five years; be it further

*Resolved*, That the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers of Chicago, Ill., have not a charter of the American Federation of Labor; and according to the agreement that they have made with the Master Masons' Association of Chicago, Ill., they can not become affiliated with any central body for the next two or three years,

and that they now only want to become members of the American Federation of Labor to take away the trade we have brought to where it is today.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 124.—By Delegates Santiago Iglesias, Eugenio Sanchez Lopez, Tulio Aibar, Ricardo Vazquez and Hipolite Baiz, Porto Rican unions:

WHEREAS, The United States Government refuses to recognize the citizens of Porto Rico as such, and guarantee them full constitutional rights, the absolute right to be American citizens, and refuses to extend such right to the Porto Ricans who may visit foreign countries; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor demand that the National Government recognize the people of Porto Rico as American citizens, and guarantee them the same rights and privileges possessed by the people of all other states and territories of this great nation.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 125.—By Delegates J. A. Keeler and Frank Herlehy, Coopers' International Union:

WHEREAS, Members of the American Federation of Labor, federated labor and trade unions, affiliated national and international unions, are liable to be deceived by bogus or imitation labels; therefore be it

Resolved, That all labels indorsed by the American Federation of Labor be printed in the *American Federationist*, each issue.

Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 126.—By Delegate J. W. Williams, Building Laborers No. 7471: WHEREAS, The situation in the district of Jefferson county, Ala., is such that it is impossible to organize the colored workers without the assistance of a colored organizer; therefore be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council be hereby instructed to appoint a colored organizer to assist the workers in perfecting their organization.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 127.—Geo. C. Campbell, Clinton (Iowa), Tri-city Labor Congress:

WHEREAS, In many localities there are federal labor unions and local trade unions not having a national union, and which are debarred by the expense from sending a delegate to represent them at the conventions of the American Federation of Labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That such federal labor unions and local trade unions not having a national union shall be allowed to cast one vote for each of such unions by proxy, through the delegate of the central labor body with which they are affiliated, and said delegate shall be required to have credentials from each of such unions, as well as from the central body if such unions desire said delegate to cast their vote.

This resolution is hereby indorsed by the following delegates representing central bodies:

M. S. Belk, Central Labor Union, Charlotte, N. C.

R. L. Harper, Central Labor Union, Jacksonville, Fla.

W. J. Carthy, Labor Council, Galveston, Tex.

Jas. H. Brower, Trades and Labor Assembly, Elgin, Ill.

Committee on Federated Bodies.

Delegate Higgins, of the International Printing Pressmen's Union introduced a resolution, with addenda, in the shape of an extended printed statement.

President Gompers stated that he refused to accept an extended statement in connection with a resolution, as he considered it in the nature of testimony, not as a resolution.

Resolution No. 128.—By Delegates Martin P. Higgins, John J. Grasser and Theo. F. Galoskowsky, International Printing Pressmen's Union:

Resolved, That the convention of the American Federation of Labor held at the city of New Orleans in November, 1902, decide the following point on the ownership of the allied printing trade label:

At the formation of the triple alliance, made at the city of Philadelphia, Pa., in the year 1895, between the International Typographical Union, the International Printing Pressmen and the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, and subsequently adopted January 1, 1896, by the referendum vote of all three international bodies to the agreement, carried with it the right of all privileges contained in the said agreement, and that there is nothing in said agreement that gives the International Typographical Union the right to abrogate said agreement and claim ownership of any article or property mentioned in agreement herewith attached as the property of said International Typographical Union.

Committee on Executive Council's Report.

Delegate DuBois introduced the following motion:

That the statement of Printing Pressmen be printed on a separate sheet, at their expense, and circulated with the third day's proceedings.

Adopted.

Max Morris, for the Special Committee on Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions appointed in accordance with the Scranton Convention, and which met at headquarters in Washington, read the following report:

*To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, in Convention Assembled.*

GENTLEMEN: Your committee of five, representing local trade and federal labor unions, in conjunction with a sub-committee of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, met at the American Federation of Labor headquarters, in accordance with the instructions of the last convention, for the purpose of drafting and recommending legislation which will allay any discontent that may now exist among the members of local trade and federal labor unions.

Your committee has carefully considered resolutions Nos. 96, 108 and 109, which were referred to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. We have also carefully read the recommendations from many local trade and federal labor unions, which were forwarded to headquarters in response to the circular sent them calling for such recommendations. After deliberations covering six days, we have adopted, and do now submit, the following as our report, and express the hope that our recommendations will meet with your approval and be adopted by the twenty-second convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Your committee view with favor the setting aside of five cents per month from the per capita tax received from each member of local trade or federal labor unions for the establishment of a defense fund, for the benefit of members of labor unions in case of strike or lockout. The secretary's books show that during the first seven months of the increased per capita tax and the introduction of the stamp system \$30,425 has been received. For February per capita tax was received for 10,887 members, and for the seventh month, September, per capita tax was received on 78,100 members. This would indicate that the increased per capita tax and the introduction of the stamp system was satisfactory to the members of the local unions, and has resulted in securing from unions payment on their full membership. Inasmuch as provision was not made when the increased per capita tax was put into effect, for the disposition of the defense fund, we hereby recommend the following amendments to the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, to govern same:

#### DEFENSE FUND.

##### ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. That the moneys of the defense fund shall be drawn only for the following purposes: For the sustaining of legal strikes or lockouts of local trade and federal labor unions.

SEC. 2. In the event of a disagreement between a local union and an employer which, in the opinion of the local union, may result in a strike, such union shall notify the president of the American Federation of Labor, who shall investigate, or cause an investigation to be made, of the disagreement and endeavor to adjust the difficulty. If his efforts should prove futile, he shall take such steps as he may deem necessary in notifying the Executive Council, and if the majority of said council shall decide that a strike is necessary, such union shall be authorized to order a strike, but that it be imperatively ordered that no strike or lockout shall be deemed legal, or moneys expended from the defense fund on that account, unless the strike or lockout shall have been recognized by the President and approved by the Executive Council.

SEC. 3. When a strike has been authorized by the president and approved by the Executive Council, the president of the local union interested shall, within twenty-four hours, call a meeting of said union, "of which every member shall be regularly notified," to take action thereon, and no member shall vote on such question unless he is in good standing. Should three-fourths of the members present decide, by secret ballot, on a strike, the president of the local union shall immediately notify the president of the American Federation of Labor, and give the number of men involved, union and non-union.

SEC. 4. No local shall be entitled to benefit from the defense fund unless it has been in continuous good standing for one year; and no member shall be entitled to benefit from said defense fund unless he has been a member in good standing in the American Federation of Labor for at least one year.

SEC. 5. When a strike has been inaugurated under the provisions of sections 2 and 3, the American Federation of Labor shall pay to the president and secretary of the union involved, or their order, for a period of six weeks, an amount equal to four (\$4) per week for each member. No benefit shall be paid for the first two weeks of the strike. The Executive Council shall have the power to authorize the payment of strike benefits for an additional period.

SEC. 6. No member of a local union on strike shall be entitled to weekly benefits unless he reports daily to the proper officers of the local union while the strike continues, and no member who

shall receive a week's work, three days to be a week, shall receive benefits; and further, any member refusing work while on strike shall not be entitled to any benefit.

SEC. 7. Any union inaugurating a strike without the approval of the Executive Council shall not receive benefits on account of said strike.

SEC. 8. During the continuance of a strike, the executive board of the local union shall make weekly reports to the secretary of the American Federation of Labor, showing the amount of money distributed for benefits, and to whom paid, and all other facts that may be required.

SEC. 9. Before a strike shall be declared off, a special meeting of the union shall be called for that purpose, and it shall require a majority vote of all members present to decide the question either way.

SEC. 10. In the event of the defense fund becoming dangerously low through protracted strike or lockout, that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall have the power to levy an assessment of ten cents on each member of local trade and federal labor unions, assessments to be restricted to not more than five per year; and we further recommend, that there shall always be a surplus of five thousand (\$5,000) dollars in the defense fund.

Your committee has carefully read resolutions Nos. 96, 108 and 109, referred to it in reference to changing the manner in which the local unions should be represented in the American Federation of Labor conventions. While it is true that local trade and federal labor unions have never been in a position to vote their full membership, it is also a fact worthy of consideration that action on resolutions submitted to the American Federation of Labor conventions have, with few exceptions, been adopted by viva voce, or show of hands, so that in reality the delegates of local trade and federal labor unions have been as potent a factor in adopting or defeating legislation as the delegates of national and international organizations.

At the Scranton convention the local trade and federal labor unions had eighty-nine (89) delegates, and the national and international organizations had one hundred and thirty-six (136). If the form of representation was changed from direct representation of local unions to district representation, or similar to national and international organizations, it would entitle the local trade and federal labor unions, at their present membership, to six hundred (600) votes. Inasmuch as the opportunity to vote the full membership by roll call is resorted to by the delegates but rarely, the number of delegates from local trade and federal labor unions would be reduced from eighty-nine to six, and in that way their representation and strength in the convention would be weakened instead of strengthened. We, therefore, recommend, that the present system of each local union being entitled to direct representation with one vote for every one hundred members be continued, and we further recommend to local unions, where they are far removed from convention cities, that they arrange among themselves to send a delegate, the expense to be borne equally by the unions that are parties to such agreement. In that way the interest of the local trade and federal labor unions in those localities can be best conserved.

We further recommend that the local trade and federal labor unions set aside for the maintenance of a local defense fund not less than five cents a month from each member; that no local shall be entitled to any of the benefits of the defense fund unless it requires its members to pay not less than fifty (50c.) cents per month.

TRAVELING CARD.—The traveling card of a member of a trade or federal labor union must be received by every trade or federal labor union affiliated direct with the American Federation of Labor, without payment of the regular initiation fee.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. H. AREHART,  
Laborers' Protective Union No. 9465.  
MORRIS HICKEY,  
Foundry Laborers and Clippers' Union No. 9173.  
R. ATHOW.

Shingle Weavers' Union No. 8080.  
\*Federal Labor Union No. 8203.

CHAS. H. S. ROSS,

Federal Labor Union, No. 8329.

*Committee from Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions.*

MAX MORRIS,  
Fourth Vice-President, American Federation of Labor.

FRANK MORRISON,  
Secretary American Federation of Labor.

*Sub-Committee of Executive Council.*

Report referred to the Committee on Local and Federated Bodies.

Chairman McHugh, for the Committee on Treasurer's Report, read the following:

*To the Officers and Members of the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.*

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Treasurer's Report respectfully presents the following:

We have examined the statement of the treasurer and find it to be correct, and recommend the same for approval by the convention.

T. J. M'HUGH, *Chairman.*  
T. V. COPELAND,  
ALEX. ROSENTHAL,  
M. J. NOONAN,  
C. F. O'NEILL,  
C. N. HUGHES,  
M. T. BUTLER, *Secretary.*

Adopted.

Delegate Duncan moved that the rules be suspended and that the convention adjourn until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Delegate P. F. Duffy moved, as an amendment, that when we adjourn it be to meet at 9 o'clock Monday morning.

Amendment defeated. Motion to adjourn to 2 o'clock this afternoon prevailed.

\* Failed to send a delegate.

## THIRD DAY—Afternoon Session.

The convention reassembled at 2 p. m., President Gompers presiding.

The following delegates, having failed to send in their cards, were marked absent:

Duffy (P. F.), Reichers, Schlesinger, Hayes (D. A.), Moffitt, Shaffer, Warner, Keegan, Scaife, Niece, Kelley, Hunt, Smith (C. T.), Gould, Ehrens, Mahon, Quick, Hibbert, Fischer (Henry), Scollin, McGill, Lopez, Johnson, Snyder, Wright (R. C.), Poplowsky, Johnston (J. C.), Summers, Schulte, Greenawalt, Rist, Hill (Albert E.), Coker, Baker, White (D. B.), Tracy (W. P.), Wimsett, Edwards, Wood (Jas. D.), Woodmansee, Walker, Mount, Singleton, Wright (R. R.), Woodward, McDougall, McConnell, Barker, Wills, Howard, Brown, Kreutzinger, Graham, Jones (Emanuel), Smith (W. F.), Plumley, Arnold, Wynn, Welsh, Wedekind, Pohle, Dearolf, Miles, Campbell, Fawcett, Mulready, Ziebell, Alchon.

Delegate Smith, for the Committee on Credentials, submitted the following report:

Your Committee on Credentials recommends the seating of Delegate E. H. Wills, to represent Federal Labor Union No. 9626, two votes; also W. E. Coker, delegate from Rome, Ga., Central Labor Union.

EMMETT T. WALLS, *Chairman*.  
THOS. LYONS.  
CHAS. T. SMITH, *Secretary*.

Concurred in.

Delegate Agard, of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following report:

On Resolution No. 6.—By Delegate Wm. J. Gilthorpe, Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders of America:

WHEREAS, We are called on to mourn the loss of a valiant and trusty trade unionist, who fell while in the discharge of his duty to his fellow-man; and

WHEREAS, Our faithful brother John F. O'Sullivan, of Boston, Mass., a past representative of the International Typographical Union to this body, was killed by being run over by a railway train while on his way to lecture to the wage-earners of his vicinity; and

WHEREAS, It is most fitting that this honorable body of his comrades in the cause should express their sentiments of regret, sympathy and condolence to the beloved wife and family of our late comrade; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we who are left to carry out the work that was so blended in the life of brother O'Sullivan, sincerely, and with heartfelt sorrow do extend to Mrs. John F. O'Sullivan and family our sympathy and condolence in this their sad affliction, and commend them to the Comforter of the afflicted; and be it further

*Resolved*, That this convention set apart five minutes of its time, after the adoption of this resolution, to be known as the time of sorrow, the delegates standing out of respect to the memory of our departed brother.

The committee recommends that the concluding resolve of this resolution be stricken out and that we substitute therefor the following:

"That we refer this matter to the incoming Executive Council, and suggest to them the propriety of contributing to the testimonial to the family of the deceased now being raised and prepared by the local committee."

Delegate Driscoll moved that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Gilthorpe was of the opinion that the resolution, without amendment, should be adopted.

The committee's report on Resolution No. 6 was adopted unanimously by a rising vote of delegates.

On Resolution No. 11.—By Delegates John P. Reese, W. D. Ryan and Mack Taylor, of the United Mine Workers of North America:

WHEREAS, We, the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, realize the benefits derived from wise labor legislation as enacted by the state legislatures of our several states; also realizing the necessity of the enactment by Congress of similar laws for the Indian Territory; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the legislative committee of this organization be instructed to use their utmost efforts to promote the enactment of labor laws for Indian Territory, especially mining laws providing for the licensing of all mine managers and hoisting engineers employed at the mines.

Upon this resolution the committee reports favorably and recommends its adoption.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 21.—By Delegate A. Furuseth, of the International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, Several treaties between this and other countries provide that seamen who desert—that is, violate a contract to labor on a private vessel—may be arrested, imprisoned and forcibly returned to their master, there to labor against their will; and

WHEREAS, Such laws or treaties are contrary to human liberty and a remnant of the period of human slavery; therefore be it

*Resolved* by the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, That we protest against such treaties, and that we demand their repeal, or that they be so amended as to fully recognize the seamen's ownership of his own body; and be it further

*Resolved*, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the United States Senate.

Upon this resolution the committee reports favorably and recommends its adoption.

**Adopted.**

Resolution No. 23.—By Delegate A. Furuseth, of the International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, Section 449, Revised Statutes of the United States, deprives licensed officers in our merchant marine of their natural right to leave employment, in which, for reasons of their own, they decline to continue; and

WHEREAS, This statute has been invoked against the marine engineers on the Pacific coast and has been used to deprive them of their license because "They refused to continue to serve in their official capacity"; therefore be it

*Resolved* by the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, That we demand the repeal of said section 449, Revised Statutes, as contrary to human liberty and the best interests of the merchant marine of our country.

The committee recommends the adoption of this resolution.

**Adopted.**

On Resolution No. 24.—By Delegate A. Furuseth, of the International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, The Senate of the United States has adopted a bill providing for a ship subsidy; and

WHEREAS, The reasons given for this bill are that American vessels carry more men in their crews, give better food and pay higher wages than other nations' vessels; and

WHEREAS, Our ship-owners are, by law, permitted to hire men regardless of skill, race or nationality; and

WHEREAS, They avail themselves of this privilege to the fullest extent by hiring the lowest paid labor in the world, disregarding in so doing the safety of the traveling public as well as the safety of the country; therefore be it

*Resolved* by the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, That we protest against this bill as a measure calculated to extend the transportation monopoly on land now held by the great railroad systems, into and over the sea, without in any way helping to develop a native or naturalized body of American seamen to man our vessels in peace and defend our country in times of danger.

The committee recommends the adoption of this resolution.

Delegate Gilthorpe stated that the action of the Detroit Convention should suffice for all time; that the shipbuilding interests of this country should be fostered. The question was debated by Delegates O'Connell, Furuseth and Duncan.

The committee's recommendation on Resolution No. 24 was adopted, Delegate Gilthorpe voting in the negative.

On Resolution No. 25.—By Delegate A. Furuseth, International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, The building of a Nicaragua or Panama Canal by the United States involves the obtaining of sovereignty over and the defense of territory through which such canal is to be constructed; and

WHEREAS, Our Navy is now and for long years to come will be unable to defend such canal or to keep the sea open for the necessary men and supplies to be sent by sea; and

WHEREAS, Such condition must necessarily make for the conquest and annexation to the United States of all territory lying between the Rio Grande and the canal in order to keep communications open; therefore

*Resolved* by the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, That we are unalterably opposed to the building of any such canal; and be it further

*Resolved*, That we are unalterably opposed to any encroaching upon the independence of any of the Latin American states by our government in any way, feeling that it must lead to war, bloodshed and hatred, in and through which the workers must be the chief sufferers.

Upon this resolution the committee reports adversely.

Delegate Furuseth opposed the committee's report, and urged the adoption of the resolution.

Delegates Rosenberg and Max Hayes also opposed the committee's report.

Delegates White, D. A. Hayes, Agard, DuBois, Reese and Duncan favored the report of the committee.

Delegate Lewis moved that the entire matter be tabled. **Adopted.**

President Gompers notified the delegates that the New Orleans Central Trades and Labor Council extended to the delegates an invitation to attend a theater tomorrow evening.

An invitation was extended by the Butchers Workmen's Protective Union to the delegates to attend a ball this evening.

Typographical Union invited members of the International Typographical Union to a smoker tomorrow evening.

Consideration of the report of the Committee on Resolutions was resumed, as follows:

On Resolution No. 26.—By Delegate Wm. H. Frazier, International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, E. W. Clark is still in Thomaston yard suffering under a sentence which, we think, under the circumstances, was harsh; and

WHEREAS, E. W. Clark has by this time surely suffered sufficiently to atone for crime, if crime it was; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the incoming Executive Council be instructed to appeal to the President of the United States for clemency on behalf of E. W. Clark.

The committee recommends that this resolution be amended by adding the following:

And that the incoming Executive Council be further instructed to prepare and submit in documentary form to the Attorney-General of the United States the reasons upon which we base our appeal for clemency on behalf of E. W. Clark.

The committee recommends the adoption of this resolution as amended.

**Adopted on motion by Delegate Healey.**

On Resolution No. 38.—By Delegates Aug. Priestersbach, Louis Kemper, J. P. Weigel, and Chas. Nikolaus, of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America:

WHEREAS, A hearing on the jurisdiction claims of Engineers, Firemen and Brewery Workmen had been held as early as February, 1902, by a subcommittee of the American Federation of Labor Executive Council in New York City, and all interested parties were notified of that hearing to take place, with the exception of the National Union of the United Brewery Workmen, who only ascertained the fact through the newspapers, and through the same source heard of a decision unfavorable to the Brewery Workers being rendered by that committee; and

WHEREAS, These jurisdiction disputes have been used by the United States Brewers' Association as a pretext to lock out twelve hundred brewery workers in Cincinnati, O., Newport and Covington, Ky., of whom today six hundred have not as yet regained their former positions as union men in the breweries; and

WHEREAS, Several breweries of New York City and Brooklyn, N. Y., have, upon the demand and solicitations on the part of the unions of Stationary Engineers and Stationary Firemen, locked out over forty engineers and firemen working in the breweries, all being members of the United Brewery Workers, because they either refused to join the Stationary Engineers and Stationary Firemen or were refused admission into those unions; and

WHEREAS, This state of affairs threatens controversies in all such localities where the brewery engineers and firemen are members of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen and refused to leave that organization; therefore be it

*Resolved*, by this convention: I. That the full and complete recognition of the charter rights of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen is embodied in the letter, the spirit, the tradition of, and the priority rights under the charter issued to the National Union of the United Brewery Workmen by the American Federation of Labor under the date of March 4, 1887, be guaranteed and conserved.

II. That under that charter the full and unrestrained jurisdiction of the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen over all branches in the brewery trade be recognized, namely: Lager beer, ale, porter and weiss beer brewers, beer drivers, brewery stablemen, brewery and commission malt house employes, beer bottlers and bottled beer drivers, brewery engineers, brewery firemen, brewery oilers and brewery engine-room helpers, brewery ice-house employes, brewery packers, brewery freight hauliers, and brewery general laborers.

III. That the right of the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen to permit the use of the union label of the United Brewery Workmen by the various breweries under the laws, regulations, provisions, and restrictions of the United Brewery Workmen as stipulated by the conventions of the United Brewery Workmen, be not infringed upon and be not interfered with by any party not having jurisdiction or control over the label.

IV. That the International Union of Steam Engineers and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen be unequivocally prohibited from any further infringements and encroachments upon the charter rights of the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America.

V. That members of other organizations or national unions now employed in any of those departments in the brewery business as indicated under request II of this resolution, or who may be employed temporarily in future, be directed to transfer to said International Union of United Brewery Workmen, so that the members of such organization can secure and hold employment in breweries under the established working rules, laws and regulations, as enforced by and in accordance with the constitution of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America.

Your committee believe that the introduction of this resolution falls within section II, on pages 5 and 6 of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, and so far as this committee is concerned the resolution is out of order and the subject matter has not and should not have any place in this convention.

It was moved that consideration of the committee's report on this resolution be postponed until the Executive Council has made its report on the same matter. Adopted.

The following resolutions were introduced and referred to committees:

Resolution No. 129.—By Delegate J. L. Compton, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employes:

WHEREAS, The Western Union Telegraph Company is notoriously unfair to organized labor of the United States; and

WHEREAS, The company has been, and is, continuing to discharge employes engaged in telegraphing for organizing and maintaining a commercial telegraphers' association; now be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor declares the Western Union Telegraph Company unfair until such time as they concede the right to their telegraphers to organize and maintain an organization for the advancement of their craft and be recognized as part and parcel of the grand army of wage-workers who are battling for a fair share of the product of their toil.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 130.—By Delegate M. T. Butler, Indianapolis (Ind.), Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, The sawsmiths of the United States and Canada have for the past ten years pursued with vigor their attempts to organize and thereby secure for their fellow-craftsmen in the employ of Henry Disston & Sons, of Philadelphia, Pa., fair conditions, to the end that they may receive the shorter day and higher wages accorded their fellow-craftsmen in the employ of other firms; and

WHEREAS, Their efforts have been frustrated by the underhand work of the said H. Disston & Sons; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to assist the sawsmiths in bringing about the desired result; if the desired result can not be attained, then the firm of H. Disston & Sons to be placed on the Unfair List.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 131.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee (Wis.), Federated Trades Council:

WHEREAS, The present salary of the President of the American Federation of Labor is ridiculously small when compared with the dignity and the greatness of this foremost organization of workmen of America; and

WHEREAS, It can not be considered a fair compensation when we take into account the arduous duties and the great responsibilities of the position; and

WHEREAS, The financial standing of the American Federation of Labor now does permit a raise of the salary of its officers; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the salary of the President of the American Federation of Labor shall be four thousand dollars per annum, to be paid in monthly instalments.

Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 132.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee (Wis.), Federated Trades Council:

WHEREAS, the salary of the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor is inadequate when compared with the dignity and the greatness of this foremost organization of labor in America; and

WHEREAS, It can not be considered a fair compensation when we take into account the arduous duties and the great responsibility of the position; and

WHEREAS, The financial standing of the American Federation of Labor now does permit of a raise of the salary of its officers; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the salary of the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor shall be two thousand four hundred dollars per annum, to be paid in monthly instalments.

Committee on Secretary's Report.

Resolution No. 133.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee (Wis.), Federated Trades Council:

WHEREAS, The aim and object of the circular issued by the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee has been very much misunderstood and misinterpreted by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, It is obvious that a convention of the central trade union bodies of the great and densely populated cities of the United States for the purpose of dealing with conditions peculiar to the large cities can only result in doing much good for the laboring people in general and the trade union movement in particular; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That such a convention, comprising the delegates of the central



bodies of cities over 50,000 inhabitants, shall be called at some time in the near future, under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor; and furthermore be it

*Resolved*, That such convention shall consider the conditions and evils peculiar to the large cities and dangerous and oppressive to the laboring people living therein, and shall take such action and propose such remedies as may seem advisable for the best interests of all the people, and especially the proletariat.

Committee on Executive Council Report.

Resolution No. 134.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee (Wis.), Federated Trades Council:

WHEREAS, The development of economic conditions since the machine has taken the place of handwork makes it impossible for the overwhelmingly large part of the producers to own any considerable part of the social wealth created by them; and

WHEREAS, It is clear to all students of the conditions that the democratic form of government can not endure unless it is supported by a democratic ownership and democratic distribution of the nation's production; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, hereby place itself on record in favor of the collective ownership of the production and distribution, and urges upon all trade union men in America to make use of the ballot to accomplish this purpose.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 135.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee (Wis.), Federated Trades Council:

WHEREAS, It is one of the main objects of the American Federation of Labor to unite the trade union movement of America under one banner for the betterment of the conditions of the wage-workers; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the incoming Executive Council be instructed to use every effort and all honorable and conciliatory means to unite the American Labor Union of the Western States with the American Federation of Labor.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 136.—By Delegates John Slocum and Robert Kerr, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths:

WHEREAS, The International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths have for some time past been engaged in a contest with the Seagrave Manufacturing Company and the Columbus Buggy and Harness Company, both of Columbus, O., for the purpose of reducing the hours, increasing wages and improving the conditions of the blacksmiths and helpers employed in both concerns; and

WHEREAS, All reasonable and honorable efforts on the part of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths looking toward a settlement of the difficulty having failed and the above mentioned firms having been placed on the Unfair List of the said International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, indorse the action of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths in this matter, and that the Seagrave Manufacturing Company and the Columbus Buggy and Harness Company of Cleveland, O., be placed on the Unfair List of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 137.—By Delegate C. O. Sherman, United Metal Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, Great Britain, Germany and America are the foremost countries of the world to-day and vie with each other for the commerce of the world; and

WHEREAS, The interests of the workers of these countries are identical, and it is of the utmost importance that the proletariat of these countries shall be in close touch; and

WHEREAS, Especially the German trade union movement has made unprecedented headway during the last decade, numbering now over 1,400,000 organized workers; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor shall send a fraternal dele-

gate to the next trade union congress of Germany and invite our German brothers to send a delegate to our conventions.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 138.—Wm. J. Kelly, Iron City (Pittsburg, Pa.), Central Labor Council:

WHEREAS, It is a well-known and as equally a humiliating fact that in this age of so-called civilization, when a man gets old and worn out—it may be by many years of useful but so often illy requited toil—he finds it hard and often impossible to get work, which failure tends and sometimes reduces him to pauperism, to an object of charity and to the poorhouse; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, shall fully use its best offices to have Congress enact an old-age pension law that will do for the aged who have given so much of their lives to the industrial struggle what the soldier's pension is designed to do for the old soldier.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 139.—By Delegates Santiago Iglesias, Eugenio Sanchez Lopez, Tulio Aibar, Ricardo Vazquez and Hipolite Baiz, Porto Rican unions:

WHEREAS, It was resolved by the twentieth convention of the American Federation of Labor: "Recommended to the organizations of carpenters, bricklayers, painters and cigar makers and tobacco workers in the United States to have their constitutions translated into Spanish, as well as some leaflets and pamphlets, for purposes of organizing and agitating among the workmen of Porto Rico, that they may become familiar with American methods and be enlightened upon the subject of benefits accruing from affiliation with the American Federation of Labor," which was changed to read that "the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor have translated into Spanish the constitutions and some leaflets of the carpenters, longshoremen, painters, cigar makers and tobacco unions"; and

WHEREAS, It was resolved also that the said convention recommend that a joint commission visit Porto Rico for the purpose of investigating the condition of labor in that island; and later the Executive Council directed President Gompers to visit Porto Rico for the purpose of officially inaugurating the labor movement in said island; and

WHEREAS, It is necessary for the good of unionism in Porto Rico that the above resolutions be carried on; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That all the recommendations which were made by the twentieth annual convention we request be accomplished, and that President Gompers visit Porto Rico next year, when it be possible.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 140.—By Delegates Gordon A. Rice, Western Central Labor Council, Seattle (Wash.), and T. V. Copeland, Tacoma (Wash.), Trades Council:

WHEREAS, It is the universal demand of organized workmen that such great evils and sources of danger as Oriental immigration, government by injunction, over-long and exhausting hours of labor for men and women and involuntary servitude of children be forbidden by national laws; and

WHEREAS, Past failure to secure such laws is believed to have resulted more from the want of a definite plan which would impress upon party conventions and nominees a respect for the desires of organized labor and point out to all wage-earners just what ones among those aspiring to legislative honors favored laws desired by them, than from any repugnance to laws in themselves so just and right; therefore, as a method of instructing conventions and nominees as to the profound earnestness of purpose on the part of organized labor in asking such laws and for the purpose of enabling trade unionists to select intelligently from among aspirants for legislative honors; be it

*Resolved*, That the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor is instructed to prepare bills concerning such legislation by Congress as is desired, and especially concerning the subjects of Oriental immigration, government by injunction, eight hour work days and the involuntary servitude of children; that copies of these bills, when prepared, shall be sent to the executive officers of each of the State Federations of Labor, where such federations exist, and in other cases to such persons or organizations as may be selected, with instructions in each case

providing that the bills for the desired legislation shall be submitted to the county conventions of all political parties, with a request for an indorsement of the same by such conventions, and instructions from them to their delegates and nominees to act in accordance with such indorsement; that such further steps shall be taken as will secure the nomination by state conventions and the election by state legislatures of only such men for the House of Representatives and the United States Senate as are fully and satisfactorily pledged to the support of the bills prepared by the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor; that it shall be the duty of the officers upon whom the responsibility of promoting the proposed legislation shall devolve to give the results of their work, as shown by the actions of conventions and the pledges of candidates, the greatest publicity, to the end that all trade unionists may know who their friends are.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 141.—By Delegates H. N. Randall, Birmingham (Ala.), Trades Council, and T. J. Lamar, Anniston (Ala.), Trades Council:

WHEREAS, The Alabama Legislature convenes in December, 1902, and will not hold another session for four years; and

WHEREAS, Corporation lawyers who have been elected as representatives to that body are planning for the passage of an injunction law, which would absolutely take from workingmen the rights guaranteed to them under the Constitution of the United States and greatly retard the rapid strides being made by organized labor in that state; therefore be it

Resolved, That the President of the American Federation of Labor be, and is hereby, empowered by this convention to use every means and, if practicable, what money is necessary to prevent the passage of such a law.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 142.—By Delegates George Barbour, Alabama State Federation of Labor, and T. J. Lamar, Anniston (Ala.), Trades Council:

WHEREAS, A great majority of the miners, furnace workers, common laborers and many other crafts throughout the southern states are in an unorganized condition; therefore be it

Resolved, That the President of the American Federation of Labor is hereby requested to place an organizer in the South for one year.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 143.—By Delegate John Boyer, Foundry Employees No. 9975:

WHEREAS, We, the Foundry Employees' Union, Local No. 9975, of Granite City, Ill., do hereby wish to impress upon the minds of the officers, Executive Council and all the delegates assembled that this body has been wrongly treated by the Iron Molders of North America, on the grounds that a national body is being organized that will claim jurisdiction over moulding machines, which said Foundry Employees, No. 9975, were the first to claim jurisdiction over said moulding machines; and said local also claims that the Iron Molders of North America have no right to amend their constitution, claiming jurisdiction over a craft which is already organized without the consent of the above mentioned Local, No. 9975; and further claim that it is wrong to have one clause in their constitution allowing men who are capable of doing their day's work regardless of the length of time served to be given a card, and another clause that no one is eligible to a card until he has served four years at his trade; and

WHEREAS, There is such perplexing conditions existing between the two crafts, and there has been so much done already to organize a national union of Foundry Employees, we wish to have the American Federation of Labor grant us special permission to proceed to organize a national union; and command the Iron Molders of North America to allow us to proceed and to continue to claim jurisdiction over said molding machines, as we were organized to operate said molding machines over one month prior to the announcement of the Iron Molders' Union of North America's constitution; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates of American Federation of Labor, in convention, do hereby grant our permission to the Foundry Employees' Union, Local No. 9975, to proceed in their good work already done, and, further, grant permission to

said Local No. 9975 to proceed to organize a national union claiming jurisdiction over molding machines, which they claim rightly belongs to them.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 144.—By Delegates Samuel Gompers, Thomas F. Tracy, J. Mahlon Barnes and James Wood, Cigar Makers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The American Cigar Company, by the employment of underpaid and child labor and other unfair conditions in the production of the Cubanola, Lillian Russell and other brands of cigars, is a detriment to organized labor; be it

Resolved, That we reaffirm the position of the last convention in calling on all friends of organized labor to refuse to patronize the product of trust and non-union made cigars and give moral assistance to the Cigar Makers' International Union by refusing to purchase any cigar which does not bear the blue label of that organization.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 145.—By Delegate W. N. Drinkwater, Wall Paper Machine Printers and Color Mixers' National Union:

WHEREAS, The Wall Paper Machine Printers and Color Mixers' National Union has made many attempts to unionize the firms mentioned below, they having absolutely refused to treat with us; therefore be it

Resolved by the twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, That they be placed upon the unfair list: Carey Bros., Philadelphia, Pa.; Gossler & Wagner, Philadelphia, Pa.; Becker, Smith & Page, Philadelphia, Pa.; Strahan Wall Paper Company, Chelsea, Mass.; Tarrytown Wall Paper Company, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Essex Company, Newark, N. J.; Geneva Paper Company, Geneva, N. Y.; Janeway & Carpenter, New Brunswick, N. J.; Janeway & Co., New Brunswick, N. J.; Bailey Wall Paper Company, Cleveland, O.; Jacob Thomas Company, Newark, Del.; J. S. Stower, Des Moines, Ia.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 146.—By Delegate Fred Alexander, New Orleans Central Trades and Labor Council:

WHEREAS, There is now, and has been for the past nine weeks, a lockout in the Gulf Bag Factory of this city, a branch of Bemis Bros., of St. Louis, Mo.; and

WHEREAS, The Central Trades and Labor Council, after repeated efforts to bring about an honorable settlement of this controversy, have met with an absolute refusal on the part of the Gulf Bag Company, a branch of Bemis Bros., of St. Louis, Mo., located in this city; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Central Trades and Labor Council of New Orleans, La., request the American Federation of Labor to place the Gulf Bag Company, of this city, a branch of Bemis Bros., of St. Louis, Mo., on the Unfair List.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 147.—By Delegate William Slattery, Journeymen Horseshoers' International Union of the United States and Canada:

WHEREAS, The International Blacksmith's Union is placing its label on horseshoes and in doing so are infringing upon the rights of the International Horseshoers' Union; therefore be it

Resolved, That the convention empower the officers of the American Federation of Labor to instruct the officers of the Blacksmiths' International Union to cease using their label on the products over which the horseshoers have jurisdiction.

Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 148.—By Delegates Chas. Dold and Frank H. Murray, Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The employes of the O. Wisner Piano Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., were locked out by said O. Wisner Piano Company June 6, 1902, for simply daring to request a conference with said firm for the purpose of adjusting the unfair conditions then existing in that factory; and

WHEREAS, The employes of said O. Wisner Piano Company, as members of

Local No. 27 of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America, through the authorized officers of the local, the joint executive board of Greater New York, and finally the international officers of the Piano and Organ Workers' Union of America, have been refused even a hearing by said O. Wisner Piano Company to bring about union conditions in that factory; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the said O. Wisner Piano Company's product be deemed unfair and be placed on the unfair list.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 149.—By Delegate Max S. Hayes, International Typographical Union:

*Resolved* by the delegates here assembled in this, the twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, That a charter be granted to the Laborers' International Protective Union of America.

Committee on Executive Council Report.

Resolution No. 150.—By Delegate J. M. Stephens, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union:

WHEREAS, The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in the city of Boston, Mass., have taken the place of the lathers while assisting electrical workers of Local No. 103 of Boston; and

WHEREAS, The Central Labor Union of Boston has decided against the Carpenters and Joiners' local and the District Council of Boston, Mass., for refusing to withdraw their members of said local; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor condemn the action of the said carpenters and District Council of Boston, Mass., for scabbing on trades that go on a sympathetic strike to assist an organization that goes on a strike for better conditions, and we ask that the charter of the Brotherhood of Carpenters of Boston and vicinity be revoked for allowing their men to be strike-breakers for the benefit of the master builders of Boston.

Committee on Executive Council Report.

Resolution No. 151.—By Delegate Hugh Kirk, National Union Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers of America:

WHEREAS, In the report of the Executive Council relative to the granting of a charter to the Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers of America, it reads:

"That when any members of the Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers' Union are employed on buildings they shall be required to become members and carry the card of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America."

*Resolved*, That the report read as follows:

"That where any members of the Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers' Union are employed on buildings they shall be required to become members and carry the card of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; and that, when any members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners are employed in the shipyards or upon any floating structures they shall be required to become members and carry the card of the National Union of Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers of America."

Committee on Executive Council Report.

Resolution No. 152.—By Delegates Robert Noren and Sam Minsky, Special Order Clothing Makers' Union of America:

WHEREAS, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in its wisdom, has seen fit to issue a charter to the Special Order Clothing Makers' Union of America; now, therefore, we, the delegates of the Special Order Clothing Makers' Union of America to this convention, respectfully request this honorable body, in convention assembled, to indorse our union label and place it upon the label list of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee on Executive Council Report.

Resolution No. 153.—By Delegate John Weber of the Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' International Union :

WHEREAS, The label of the Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' International Union of America is the only assurance to the consumer of bakery goods that the same have been made under favorable conditions to the men employed therein ; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor urges all affiliated organizations to do their utmost in supporting the label of the Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners.

Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 154.—By Delegate Jas. Beattie, Illinois State Federation :

WHEREAS, There is now on in the city of Jacksonville, Ill., a strike of garment workers against the clothing manufacturing firm of J. Cappo & Son, Ltd., because of the action of the firm in trying to disrupt, disorganize and suppress the newly organized union of industry and all union feeling ; and

WHEREAS, The Illinois State Federation of Labor, through its executive officers, has failed to bring about a satisfactory adjustment of the differences existing between the employes and the firm of J. Cappo & Sons, Ltd. ; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the firm of J. Cappo & Sons, Ltd., be placed on the Unfair List of the American Federation of Labor, and the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be, and is hereby, instructed to give the aforesaid resolution all the publicity in their power for the purpose of bringing the aforesaid firm to terms.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 155.—By Delegate A. Menche, Kewanee (Ill.) Trades and Labor Assembly :

WHEREAS, Section 2 of Article XII of the constitution provides that it shall be the duty of the American Federation of Labor to instruct federal labor unions and local trade unions under its jurisdiction to affiliate with state federations ; and

WHEREAS, This provision of the constitution is not adhered to ; therefore be it *Resolved*, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be, and is hereby, requested to demand from the several local trade unions and federal labor unions their reasons for not conforming to the constitution of the American Federation of Labor ; be it further

*Resolved*, That for failure to show to the Executive Council good and sufficient reasons for non-compliance, the Executive Council shall instruct the President of the American Federation of Labor to take such action as he, in his wisdom, may deem just and proper for any evasion of the constitution.

Committee on Federated Bodies.

Resolution No. 156.—By Delegate Geo. C. Campbell, Tri-City Labor Congress, Clinton, Iowa :

WHEREAS, Whilst the men as a rule are the wage-earners of the family, yet the wives and daughters generally have the spending of most of such earnings, and unless union men explain to their families the importance of purchasing only union-made goods (of which the union label is the only guarantee) they are liable to purchase scab and penitentiary-made goods ; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That in order to make the campaign for the union label more effective, at all meetings of local unions and central bodies at least fifteen minutes of time be given to the consideration of union label matters ; and be it further

*Resolved*, That all union men are requested to endeavor to induce their wives, daughters and female relatives to join or organize women's union label leagues.

Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 157.—By Delegate Geo. C. Campbell, Tri-City Labor Congress, Clinton, Ia. :

WHEREAS, The labor press has been largely instrumental in building up the labor movement in all sections of this country where a labor paper has been established, oftentimes at the cost of much sacrifice, but which sacrifice is not appreciated by many members of organized labor ; therefore be it

*Resolved* by the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, That

we extend to the labor press our hearty sympathy and acknowledgments of the good work it has done, and is doing, and we call the attention of all members of labor unions, that it is their plain duty to render all the support possible, both financially and morally, to the labor papers.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 158.—By Delegate Anton J. Engel, Upholsterers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, The Central Federated Union of New York City has seated within its body two unions of upholsterers who have been expelled from the Upholsterers' International Union for non-payment of per capita tax and assessments levied by the International Union and the American Federation of Labor, despite the efforts of our International Union to have them unseated; and

WHEREAS, These same expelled upholsterers' unions are permitted to use the prestige of the Central Federated Union of New York City and the American Federation of Labor in their attempt to destroy the Upholsterers' International Union by sending out circulars in which slanderous and dishonest insinuations have been made against the members and officers of the Upholsterers International Union and organizer of the American Federation of Labor; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Central Federated Union of New York City at once be notified that the United Upholsterers' Unions at present seated in that body be instructed to affiliate with the International Upholsterers' Union; failing to comply with this resolution within thirty days' time after its adoption, the Central Federated Union of New York City shall unseat from its body the two unions of upholsterers; and be it further

*Resolved*, That upon the non-compliance of the United Upholsterers of New York City with these resolutions, the organizer of the American Federation of Labor located in New York be and is hereby instructed to proceed at once to reorganize the upholsterers of New York City into the International Union of Upholsterers.

Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 159.—By Delegate Anton J. Engel, Upholsterers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, The Central Federated Union of New York City has seated within its body two local unions of upholsterers who have been expelled from the Upholsterers' International Union for non-payment of per capita tax and assessments levied by the international union and American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The expelled upholsterers' unions, through misstatements and falsehoods, have secured the aid and prestige of the Central Federated Union of New York City, to claim jurisdiction of such branches of the craft that is and has been under the jurisdiction of the Upholsterers' International Union; and

WHEREAS, When our international union organized a local union of carpet layers in New York City, the expelled upholsterer's unions at once made every effort possible, with the aid of the central body, to destroy the Carpet Layers' Union, as well as trying to destroy the international union; and

WHEREAS, The expelled upholsterers' unions have sent out a number of circulars, and among them one which contained a statement that President Engel, of the Upholsterers' International Union and an organizer of the American Federation of Labor had entered into an unholy alliance with an employer; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Central Federated Union compel the expelled upholsterers' unions seated in their body, to produce the evidence and also name the organizer who entered into said unholy alliance, within 30 days; failing to comply with the said resolutions, the Central Federated Union be, and is hereby, instructed to at once unseat said upholsterers' unions until such time as they shall become attached to the only recognized Upholsterers' International Union of North America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 160.—By Delegate Anton J. Engel, Upholsterers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, The Central Federated Union of New York City has refused to

recognize or seat in its body local unions organized by and affiliated with the Upholsterers' International Union of North America; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the New York Federated Union be and is hereby notified that they must recognize and seat in its body such local unions which are or may become affiliated and organized by the Upholsterers' International Union, during its affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 161.—By Delegate J. W. Slayton, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

No one doubts the general tendency of the concentration of the wealth of the nation (aye of the whole civilized world), into the hands of a rapidly decreasing few, and the danger to the many inherent in the power such concentration furnishes its owners; therefore be it

*Resolved* by the American Federation of Labor, now in regular session assembled, That (inasmuch as the private ownership of the shops, mills, factories, lands, mines, railroads and other public utilities is the means through and by which such concentration is possible) all of the means of production and distribution should be owned and used in the interest of all; thus preventing the wealth created by the many from being possessed by the few, but on the contrary, cause it to be retained as the rightful possession of its producers.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 162.—By Delegate J. Mahlon Barnes, Cigar Makers' International Union:

WHEREAS, We believe the time has now come for workmen to vote as they strike, viz., as a unit; and

WHEREAS, We, the representatives of the organized workers of the United States, believe that political as well as economic action is necessary for the emancipation of labor; and

WHEREAS, We believe in co-operation, as opposed to competition; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we urge all our members, directly or indirectly affiliated, to vote with the Socialist party, from now on; and we urge them to do so with the full knowledge that we have neither the right nor the power to coerce them into so doing.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 163.—By Delegate George Warde, Erie, (Pa.) Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, It becomes more apparent every day that the wage-workers of the world must organize for their protection, both on economic and political lines; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we request the members of the affiliated unions of the American Federation of Labor to study the political movement of today, and this convention hereby encourages the formation of a great political party of the working people, based on class lines and with a platform of principles which mean the complete overthrow of the present competitive system and the establishment in its place of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 164.—By Delegate F. A. Lymburner, Iowa State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The organization of the working people of Iowa has not proceeded as rapidly as it would have if there had been a paid organizer in the field, and believing the time is now propitious for organization work in the state; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we recommend to the incoming Executive Council that they assist by appointing an organizer in Iowa for at least six months from January 1, next.

Committee on Organization.



Resolution No. 165.—By Delegates George Innis, W. J. Holmes and Chris O'Neill, Team Drivers' International Union :

WHEREAS, The teamsters of Chicago, without cause, have seceded from the Team Drivers' International Union, a bona fide labor organization affiliated with, and conforming to the laws of, the American Federation of Labor ; and

WHEREAS, This dual organization has formed a national organization of teamsters, and have issued charters to several local organizations, and are loudly proclaiming that they are a part of the American Federation of Labor by reason of their affiliation with the American Federation of Labor ; and

WHEREAS, The Chicago Federation of Labor, and Illinois State Federation of Labor, both of which are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, have admitted to membership this seceding faction of teamsters ; and

WHEREAS, All the efforts on the part of the Team Drivers' International Union and officers of the American Federation of Labor, to induce these seceding teamsters to affiliate and conform to the laws of the American Federation of Labor have been of no avail ;

*Resolved*, That the President and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be, and are hereby, instructed to enforce the laws and policy of the Federation in such cases, and bring about the affiliation of said seceding teamsters ; and further

*Resolved*, That the Executive Council shall instruct the Chicago Federation of Labor to at once expel these seceding teamsters from membership, and failure on the part of the Chicago Federation of Labor to comply with this request shall be sufficient grounds for the revocation of their charter, in which event it shall be revoked.

#### Committee on Organizations.

Resolution No. 166.—By Delegates Geo. J. Bohnen, F. C. Wheeler, J. W. Slayton, Frank Duffy, Jas. F. Grimes, P. F. Duffy, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America :

WHEREAS, Charges were preferred against the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union at the twenty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, in Scranton, Pa., for unfraternal spirit and action in encroaching on the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America ; and

WHEREAS, That convention, after due and careful deliberation, referred the entire matter to the Executive Boards of both organizations for adjustment ; and

WHEREAS, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor (elected at the Scranton convention) decided at its regular meeting April 14-19, 1902, jurisdiction in favor of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, over all cabinet workers, machine and factory wood workers, in violation of the laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and thereby exceeded the authority invested in them as officers of the American Federation of Labor ; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this convention revoke the action of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in the question of jurisdiction between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, rendered during their April session, 1902 ; and that the Executive Council refrain from taking such action in the future without first obtaining the consent of the organizations involved.

#### Committee on Executive Council Report.

Resolution No. 167.—By Delegates P. F. Duffy, J. W. Slayton, Frank Duffy, F. C. Wheeler, Jas. F. Grimes, Geo. J. Bohnen, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America :

WHEREAS, The Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union has been encroaching and infringing on the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for a number of years past, and continue to do so at the present time, with impunity and with total disregard for the principles of trade unionism and the doctrines of organized labor ; and

WHEREAS, Members of the said Amalgamated Wood Workers are taking the places of the members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters for far less wages and

longer hours of toil than the trade rules of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America call for; and

WHEREAS, In several instances they have sent their members to work where our men were out on strike for better conditions and the enforcement of trade rules; and

WHEREAS, When these actions were submitted to Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, with a demand that the charter of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union be revoked, he referred the matter to this convention, claiming that he did not have authority in the matter; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this, the twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, revoke the charter and suspend from membership in the American Federation of Labor the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union.

Committee on Executive Council Report.

Resolution No. 168.—By Delegate Geo. J. Bohnen, F. C. Wheeler, J. W. Slayton, Frank Duffy, Jas. F. Grimes, P. F. Duffy, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

WHEREAS, The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners has, by its actions of the past few years, and up to the present time proven itself unworthy of recognition or affiliation with any body of wage-workers, such as the American Federation of Labor, in:

I. Admitting to membership ex-members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, who were fined for violation of trade rules and other causes;

II. Taking the places of members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters who were on strike for better conditions and enforcement of trade rules;

III. Working under the wages established by the U. B.;

IV. Handling and putting up trim manufactured under unfair, non-union conditions;

V. Advertising for non-union men to take our members' places while on strike, provided these non-unionists join their organization;

VI. Sending men from one city to another to take the places of strikers; and

VII. Working side by side with local independent bodies of carpenters, who have no affiliation with central bodies; and

WHEREAS, When these complaints were made to Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, with a demand to revoke the charter granted the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters by the American Federation of Labor, he claimed he had no authority to do so; that the Executive Council and this convention only had that power; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this, the twenty-second convention of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, revoke the charter and suspend from membership in the American Federation of Labor the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters.

Committee on Executive Council Report.

Resolution No. 169.—By Delegate F. Fildew, Detroit (Mich.), Trades and Labor Council:

WHEREAS, The United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers failed to comply with the agreement entered into in reference to the consolidation of locals by refusing to accept as a member H. B. Levy, of Local No. 9351, of Detroit, thereby preventing the consolidation of the two locals in that city; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the incoming Executive Council be hereby instructed to see that the agreement entered into between the Cloth Hat and Cap Makers and the American Federation of Labor be complied with.

Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 170.—By Delegate Jerome Jones, Georgia State Federation of Labor:

To amend Section 7 of Article IX of the constitution by striking out "\$3.50" and inserting "\$4.00" in lieu thereof.

Committee on Laws.

**Resolution No. 171.**—By Delegate Wm. H. Frazier, International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, The growth of the labor movement within the last two years has taxed to the utmost the time and attention of the members of the Executive Council in their endeavor to aid and advise the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, Every indication points to further rapid growth of the ranks of labor, thus still more taxing the time of the members of the Executive Council; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Laws bring in an amendment to the constitution, increasing the membership of the Executive Council from nine to eleven members.

Committee on Laws.

**Resolution No. 172.**—By Delegate Charles Hank, International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance:

WHEREAS, The Northwestern Terra Cotta Company, of Chicago, Ill., was placed on the Unfair List of this Federation at the Detroit Convention; and

WHEREAS, This company is yet selling its product in all large cities in the United States and Canada; therefore be it

*Resolved* by this convention, That we re-affirm our former action and request all Building Trades' Unions to refuse to handle the material manufactured by the said Northwestern Terra Cotta Company, of Chicago.

Committee on Boycotts.

**Resolution No. 173.**—By Delegate Charles Hank, International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance:

WHEREAS, The International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance has changed the letters on its label from N. B. A. to B. T. T.; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the change in the label as adopted by the International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance be indorsed by this Federation.

Committee on Labels.

**Resolution No. 174.**—By Delegate Charles Hank, International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance:

WHEREAS, The Wabash Clay Company, of Veedersburg, Ind., did discharge the men in its employ for becoming members of the International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance; and

WHEREAS, The international officers of the Alliance have done everything possible to effect a settlement with said company; and

WHEREAS, The said Wabash Clay Company has forced its present employes during the last month to attend a meeting in the company's works and requested to vote not to join the International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance; therefore be it

*Resolved* by this convention, That the Wabash Clay Company, of Veedersburg, Ind., be placed on the Unfair List of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee on Boycotts.

**Resolution No. 175.**—By Delegate Thos. I. Kidd, Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, Many of the most important questions brought before this convention are referred to the Grievance Committee; and

WHEREAS, Much dissatisfaction obtained at the Scranton Convention of the Federation, because the Grievance Committee's report was not submitted to the convention until the evening of adjournment; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the report of the Grievance Committee be made a special order of business for next Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Committee on Rules of Order.

**Resolution No. 176.**—By Delegate F. Fildew, Trade and Labor Council of Detroit, Mich.:

WHEREAS, The necessity of concentrating our forces is absolutely necessary, and all energies should be directed in that effort; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Executive Council be directed to make and enforce the rule that all local and federal unions be required to affiliate with the State Federation of their respective states.

Committee on State Federations.

Resolution No. 177.—By Delegate Wm. H. McIlwain, Central Labor Union of Philadelphia:

In view of the fact that the firm of F. A. Poth & Son, Brewers, of Philadelphia, are erecting about 100 houses that rent for \$1,800 a year (in advance), and that they are employing mechanics on said houses who are antagonistic to the Steam Fitters' Helpers, the Plumbers, and the Brotherhood of Painters, all of said organizations being affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; in view of the further fact, that the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia, after attempting, by all known means within their power, have failed to secure a satisfactory adjustment of the troubles, have found it necessary to boycott the F. A. Poth & Son products (even though they employ union brewers, beer drivers and coopers); therefore be it

*Resolved* by the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, That the firm of F. A. Poth & Son be placed on the Unfair List, and that all affiliated organizations be requested not to consume any of the Poth products, until such time as they make an honorable settlement of the existing difficulty.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 178.—By Delegate W. B. Wilson, United Mine Workers:

WHEREAS, The cost of nearly all the necessaries of life has greatly increased within the past few years; and

WHEREAS, An increase in the cost of living, without a corresponding increase in the earnings of the workers, is equivalent to a decrease in wages, because of the decreased purchasing power of the wages received; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor indorse House Bill No. 6279, Fifty-seventh Congress, first session, to increase the salary of letter carriers.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 179.—By Delegate Walter Charriere, International Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers:

WHEREAS, The Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers have been and are still engaged in a contest with Cluett, Peabody & Co., makers of the "Monarch" shirts and the "Coon" and "Arrow" brand of collars; and

WHEREAS, The agents of this firm are continually misrepresenting their position with organized labor, and claim themselves fair in all their dealings and that no trouble now exists; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, through its officers and organizers, do give special aid and assist us in pushing a boycott against the firm of Cluett, Peabody & Co., and each individual brand of their goods; and be it further

*Resolved*, That each local union be notified officially that this firm is notoriously unfair.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 180.—By Delegate F. C. Wheeler, United Brother of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

WHEREAS, Modern modes of industry have demonstrated beyond all doubt that the private ownership of the natural resources, together with the means of production and distribution, has given the capitalist class an instrument of mighty power, which they have used against the wealth producers of the world; and we further believe that only by the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution can the workers receive the full product of their toil; and

WHEREAS, The only way to secure industrial freedom is, first, to study the causes which now rob the worker of his just reward, and second, to take such action in the political arena as we advocate in our own industrial organizations, viz., vote the same way we strike—against capitalism as represented by the private ownership of the means of production and distribution.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 181.—By Delegate Thos. J. Edwards, Rubber Workers 8622 :

WHEREAS, The Rubber Workers have organized and have received their charter from the American Federation of Labor, under the name of the "Amalgamated Rubber Workers' Union of America," to include all persons working at the rubber manufacturing industry ; and

WHEREAS, At their first convention held at Washington, D. C., November 6, 1902, they indorsed and adopted as its union stamp, label or trademark a design or combination of letters, as herewith appended :

Amalgamated Rubber Workers  
UNION—Factory No. — — —MADE.  
Union of America.

WHEREAS, It is desired by said Amalgamated Rubber Workers' Union of America that said label or stamp should be established and become generally known as the only genuine "union" label of the organized Rubber Workers ;

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, does hereby indorse and recommend said union label, and urges the delegates to this body and the members of affiliated unions to lend all possible assistance in furthering the demand for and the use of said label.

Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 182.—By Delegates Martin P. Higgins, Thomas F. Galoskowsky, John J. Grasser, International Printing Pressmen's Union :

Resolved, That the label of the International Printing Pressmen of North America be indorsed by the American Federation of Labor and placed upon the label list of the American Federation of Labor.

Resolution No. 183.—By Delegates John F. Tobin, Collis Lovely and Emmett T. Walls, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union :

Resolved, That this convention indorse the union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union on boots and shoes ; also the union stamp of the same organization on shoe polishes, shoe dressings and shoe trade supplies.

Committee on Executive Council Report.

Resolution No. 184.—By Delegate John B. Lennon, Journeymen Tailors' International Union :

WHEREAS, There exists a division among the organized teamsters of the country ; and

WHEREAS, Division means weakness where strength and unity should prevail ; and

WHEREAS, Past experience has demonstrated that the intervention of the American Federation of Labor has often proved entirely successful in reaching and adjusting cases of a similar character ; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention elect a committee of three to meet within 60 days a like committee of three, each, from the Team Drivers' International Union and the National Teamsters' Union, to adjudicate all existing differences and unite the teamsters in one union ; and be it further

Resolved, That both parties to the controversy shall be required to agree, prior to the assembling of the joint committee, that they will abide by the plan of settlement that may be agreed upon by the joint committee ; and be it further

Resolved, That the three members of the committee elected by this convention shall have the power, and shall act as umpires to decide all questions that may arise upon which the members of the committee representing the teamsters can not agree ; and

Resolved, That in case either of the parties to the controversy refuses to take part in the committee herein proposed, or to abide by the decision after the committee has rendered one, that it shall, in such case, be the duty of the President of the American Federation of Labor to notify by circular all affiliated unions of the facts as they exist, and in conjunction with the Executive Council take such action as may be necessary to protect and promote the interests of the teamsters' organization that acquiesces in the plan set forth in these resolutions.

Committee on Organization.

**Resolution No. 185.—By Delegates J. L. Compton, Lee M. Hart, National Alliance Theatrical Stage Employes:**

**Resolved,** That the American Federation of Labor indorse the label of the National Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes.

Committee on Labels.

Delegate Max Hayes, for the Committee on Labels, submitted the following report:

On Resolution No. 48.—By Delegate Chas. J. Gille, Trunk and Bag Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The Red and White Label of the Trunk and Bag Workers' International Union represents goods made by union labor, under fair conditions; and

WHEREAS, Our label is the only proof of the same; therefore be it

**Resolved,** That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, reinorse the Red and White Label of the Trunk and Bag Workers' International Union; and be it further

**Resolved,** That every member of each affiliated union be hereby requested to demand our label upon all trunks, bags, cases, satchels, and all traveling goods that he or she may purchase.

Committee reports favorably.

**Adopted.**

On Resolution No. 91.—By Delegates Geo. Mackey and H. W. Mack, International Brotherhood of Paper Makers:

WHEREAS, The International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, comprising 85 per cent of the skilled paper makers of the United States, and 60 per cent of the skilled paper makers of Canada;

WHEREAS, The International Brotherhood of Paper Makers are perfecting an organization comprising all the unskilled help of a paper mill to be known as "The Paper Mill Workers";

WHEREAS, The label of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers is indorsed by the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The success of our organization largely depends upon the recognition and demand for our label; be it

**Resolved,** That the American Federation of Labor requests of all affiliated unions to make a strong, urgent, and persistent demand for the Paper Makers' label on all papers used or handled by members of the affiliated unions of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee reports favorably.

**Adopted.**

On Resolution No. 95.—By Delegate Henry Fischer, Tobacco Workers' International Union: WHEREAS, The blue label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union represents tobacco made under fair union conditions by union men; and

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' label is the only proof of the same, as it distinguishes union from non-union and trust-made tobacco; therefore be it

**Resolved,** That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, re-indorse the blue label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union; and be it further

**Resolved,** That every member of each affiliated union be, and is hereby, requested to demand the blue label upon all tobacco and cigarettes he may purchase, thereby showing his loyalty to the cause of unionism in a substantial manner.

Committee reports favorably.

**Adopted.**

On Resolution No. 155.—By Delegates M. Donnelly, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, and H. L. Elcheberger, Baltimore (Md.) Federation of Labor:

**Resolved,** That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, hereby indorse the Union Market card as adopted by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.

Committee reports favorably.

**Adopted.**

Delegate Crozier, for the Committee on Central Bodies, submitted the following report:

On Resolution No. 85.—By Delegates Frank C. Cole and P. J. Downey, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association:

WHEREAS, The following resolution was presented and adopted at the American Federation of Labor convention at Scranton, as follows:

"WHEREAS, The Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor has granted a charter of affiliation to the New York Central Federated Union; and

"WHEREAS, The New York Central Federated Union have unions represented in that body that refuse to affiliate with their national or international union;

**Resolved,** That the incoming Executive Board take necessary action to compel the New York Central Federated Union to have such independent unions join their respective national or international unions; and if said unions refuse to join their respective national or international union, they be expelled from the New York Federated Union";

WHEREAS, The state of affairs mentioned above still exists in relation to the Sheet Metal Workers; be it

**Resolved,** That the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to enforce the resolution adopted at the Scranton convention.

Committee reports favorably.

Delegates Keeler, Frayne, Lighthall, Slattery, Allen, Klapetzky, Alchon, Butler, Mikol, Keegan, Sherman and Allen favored the committee's report.\*

Report adopted.

Delegate Furseeth called attention of the convention to the fact that this day was the twenty-first birthday of the American Federation of Labor; that it was now of age. It has fought some good fights and has lived up to its principles.

President Gompers addressed the convention as follows:

I trust that I may not appear to be thrusting myself upon the convention, but in view of the fact that Delegate Furseeth has called attention that this 15th day of November, 1902, is the twenty-first anniversary of the day when the Federation was formed in 1881, at Pittsburg, you will pardon my addressing you. I believe that out of this whole vast gathering here of delegates and visitors, I regret that I am the only one present, perhaps, who attended that convention; I regret that there are not more here who attended that convention, at the birth of the American Federation of Labor, but I feel that the work in which we have been engaged, the corner-stone of which was laid twenty-one years ago, was firmly built on principles of right and justice. In the course of time, the movement has builded wiser, perhaps, than the architects themselves knew. But be that as it may, we have weathered every storm. Our organization was formed as a protest against wrong. It is a defender for the right, a declaration to be ever living that the trade union form of organization is best calculated to protect and promote the interests of labor.

I can only express the hope now, that this convention, the twenty-second in the history of our organization, the twenty-first anniversary of its existence, having today obtained what is usually termed its "majority," that we may grow in wisdom and never depart from the fundamental rules and principles in which this organization had its existence.

I believe that a resolution somewhat fashioned after this manner, which has come to me, perhaps, since the suggestion of brother Furseeth, might be adopted; that is,

*Resolved*, That we declare our unflinching fealty to the trade union movement of our country, devoting our best efforts to the uplifting of the wage-earners of our country, giving them hope and encouragement, and appealing to them to unite with the organized workers, so that the fraternity of man of the world may be accomplished at the earliest possible date.

That is the thought as it has just occurred to me. Perhaps the language may not be as effective and appropriate as it might be. If there is any delegate present who will offer that, in substance, as a motion, it will please the chair to place it before the convention.

On motion, the present President of the American Federation of Labor was appointed a committee of one to draft suitable resolutions containing the sentiments just expressed; and that the resolutions be engrossed and hung in the office of the American Federation of Labor.

Resolutions were introduced as follows, and referred to committees:

Resolution No. 186.—By Delegate P. B. Downing, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has granted a charter to the Beer Pump Workers of New York and vicinity; and

WHEREAS, Said organizations should be affiliated with the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union of North America; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this local be requested to affiliate with the above said organization; if not, their charter to be revoked.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 187.—By Delegate J. Mahlon Barnes, Cigar Makers' International Union:

WHEREAS, History of all time reveals the existence of classes in the human family;

WHEREAS, Humanity has ever been divided into classes by reason of their relative economic strength or wealth possessions;

WHEREAS, There exists in the United States a popular misconception that there are no classes in this country; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we desire to call the attention of the workers to the fact that there are classes throughout the world, namely, the capitalist, non-producing class and the working class; or the propertied class and the propertyless class;

*Resolved*, That we hold there is an irrepressible conflict between these classes; that the interests of these classes are in no way identical; that opposing industrial and political organizations are required by the respective classes.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 188.—By Delegate Chas. Farner, Toledo (Ohio), Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, In most every city where organized labor exists, there are always several labor unions chartered direct by the American Federation of Labor, and

are duly entitled to have a representative in the American Federation of Labor convention to look after their interests; and

WHEREAS, They are not represented in the convention by the officers of the American Federation of Labor like other local unions are that hold their charters from their respective international unions; and

WHEREAS, On account of lack of funds, the said local unions that are chartered direct by the American Federation of Labor are unable to send a delegate to the convention, and in such cases should be allowed to be represented in the convention by the delegate from the Central Labor Union from their respective cities; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That local unions chartered direct by the A. F. of L. and connected with the Central Labor Union of their district, have the right, when not having a delegate of their own, to be represented in the convention of the American Federation of Labor by the delegate from the Central Labor Union of their district, and such delegate shall be entitled to as many votes as would the regular delegates from said local unions; provided, that delegate is given the proper credentials, duly signed by the president and secretary of said local union.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 189.—By Delegation Cigar Makers' International Union :

WHEREAS, The Cigar Makers' International Union places upon the product of its members a label to designate such goods, in order that all friends of our movement may abstain from purchasing cigars made in unclean tenement and all non-union shops, under conditions degrading to the worker; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this convention indorse the label of the Cigar Makers' International Union, and urge all well-disposed persons to assist in the suppression of the conditions above mentioned, by insisting upon the union label appearing upon the box when purchasing cigars.

Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 190.—By Delegate A. W. Jones, Central Labor Union, Huntington, W. Va. :

WHEREAS, A great deal of trouble has arisen from time to time by local unions seceding or withdrawing from the central bodies of their different localities;

*Resolved*, That each national or international labor organization demand, and if necessary force, their respective locals to affiliate with the central bodies in localities where said central bodies exist.

Committee on Central Bodies.

Resolution No. 191.—By Delegate Morris Hickey, Foundry Laborers and Chippers 9173 :

WHEREAS, The mechanics and laborers employed by the War Department of the United States in the district which includes New Orleans, La., are paid less wages than are paid for the same class of work in northern, eastern and western districts; and

WHEREAS, This condition of affairs has a tendency to lower the wages of industrial workers of the South; and

WHEREAS, Laborers employed by the War Department receive the small wage of one dollar per day, without board, in direct competition with industrial workers on the same class of work; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, enter protest through the Executive Council, to the President of the United States against this unjust discrimination.

Committee on Resolutions.

On motion, the convention adjourned until Monday morning, November 17, at 9 o'clock.



## FOURTH DAY—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at 9 a. m. by President Gompers.

*Absentees:* Mulholland, Noschang, Minsky, Innis, Maher, Barter, Warner, Miller, Niece, Kelly, Gould, Quick, Hibbert, Garrett, Scollin, McGill, Lopez, Snyder, Wright, Poplowsky, Summers, Schulte, Drish, Porter, Kelley, Vasquez, Coker, Baker, Hughes, White (D. B.), Wimsett, Mullahey, Wood, Woodmansee, Walker, Mount, Singleton, Wright, Woodard, McDougall, McConnell, Barker, Wills, Howard, Brown, Kreutzinger, Ashby, Graham, Jones (Emanuel), Smith (W. F.), Plumley, Arnold, Wynn, Kuntz, Welsh, Wedekind, Pohle, Dearolf, Miles, Vinegar, Campbell, Fawcett, Mulready, Ziebell, Wright (Edwin R.), Durigan, Malloy, Besette, Foley, Cole, Downey.

Delegate Mahon for the Special Committee on Longshoremen et al., reported as follows:

Your special committee on Longshoremen et al. desire to report that one of the interested members of the committee, D. J. Keefe, refused to serve. The committee therefore asks the convention to give further instructions.

Delegate Mahon moved that the subject-matter be referred back to the Executive Council.

The question was debated by Delegates Mahon, Morrison, Furuseth, Weber and Lennon.

Delegate Lennon moved, as a substitute, that the convention authorize the president to remove from committee the interested delegates, and substitute in their stead delegates who were not interested.

Delegate Keefe said it would be a waste of time to attempt to come to an understanding, because all the members of the committee were directly interested.

Delegate Furuseth wanted to know if the application of the Longshoremen was refused by the Executive Council.

Delegate Lennon's substitute was adopted by a vote of 94 for, 17 against.

President Gompers called Delegate Wilson to the chair.

Delegate Sheridan secured unanimous consent to introduce the following resolution:

Resolution No. 192.—By Delegate J. P. Sheridan, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers:

WHEREAS, President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, at their last convention, held in Wheeling, W. Va., made charges against President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, which impeach his fidelity to the principles of unionism; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this convention appoint a committee to investigate said charges and report finding to this convention, in order that the truth may be known.

Delegate Healy objected to the introduction of the resolution.

President Gompers said he hoped the objection would be withdrawn, and requested an early investigation of the matter.

Delegate Shaffer desired a full and complete investigation.

Delegate Healey withdrew his objection.

Delegate Mahon moved that the acting chairman be instructed to appoint a committee of five on investigation.

Delegate Duncan moved as a substitute that President Gompers select two members of the special committee, and that Delegate Shaffer select two, the four to select the fifth man.

The substitute of Delegate Duncan was accepted by Delegate Mahon and adopted by the convention.

Delegate Kemper, for the Committee on Boycotts, submitted the following report:

On Resolution No. 13.—By Delegate B. Schlesinger, International Ladies Garment Workers' Union:

WHEREAS, The last convention of the American Federation of Labor has indorsed the action of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union in placing the firms of Blauers Bros. & Co. and Laird, Bonwit & Co., cloak manufacturers of New York City, on the Unfair List, because of the fact that they had locked out their union men by reason of their affiliation, and had afterwards refused to treat with the representatives of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union;

Resolved, That this convention reiterate the indorsement of the previous convention, and that the labor organizations and workmen throughout the country be instructed to give all possible assistance to the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union in these fights; be it further

Resolved, That this convention instruct all workmen and women that they buy no goods from the merchants that patronize the above-mentioned unfair firms.

Committee reports favorably.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 20.—By Delegate John Weber, of Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The National Biscuit Company has not changed its attitude towards the Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' International Union; and

WHEREAS, The National Biscuit Company's goods are largely manufactured by child and cheap labor, in unsafe and unsanitary establishments; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention reaffirms the action taken in the twenty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in Scranton; and be it

Resolved, That this convention instruct the incoming president to issue, within thirty (30) days, after this convention has adjourned, a circular letter, therein requesting all affiliated central bodies to appoint a special committee, who stand instructed to visit all affiliated unions and request the membership hereafter not to patronize any place in which goods manufactured by the National Biscuit Company are handled in any way, shape or manner; and be it further

Resolved, That another circular letter be sent to all executive officers of the various affiliated national, international and local unions; as well as state branches, for distribution; and be it still further

Resolved, That another request be sent to all organizers of the American Federation of Labor with instructions that they shall do their very best in making known that all products of this concern are on the Unfair List, and all organized labor, with their friends, should refrain from patronizing it.

Committee reports favorably.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 78.—By Delegate C. O. Sherman, United Metal Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The firm Cheney Biglow Wire Works, Springfield, Mass., have been placed on the unfair list by the Building Trade Council and Springfield Central Labor Union, of Springfield, Mass., for discriminating against the members of the United Metal Workers' International Union;

WHEREAS, The said firm, Cheney Biglow Wire Works, are still doing everything within their power to disrupt Local Union No. 18 of Wire Workers;

Resolved, That the delegates to the twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor place the firm Cheney Biglow Wire Works on the "we don't patronize list" and the same be published in the official journal, *American Federationist*.

Committee reports favorably.

President Gompers stated that, according to the laws of the American Federation of Labor, all applications for boycotts must be acted upon by the Executive Council.

Delegate Sherman moved that Resolution No. 78 be referred to the Executive Council. Motion adopted.

Delegate Crozier, for the Committee on Central Bodies, made the following report:

On Resolution No. 66.—By Delegate C. H. DuBois, Trades Assembly, Fort Worth, Tex.:

Resolved, That before any union shall make a demand as to change in wages, hours or conditions which demand, if pressed, may involve other unions, its case shall be clearly presented to the Central Body for discussion, advice and indorsement, or other action, as may seem expedient and wise.

Committee reports non-concurrence.

Adopted.

President Gompers, in accordance with the action of the convention on Resolution No. 192, appointed John A. Moffitt and E. A. Agard as members of the Special Committee.

The Committee on Central Bodies continued its report, as follows:

On Resolution No. 101.—By Delegate P. H. Malloy, Cement Construction, Floor and Sidewalk Layers' Union No. 10289:

WHEREAS, The Cement Construction, Floor and Sidewalk Layers' Union No. 10289, A. F. of

L., has presented credentials to the Chicago Federation to be seated in that body, and was objected to by the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers have not a charter from the American Federation of Labor; and therefore be it

*Resolved*, That they, the Chicago Federation of Labor, have violated the by-laws of the American Federation of Labor, known as the parent body, and that we, the Cement Construction, Floor and Sidewalk Layers' Union, ask the support of the American Federation of Labor to be seated in that body within thirty days, and we do object to the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers receiving a charter, unless they waive all cement work, as our charter covers the entire cement work of Chicago.

The committee recommend reference to the Special Committee on Building Trades.

Concurred in.

The following report of the fraternal delegates to Great Britain was submitted :

#### FRATERNAL DELEGATES' REPORT.

St. Louis, October 30, 1902.

Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS,

*President American Federation of Labor*, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR and BROTHER: I herewith submit my report as delegate to the thirty-fifth annual session of the Trades Union Congress, London, England, September 1 to 6, 1902.

The Congress was called to order by the president, Mr. W. C. Steadman, on the morning of Monday, September 1, at 10 o'clock, after which addresses were made by Sir John McDougall, chairman of the London County Council; John Burns, M. P., W. R. Cremer, M. P., and J. E. Gregory, president, and J. MacDonald, secretary, of the London Trades Council.

Music for the opening was furnished by the County Council band, by permission of the chairman and members of the London County Council.

The chief issues discussed during the six days' session were "Old Age Pensions," "The Protection of Trade Union Funds," "The Law of Picketing," "Homes for Workingmen" and "How Best to Elect Workingmen to Parliament."

A brief history of the movement connected with the first named subject may not be without interest.

In July, 1886, the British government appointed a department committee, with Lord Rothschild as chairman, to consider "any schemes that may be submitted to them for encouraging the industrial population by state aid or otherwise, to make provision for old age; and to report whether they can recommend the adoption of any proposals of which they may approve, to their cost and probable financial results to the Exchequer and to local rates (of taxation); their influence on the prosperity of the friendly societies; and the possibility of securing the co-operation of these institutions, in their practical working."

The committee received more than one hundred schemes, eight of which were considered, but none of them were thought to be competent to attain the object which the government had in view, and the committee was unable, after repeated attempts, to devise any problem free from "grave inherent possibilities."

The committee made its report in 1888, two years after the appointment, and in 1889 the matter was taken up, a number of members of Parliament being desirous of bringing the matter of old age pensions before the House of Commons, and in that year a select committee was appointed by the government.

This committee drafted a scheme under which 650,000 persons more than 65 years of age would have drawn a pension of five shillings a week; allowing a charge of 3 per cent for administrative purposes, the cost to the country would have been \$51,500,000 per annum. When the committee came to consider ways and means by which this sum would be provided it "totally collapsed," and no recommendation was made.

Finally, on January 14 and 15, 1902, there was held in Memorial Hall, Farringdon street, London, E. C., a conference of 388 delegates, representing 112 trade organizations with a membership of 1,182,076, twelve trades councils with a membership of 246,942, three "friendly societies" (equivalent to fraternal orders in America) with a membership of 266,400, and 74 co-operative societies whose aggregate membership was 252,516, the entire delegation therefore representing a total constituency of nearly two million wage-earners and those dependent upon them.

This conference was opened by Mr. W. C. Steadman, as chairman, and in his inaugural address he pointed out the great need of a system of old-age pensions, under which "the legislature should compel the rich part of the nation, who by the labor of the nation secured their wealth, to spend a portion of that wealth in the way of pensions to aged workers." He showed that in 1896 the cost of the Poor Law was \$86,000,000 in round numbers, and that at the present time more than half a million people over the age of 65 years were residing in "workhouses," at a cost to the government of 10 to 12 and 15 shillings per week for each person. Under a scheme of old-age pensions, he argued, many of these old persons could be maintained in the homes of their friends and relatives, thus relieving the public exchequer of the expense of conducting almshouses.

The result of the conference was the adoption of the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That this conference urges upon the government the urgent necessity of establishing a national system of old-age pensions which shall be universal in its application to all citizens, male and female, on attaining the age of 60 years, the pension to be at the rate of five shillings per week, and that the entire cost of such scheme be met entirely by means of imperial taxation (the general tax).

*Resolved*, That the parliamentary committees of the Trades Union and Co-operative congresses be requested to take such steps as may seem to them most desirable to work jointly in bringing the resolutions of this conference to the attention of the government and the country, including the promotion of the old-age pensions bill in Parliament.

The chief trend of the discussions upon the subject of old-age pensions, in the congress of which this is a partial report, was relative to the best means of securing action by Parliament along the lines above indicated.

Right here I may say that conditions in England differ very materially from those which confront trade unionists in America.

In England, once an act is approved by Parliament, it is fixed, and no supreme court or other tribunal can declare it unconstitutional or otherwise check its force, except by way of interpreting a law not clear in its context. A law once placed in the statute books must be enforced by the public authorities, without reserve, and the only way to secure riddance of any statute is for the law-making power to pass a repeal.

It will be seen, therefore, that the chief efforts of trade unions in Great Britain, in national matters, must be toward securing the election of their own members or safe friends of their cause as members of Parliament.

The parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress has for the past year had under consideration the decision of the House of Lords in the case of the Taffe Vale Railway Company vs. the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants (1901).

This decision brought up two important questions: The protection of trades union funds and the right to picket in case of strikes.

The decision had the effect of empowering an employer whose employes are on a strike to not only cause the arrest of a picket stationed to request other men not to take a striker's place, but also to sue the union which the picket represents and attach funds of the union to satisfy a judgment for damages.

Several plans have been proposed for protecting the funds of trade unions against attachment, but thus far none of them have been considered effective.

In the matter of picketing, it is pointed out that the employer is not denied the right, under the law, by his own exertions or the exertions of his agent to persuade people to enter his employment when a strike is on, nor at any time; neither can a trade union sue an employer for damages resulting to their cause by reason of his having persuaded other people to enter his employ to take strikers' places.

The trades unions of Great Britain only ask for the same rights as those guaranteed by law to employers. They ask for the right, not only to inform the person about to enter a shop or factory where a strike has been called that there is a strike, but also the right to endeavor to peacefully persuade that person not to enter the place.

In other words, they ask the right to say to the person about to enter a place where a strike is in progress: "I am out on strike; they want to reduce my wages ten per cent. If you go in it will spread to other factories, and it will do the trade great injury; don't go in." This right is guaranteed to the trade unionists of the United States (though some of our Judges have sought to wridge that right) by the Federal Constitution; but in Great Britain, since the decision in the case above mentioned, that right is denied, as above stated.

As a result of much earnest discussion on the matter by the trade unionists of Great Britain it has been decided to bend every endeavor to secure the adoption of a clause, in the form of an amending bill in Parliament, with the view of meeting the difficulty which has been created, and restoring the rights which had previously been enjoyed by British trade unions for many years. The proposed clause is as follows:

"It shall be lawful during the continuance of a trade dispute for any person or persons, whether by or on behalf of an association of employers or of a trade union or not, to attend at or near a house or place where another person resides or works or carries on business, or happens to be, or the approach to such house or place, for the purpose merely of obtaining or communicating information, or merely of peacefully persuading any person without breaking any existing and legally binding contract of hiring or service to work, or to abstain from working, or to enter into or terminate any contract of hiring or service, or merely for any combination of these purposes, and any attendance, communication or persuasion as aforesaid, without using or threatening violence, shall not be deemed a 'watching and besetting' within the meaning of section 7 of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property act, 1875."

The decision of Justice Farwell in the Taff Vale case, so far as it relates to trade union funds, was founded on an act passed in 1871, and it is admitted by trade unionists of Great Britain that his interpretation of the law, as it stands in the statute book, is admissible. They assert, however, that neither the author of the act of 1871, the Parliament which passed it, the lawyers nor the general public had any other idea than that the act gave immunity from liability to the union sued for wrongful acts that might have been committed by its agents; but, like many acts of law-making bodies of both the United States and Great Britain, the act of 1871 is found to mean something very different from what it was intended to mean.

The present necessity is urged, therefore, of securing new legislation, in order to bring the law more in harmony with the intent of the parliament which passed the act of 1871, relieving trade unions from responsibility of the acts of their agents unless such acts are found to have been expressly sanctioned by the trade union rules.

In a recent case at law, *Gibben vs. National Amalgamated Laborers*, Justice Walton dismissed the action against the union because the general secretary acted without authority of the rules; but as the real danger lies in what may be construed by lawyers as wrongful acts, it is agreed that the future of the British trade unions, so far as concerns their being allowed to pursue their just objects, rests in the success which follows the efforts of the unions combining together to secure direct representation in Parliament.

A question that is taking up much of the attention of British trade unionists is that of "Homes for Workmen." The constant agitation of this question during the past twenty years has resulted in the destruction of many dilapidated, useless buildings, and the erection in their stead, by the London County Council, of commodious structures, modern in design, which are offered to workmen at reasonable rentals. Many suitable homes have been built in this way, many are now in course of construction, and many others are contemplated. At the present time a certain number are being erected by contractors, under direction of the city, and a similar number, the same in design, are being erected by the Council, employing the necessary mechanics by the day. The buildings are located side by side, and a test case is being made to determine whether the contract or day system is preferable.

The construction of suitable homes, by the public authorities, to be rented at reasonable rates to workmen, is a case of what would be frowned upon by many people in the United States as "paternalism," but, whatever it may be termed, it is proving to be a very satisfactory solution of what has been a vexing problem in London, and is no less so in many other large cities in this and other countries.

My report of the Trade Congress would be far from complete did it not contain some mention of the social features conducted during the time intervening between sessions.

The local representatives spared no pains to make our stay in London a pleasant one, and steamboat rides, garden parties, theater parties and a grand ball were among the festivities that helped to accomplish their desire in this direction. The greatest labor demonstration I ever witnessed or attended was held at Hyde Park on Sunday, August 31, the day previous to the opening of the Congress. It was preceded by a monster parade, starting from Victoria embankment. The attendance numbered many thousands, and addresses were delivered from twelve stands, located in as many different parts of the park, there being five and six speakers at each stand. The day was very pleasantly spent, and the occasion, to those who were unaccustomed to English ways, was most interesting. Fraternaly submitted.

H. BLACKMORE.

It was moved that the formal introduction of fraternal delegates be made the special order for 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Adopted.

Delegate Duncan moved that Delegate Shaffer be authorized to hand in the names of his committee to Acting Chairman Wilson. Adopted.

On motion the rules were suspended and the convention adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

## FIFTH DAY—Morning Session.

President Gompers called the convention to order at 9 o'clock, a. m.

*Absentees:* McMahon, Slattery, Stephens, Keefe, Barter, Warner, Niece, Balhorn, Hunt, Quick, Hibbert, Power, McGill, Lopez, Eichelberger, Bessette, Summers, Shulte, Mullahy, Albar, Damer, Drish, Porter, Vasquez, Coker, Baker, White (D. B.), Spencer, Wimsett, Mullahey, Wood (Jas. D.), Woodmansee, Walker, Mount, Singleton, Wright (Robt. R.), Woodard, McDougal, McConnell, Barker, Brown, Krentzinger, Graham, Jones (Emanuel), Smith (W. F.), Plumley, Arnold, Mason, Malloy, Boyer, Bullock, Welsh, Wedekind, Pohle, Dearolf, Miles, Campbell, Fawcett, Minger, Sweeney, Mulready, Ziebell, Alchon.

Delegate Tanquary, for Committee on Executive Council's Report, submitted the following:

*To the Officers and Members of the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:*

GENTLEMEN. Your Committee on Executive Council's Report respectfully presents the following: We find there are a great many things for the committee to do, and we believe the business of this convention will be materially assisted if we are only required to handle the business that comes directly under our jurisdiction. With this end in view we desire to refer back the following resolutions, that they may be handled by the committees to which they properly belong:

Resolutions Nos. 104, 105 and 106, referred to us in error.  
Resolutions Nos. 17 and 149, to Organization Committee.  
Resolutions Nos. 72 and 150, to Grievance Committee.  
Resolution No. 185, to Committee on Labels.

Concurred in.

Delegate Wood secured unanimous consent to introduce the following resolution:

**Resolution No. 193.—By Delegation Cigar Makers' International Union:**

WHEREAS, The employment of Chinese at starvation wages in some of the industries carried on in the Philippine Islands, particularly the manufacture of cigars, is a danger and a menace to the welfare of the workers in the same or similar industries of our country; and

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor, representing the organized workers of the United States and Canada, in co-operation with many citizens outside of our ranks, presented to Congress and advocated the passage of a Chinese exclusion act that will exclude the Chinese from the Philippine Islands, as well as from the mainland of the United States; and

WHEREAS, The exclusion act finally adopted is open to different constructions and therefore may not prove efficient to exclude the Chinese from the Philippine Islands and give the necessary protection to the cigar makers and workers employed at the many trades that may be affected by the inflow of Chinese to the Philippine Islands; therefore be it

*Resolved* by the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, That the Executive Council be, and is hereby, directed to secure the required information and use the utmost diligence in protecting cigarmakers and other workers of this country from this dangerous and degrading competition of cheap Chinese labor, by securing additional legislation, if necessary, or securing from the executive department of the government such rulings and regulations as will best serve the purposes herein referred to.

**Committee on Resolutions.**

Secretary Morrison read the following telegrams:

- WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16, 1902.  
**FRANK MORRISON**,  
*Secretary American Federation of Labor Convention, New Orleans, La.:*  
 The National Association of Letter Carriers extends hearty and fraternal greetings to American Federation of Labor in convention assembled.  
**EDWARD J. CANTWELL, Secretary.**  
 CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 16, 1902.
- SAMUEL GOMPERS**,  
*President American Federation of Labor, New Orleans, La.:*  
 Cigar Dealers' Association of America extends greetings to your members assembled, trusting resolutions presented bearing upon cigar and tobacco industries will be unanimously passed by your body, assuring you of the hearty co-operation of the tobacco dealers of the United States in carrying out the spirit of the resolutions by absolutely refusing to handle trust goods.  
**THADDEUS H. HOWE**,  
*President Cigar Dealers' Association of America.*  
 CLEVELAND, OHIO, Nov. 17, 1902.
- SAMUEL GOMPERS**,  
*President American Federation of Labor, Odd Fellows' Hall, New Orleans, La.:*  
 English Labor Commission sends fraternal greetings to convention.  
**HORNIDGE**,  
 Forest City House, Cleveland.  
 PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 17, 1902.
- SAMUEL GOMPERS**,  
*President American Federation of Labor Convention, Odd Fellows' Hall, New Orleans, La.:*  
 That harmony and wisdom may control the deliberations and actions of organized labor's great convention is my sincere hope.  
**J. P. McDONNELL**,  
*Editor National Labor Standard.*  
 HOUSTON, TEX., Nov. 17, 1902.
- SAMUEL GOMPERS**,  
*President American Federation of Labor, New Orleans, La.:*  
 Texas Federation of Labor sends fraternal greetings to American Federation of Labor, the matchless champion of the cause of American workmen.  
**T. W. DEE, President.**  
**C. W. WOODMAN, Secretary.**

Delegate Agard, for the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following report:

On Resolution No. 41.—By Delegates Jos. A. Keelar and Frank Herlehy, of Coopers' International Union:

WHEREAS, Repeated efforts have been made by the National Brewers' Association to induce the United States Government to cease issuing revenue stamps for all packages containing malt or brewed liquors of the denomination of one-eighth; and

WHEREAS, A bill to that effect has been introduced in the House of Representatives and passed that body, and is now pending in the United States Senate, known as House Bill 13674; and

WHEREAS, This bill, should it become a law, would greatly reduce the membership of the Cooper's International Union, by depriving about one-third of our membership of the means of gaining a livelihood at their trade; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, do protest against the passage of this bill and adopt such measures as will best prevent its passage by the United States Senate.

Committee reports favorably.

**Concurred in.**

On Resolution No. 49.—By the International Typographical Union Delegation:

WHEREAS, The efforts to have adopted by the United States Congress, by the legislatures of various states, and by city councils, measures popularly known as anti-scalping laws; the granting of injunctions by courts, to restrain ticket brokers from acting for travelers in the purchase, sale and transfer of so-called non-transferable railroad tickets, is continued at the instance of the great combination of railroad interests; and

WHEREAS, A notable example of an effort to pass an anti-scalping law took place in the last session of the State Legislature of Louisiana in June last, which met ignominious defeat because of strenuous opposition from the Central Trades and Labor Council of New Orleans; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the resolutions of this Federation, adopted at each annual meeting for the past five years, denouncing anti-scalping laws of every character and description, be re-affirmed;

*Resolved*, That we congratulate the labor unions of New Orleans for their splendid and successful efforts in defeating the anti-scalping bill at Baton Rouge, and hereby extend the thanks of this Federation for a good work well done;

*Resolved*, That the growing custom of railroad companies in making tickets non-transferable, placing descriptions thereon, and requiring the signatures of passengers, is unfair and wrong, and we therefore denounce the use of the injunction to prevent the transfer of such tickets as an abuse of the power of the courts, in assisting railroad companies to repudiate just obligations, and to profit at the expense of ticket owners, whose property in passage tickets is thereby destroyed;

*Resolved*, That we especially denounce, as injurious to the prospects for the success of the coming World's Fair at St. Louis, and the convenience of visitors thereto, efforts now being made by the several passenger associations, organized and operated in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, to secure injunctions to prevent trafficking in excursion tickets issued, or to be issued, because of such proposed great Louisiana Purchase Exposition;

*Resolved*, That we again request all State Federations, Central Trades and Labor Councils, and Labor Unions allied with the American Federation of Labor to use every effort to defeat anti-scalping bills and city ordinances inimical to ticket brokerage, and again instruct our Legislative Committee at Washington to oppose all anti-scalping bills that have been, or may be, introduced in the United States Congress.

Committee reports favorably.

Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 50.—By International Typographical Union Delegation:

WHEREAS, For several years the National Association of Letter Carriers has attempted to secure from Congress an increase of wages and better conditions to conform to the increased cost of living and meet the necessities of an advanced civilization; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this convention heartily indorses the demand of the National Association of Letter Carriers for an increase of wages, and the incoming Executive Council be, and hereby is, instructed to extend all possible moral support to said association to accomplish its laudable purpose.

Committee reports favorably.

Delegate Mahon said the Letter Carriers were not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. He said he had no objection to assisting them, but believed we should first take care of our loyal and faithful unions.

Delegate Max S. Hayes said that, while it is true that the Letter Carriers are not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, yet the passage of the resolution would pave the way for affiliation.

Delegate Duncan said that the report of the committee stood for right against the shortcomings of the Letter Carriers, and he hoped right would prevail.

Delegate Holmes favored the report of the committee.

Report of committee concurred in.

On Resolution No. 51.—By Delegates Santiago Iglesias, Eugenio Sanches Lopez and Tullio Albar, of Porto Rico:

WHEREAS, It has been brought to the attention of this convention that our brother laborers in the Island of Porto Rico, organized into unions and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, have been most cruelly attacked, beaten, misused, abused, imprisoned, maltreated and clubbed in jail, and the lives of their leaders attempted by assassins, and have been subjected to all manner of indignities and maltreatment for no other reason than that they are so organized into unions and are so affiliated with this Federation; and

WHEREAS, The local government of Porto Rico, under the authority of, and in the territory of the United States, has been repeatedly appealed to for the protection of our brothers and without relief, notwithstanding that it is within the power of that government to afford ample relief and protection as aforesaid; and

WHEREAS, The said outrages continue and the organization of unions in Porto Rico is opposed by force and violence of a lawless mob, under the protection of and in connivance with the police and courts of justice on said island; and

WHEREAS, Such opposition is sanctioned and supported by high officials of the government appointed by the President of the United States; be it

*Resolved*, That the President of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to lay before the President of the United States such facts as may be pertinent to the matters aforesaid, with the object of securing through him adequate relief and protection for our brother laborers of Porto Rico, and that a copy of this resolution, after passage, be sent to President Roosevelt for his information and consideration.

Committee reports favorably.

Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 54.—By Delegate W. E. Klapetzky, Journeymen Barbers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The National Association of Letter Carriers are seeking to better their moral and material welfare through the enactment of laws by Congress; and

WHEREAS, A law is now pending to increase the pay of said carriers; and

WHEREAS, The passage of this law would give one branch of the great army of labor the better material condition for which we are all striving; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this, the twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of

Labor, re-affirm its former action and grant to the National Association of Letter Carriers the moral influence of this organization, and its officers, in securing the passage of this act.

Covered by previous Resolution No. 59.

**Concurred in.**

On Resolution No. 73.—By Delegates Joseph Weber, Frank Spiegl and Owen Miller, of the American Federation of Musicians:

WHEREAS, Local No. 2, American Federation of Musicians, of St. Louis, Mo., has adopted the following resolution, and same has been indorsed by the Executive Board of the American Federation of Musicians:

WHEREAS, The members of the Musicians' Mutual Benefit Association, Local No. 2, American Federation of Musicians, of St. Louis, is composed of six hundred professional instrumental performers, comprising all the eligible professionals of that class in the city; and

WHEREAS, The members of this organization are tax payers and citizens of this community who have helped materially to make St. Louis what she is today, and who, as citizens, are as deeply interested in the present and future welfare of the city as any other class may be or can be; and

WHEREAS, When the question of holding an Exposition to commemorate the "Louisiana Purchase" was first broached, enthusiastically took the initiative, and cheerfully and promptly came forward with a subscription of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) worth of stock in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and besides this, the individual members of the association and auxiliary bodies subscribed about four thousand dollars (\$4,000) more, making a total of five thousand dollars (\$5,000), subscribed directly and indirectly through this association; and

WHEREAS, Taking into consideration the fact that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will be known as the World's Fair of St. Louis, Mo., the people of the city subscribed five million dollars (\$5,000,000), of which the members of this organization subscribed more than their proportion, and the city of St. Louis voted five million dollars (\$5,000,000) and the State of Missouri made an appropriation of one million dollars (\$1,000,000), making a total of eleven million dollars (\$11,000,000) in all, in which the members of this association, as citizens of the State of Missouri, and residents and tax payers of the city of St. Louis, are equally interested with all other citizens; and

WHEREAS, In view of the facts hereinbefore set forth, we do not believe it would be unreasonable to request the managers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition that in the employment of musicians, so necessary to the success of the exposition, that preference be given to the members of the M. M. B. A., Local No. 2, American Federation of Musicians, and to the musicians of the United States and Canada, affiliated with them through the American Federation of Musicians, and our allied friends of England, France and Germany, as we recognize the fact that a world's fair can not be restricted to a narrow territory, but all must be welcome and under fair conditions; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the M. M. B. A., Local No. 2, A. F. of M., respectfully submits the following propositions to the management of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to prevent possible friction, and insure for the exposition, as far as the music is concerned, a grand success, instead of the miserable failures of the past world fairs, because of the employment of cheap musical fakirs by musical speculators,

First—That in the employment of bands and orchestras from St. Louis the preference shall be given to members of the M. M. B. A., Local No. 2, A. F. of M.

Second—That in the employment of bands and orchestras, outside of St. Louis, from the United States and Canada, members of the A. F. of M. shall be given the preference. This provision shall not apply to the Philippine Islands.

Third—That in the employment of bands and orchestras from England, France or Germany (Germany to include the Austrian Empire), preference shall be given to those allied with the American Federation of Musicians.

Fourth—To carry out these propositions with the least possible friction, and to the best possible interest of all concerned, a committee of five shall be created, one of whom shall be appointed by the M. M. B. A., Local No. 2, A. F. of M.; one by the Executive Board of the A. F. of M.; two by the Louisiana Purchase Commission, and these four select a fifth, to which committee of five shall be submitted all propositions to furnish bands or orchestras for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and whose decisions in all cases covering the employment of bands and orchestras from St. Louis, from the United States and Canada, except the Philippine Islands, from England, France and Germany, including the Austrian Empire, shall be final; such committee to meet at such times and place most convenient to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and to be paid a per diem only when actually employed, at a rate to be fixed later.

We firmly believe that the acceptance of the above by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will make the exposition, from a musical standpoint, the greatest success ever achieved in the annals of time; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this, the twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, believes the request made reasonable and equitable and heartily indorses same, and hopes the Louisiana Purchase Commission will adopt the suggestions offered.

Committee reports favorably.

**Concurred in.**

On Resolution No. 77.—By Delegate John B. Lennon, Journeymen Tailors' International Union:

*Resolved*, That the incoming Executive Council is hereby authorized to purchase a United States flag, and an appropriate banner for the Federation.

Committee reports favorably.

**Concurred in.**

On Resolution No. 79.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Federated Trades Council, Milwaukee, Wis.:

WHEREAS, Labor creates all values and makes them useful and accessible to mankind, but the present economic system is such that it is impossible for the great mass of wage-workers to



save up a sufficient amount of money or property to secure them against want and misery and the indignities of capitalistic charity in their old age; and

WHEREAS, It is the prime object of the trade union movement to improve and elevate the standard of living of the working class everywhere and in every way possible; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to use its best efforts to induce the Congress of the United States to pass a bill which will secure to every wage-worker in the United States who has earned no more than \$1,000 average wages per year, a pension of not less than \$12 per month at the age of 60, and thereafter for the rest of his or her natural life: *Provided, however*, That such wage-worker is a citizen of the United States and has lived in this country for at least 21 years continually at the time when the application for pension is made.

Committee non-concurs and reports unfavorably.

Delegate Berger opposed the committee's report.

Delegate Wheeler expressed surprise that the committee should oppose a proposition of this kind.

Delegate Sherman favored the report and stated that every man and woman was entitled to recognition for what they have done for the Government. All work as one army to make the country what it is. The old age system is now the mark for trusts and corporations, to relegate old men to the scrap pile. What are we going to do with old age if we do not co-operate?

Delegate Lennon said: It will be the working people who will have to pay for the old age pension, as they are already paying pensions to war veterans. Why saddle upon ourselves a new tax? He compared this country to the countries of Europe. Working people do not want charity from the government—they want justice. He wanted less government by the people and more government by the unions.

Delegate Jones opposed the committee's report.

Delegate Wheeler believed that a man whose whole life was useful to society should be taken care of in his old age.

Delegate Max S. Hayes favored the adoption of the resolution and opposed the report of the committee.

Delegate Agard said we were trade unionists, and desired to build up our own defenses.

Delegate Reese raised the point of order that the hour of the special order had arrived to hear the fraternal delegates.

President Gompers declared the point well taken.

President Gompers in introducing Delegate Edwards spoke as follows:

It has already been my pleasure, in a formal way, to refer to the fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Congress, and of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. At this time it may not be necessary to more than repeat to the delegates that they are cordially welcomed among us, that we hope that their stay among us may be interesting and pleasant, and that they are not strangers among us, that they are among their own fellow-workers upon another little part of this great world of ours, that we are working along similar lines to obtain the same results, the same rights, and the establishment of that justice which is innate in the human heart.

I have the honor to call your attention to the fact that brothers Edwards and Arrandale represent the British Trades Union Congress, and brother Kennedy is representing the organized workers of Canada, and in accordance with the arrangements among themselves, and agreeable to us, I have the honor to introduce to you brother Edwards.

Fraternal Delegate Edwards spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am exceedingly obliged to you for the cordiality of your welcome, and report in behalf of the people over the water the good feeling shown while we have been among you.

Let me say that I agree with the president that whether the convention is held in London or New Orleans, whether in Berlin or Paris, the labor problem is one. It differs only in degree, but only in degree, that capital here, there and yonder can only be met by a solid union. The experience of the old world, and there we have had a long one, has taught us that it may be very effectively met by a solid union, but it is the only effective weapon that we have yet discovered, whereby we can meet capital.

The experience of the past years, and I may be pardoned if in my observations I confine myself to that particular trade that I represent, while we are the special representatives of all the trade unions of that little kingdom of ours that your chairman alluded to, small in some things, but great in many things, at least, those I have met with have tried to impress me that they are the best.

Now for a moment let me suggest to you some of my observations and experiences. I am a mine worker. In order to call to mind what trade unions have done for us, I remember that in those old chivalrous days I went to work at eight years and six months of age in a coal mine six hundred feet below ground, and comfortably passed away thirteen hours a day for the remarkable sum of twelve cents. That was largely the condition among pitmen forty odd years ago. I want to suggest to you that trade unions are solely responsible for the improved conditions. There have been other forces at work, I am free to admit, and perhaps one of the great factors is that we have had opportunity of improved education, but it was scarcely possible to educate a race of lads who went to work before they were eight years old. I remember in those days the public estimate

of men of toil. It was very small, and it was only by organization that this public sentiment was changed. It was only by a stern resolve to root out those ideas, not sporadically, but consistently and persistently, in good times and bad times, that the union has been able to alleviate these conditions. [Applause.] The reason of the old world comes from within and not from without, and I want to suggest to this convention, and I know that you will pardon me if I appear to give advice, but being so long in this movement, we who have been so long in this movement feel that we might be forgiven if we appear to give advice, even to a great convention like this. I want to suggest to you that whether it was a question of better wages, better sanitation, greater protection, a question of reducing the hours of labor, or giving the laborers a legal standing in society such as is demanded by a civilized human being, it has been brought about by strengthening the position of the union throughout the kingdom. [Applause.]

Mining in those days was not what it is today. We have better conditions. The trade unions have been strong enough to force them to protect, at any rate, the lives of the workmen while following this employment. They can not today choke a man off by foul air in the mines as they did thirty years ago. They can not summarily execute him by explosion as they did a few years ago. The cost must not stand in the way of protecting human life. The trade unions of the country have taught, at any rate, the nation that much, that they have the right to expect that no question of cost in the management shall stand between protection and cheap production, because there, as in many other places of the world, production is brought about regardless of the health, comfort or life of the producer, and it has only been by focusing the strength of the trade union that we have been able to obtain these better conditions. Public conscience has been awakened.

The wages question is an old one, one that has steadily improved. I want to emphasize this feature, and in doing so, let me be understood as speaking in behalf of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, because I have seen it stated in the press, statements that are not exactly accurate, in regard to wages paid the miners of Great Britain. I have found them at home, slightly, but you are in the habit of doing things here in a much bigger way. I mention this because you have a great fight for wages in the anthracite coal field, and I call to mind, and I hope that I shall not be considered egotistical, when I say that the last act that I performed as treasurer of the great organization was to cable John Mitchell one thousand pounds [great applause], and if the strike had been continued, it would have been decided to forward a substantial weekly sum to the anthracite miners. [Applause.]

I call to mind that in 1888 we had a strike, greater in proportion than your anthracite strike. We had three hundred thousand mouths idle from July to November. We fought them as a great organization for what was termed our living wages. What many of us had been fighting for was a minimum wage. There are people whom I know in this audience who know that wages have fluctuated up to something like a living wage, then down to a starvation wage again and again. We, as a federation, fought this principle to secure permanently a wage on which a man with his family could live decently. We were told by political and economic thinkers that it was an outrage to carry on a strike upon this principle. We were told that nothing but mischief would be ahead of us if we got our demand, for we would get it only at the expense of the fundamental principle which governed the price of labor and wages.

Some of us thought the time had come when the great union might put to the test these particular questions, and we might find out whether it was in the divine order of things that a man's stomach should be starved while he carried out these rules. The result has been, Mr. President, that from that day to this that principle stands to lay with us amid all the struggles from the time downward. We have added from 8 to 30 per cent of the wages paid since that time, and that forms the minimum of our wages. At the time we were told that you can not have a minimum in a world like this. Our reply was that there had always been a minimum. What we objected to was that it went too low, with the result that we have secured as a permanent increase thirty per cent on those rates. We have further secured, since 1888, a further increase of thirty per cent, and the wages governed by that federation are now fifty per cent higher than the wages paid in 1888. [Applause.] We had to partially solve the problem by a strong union, a balance of power for regulating these questions without strike and strife. Strikes as yet are the only weapon of the workingman. But men who have been in them pretty often will take good care not to get in them again. And we have discovered that what was wanted was this balance of power. The rights of the workmen will only be secured by the strength of these organizations. [Applause.]

I recall an old friend of mine of forty years ago. He never forgot in his appeal to say that the workingman had as good right to a good dinner as anybody else. No one specially disputed that, only the workingman did not get it. We have got it now, for the strength of the trade union has accomplished this. We have discovered that mere logic, rhetoric, metaphysical reasoning will gain nothing unless we are organized to support our demands. [Applause.] Once get that well rooted in the mind, let the working people understand that therein is the secret of our future success, then the possibilities are that we may do without an old age pension law.

In connection with this spirit of internationality, I want to say that the usefulness of such interchange of opinion can scarcely be estimated. I call to mind that for thirteen years we have had an association with the miners on the Continent. We have our central executive board. The Austrian, French and Belgian miners have worked in co-operation with us for thirteen years. We discovered in the early days what has proved useful in these latter times, we have unearthed some of the boggies. At any rate the constant cry at home was that we could not get better wages because of the competition of the miners of the Continent. When we assembled our first international congress, we were astonished to discover that as the French delegates read their reports, that as the German delegates read their report, and as the Belgian delegates read their report, each stated that the reason for their low wages was that the employers said that they would increase the wages but could not on account of the competition of Great Britain. This boggy has done useful service. We have not been troubled much in that direction for the last ten years.

I want to suggest, as your President tried to do, that there are great combinations of capital everywhere; that these throw the responsibility on us to create alongside of them a great combination of labor. I thought how much this world and the other is akin, when he suggested that the bankers made reference to your organization; when bankers and many other people never took kindly to trade unions, because by your union you compel them to pay a decent price for what they want. If they did not, you went on a strike. I noted what reminded me of an early story when your chairman said that the lawyers in your country had their combination. At home they have a combination composed of lawyers and barristers. The barrister is not allowed to take a fee at all unless it is in gold. It is said that a barrister violating this rule was brought before a special

court, and he admitted that he had taken the fee in silver. At once he was convicted, and he said, "I want to assure you that I never took that fee in silver until I took all the gold he had."

What we must do is to keep the main object clearly before us. Lend no encouragement to private pride, jealousy, or ambition [applause], concentrate all our efforts for the general good, keeping alive the principles of hopefulness, and cheerfulness, which will bring about the complete emancipation of labor, and the brotherhood of man.

**Fraternal Delegate Arrandale addressed the convention as follows:**

**MR. PRESIDENT and FELLOW DELEGATES:** My colleague and myself are delegated by the British Trades Union Congress to come over to America and give to you the most fraternal greetings on their behalf, and to wish you God speed in the work in which you are engaged [applause], and in doing that, we do it at the voice of 1,400,000 who were represented at the British Trades Union Congress when brother Edwards and I were elected. And we have found since we arrived in this country that we have met kindred hearts and kindred souls to those we left across the water. We have found that we have met good, honest trade unionists in this country, quite as good as those we left in the old country, and it makes one wonder at times whether we are not back in old England, and perhaps we might have wondered a little more if it had not been for the intense heat, but so far as the outward signs are concerned, we have felt that we were at home in this convention being held at the present time.

Now, Mr. President, if there ever was a time when it was essential that the workers of the world should be drawn closer together, I think the present time is that one. We find that the combine or trust which is being formed all over the world, and particularly in America and Great Britain; that these combines or trusts are not formed for the benefit of the working class. We are certain upon that one point. And we find also that as trade industries get into the hands of fewer people, it will be more difficult for the workers to get the rights that they are entitled to. We have found in our country that when combines of capital have been formed, large numbers of people have been displaced and other persons have put their money in the combine on one ground only, for dividend, caring nothing for the work, nothing for the place in which the dividend is produced, their one object being to make a dividend as large as possible. And now we feel that it is our duty, as workers, to more closely combine, and if possible to meet these conditions by stronger and larger organizations than we have had in the past.

One means for the accomplishment of this end, and in my mind a very strong one, is the fraternal delegations which you send over to our country and we send over to you. We find that in our country we are often told that, and I think this a very important fact on my part at any rate, we are not so busy for trade unions in our country as you are in America. We are told by our employers that we shall not suffer, probably, a reduction in wages, but that we will have to work a larger number of hours per week, that they can not compete with America. These are the statements of the employer, but, Mr. President, when I do return and have to meet some of the statements that I have just now alluded to, I shall be able to tell our employers that when they pay us the same wages as is paid in America, then perhaps we may be better able to do the work. We have often been told that the hours which the American workers put in is far in excess of what we work in the United Kingdom. I am glad to find that so far as the machinists are concerned that their hours are exactly similar to those who work in the United Kingdom, with but few exceptions. We have a few forty-eight hours, a few fifty-three hours, and some fifty-four hours, and we shall tell our employers that these are the hours agreed upon at the present time in the United States, and with the hopes that very shortly they will be reduced below that.

We find on coming here that our impressions which we formed, that we were coming to a great nation and a great people, the facts in several instances have been even greater than we expected to find. If we should judge from the enthusiasm which we have seen displayed not only on the floor of this house, but in other places, we should be inclined to think that you are a much larger people than we have yet found out.

Yes, sir; we hold that it is the duty of the workers to see to it that they are represented on local and imperial bodies, that is, so far as our city councils and our parliaments are concerned, and as a proof of that, Mr. President, my colleague and myself have been representatives in our respective city councils for a good many years, and we hold that the workers can be benefited very much by having representatives from their own bodies to look after their interests. [Applause.]

We have had something to do with strikes in the old country as you have here in the United States. Five years ago the machinists, of which the engineers' society is a section, were engaged in a dispute which lasted thirty weeks. We find that strikes are a very slow way in which to settle disputes. It is not a question of right, then, but a question of the longest purse. We fought for thirty weeks and then had to acknowledge that we were practically defeated; then we had to come to terms with our employers, and some of these terms were certainly not to our liking, and others somewhat improved their conditions. In our section it was decided that strikes should not be allowed until they had passed through certain stages, and we find that we have not had, and are not likely to have any disputes in connection with the engineering trade. But there is one dispute that will have to come, and that is for the reduction of hours, but by having a strong employers' federation on one hand, and a strong union on the other, we think that we can get better terms than fighting as organized bodies.

The outcome of this strike was that our federation was formed. Today, Mr. President, we have a federation of trade unions in the United Kingdom composed of four hundred and fifty thousand workers, and we have a very splendid bank balance at hand, and our organization is doing a large amount of work and bringing the trades closer together. Whether we shall come into one general federation as you have here is hard to say.

I think it would be unwise, after what my colleague has stated, to go much further. In connection with the old age pension, I listened attentively to the remarks which have been made this morning that the workers themselves must provide the means whereby these old-age pensions must be secured, that if we wait until the government is ready to give them, then we shall have to wait a long time.

This one remark I heard, I think, on Saturday morning, from a friend a little to my right, when the question of subsidizing ship building was brought before your convention. I was very much surprised to hear that some representative was advocating on the floor of this house that the ship builders needed this in order to meet the cheap wages which were being paid in the old country for the same class of work. I do not think the brother was exactly right in regard to the wages paid to the boiler makers; but this I do think, that with the standing of America that you

ought to be able to compete with Great Britain or any other country without having to rely on the tax payer.

In conclusion, I must say that our visit here has been one of special interest. We have watched your work; we have noticed the manner in which you do it; and we hope to be able to report very favorably what we have seen; but if we could take back a little of the enthusiasm which many of your delegates have, and transplant it to the British Trades Union Congress, it would be of much service.

#### Fraternal Delegate Kennedy delivered the following speech:

The highest honor that has ever fallen to my lot is that which affords me the opportunity of conveying to this, the greatest assemblage of labor representatives the world has yet seen, the fraternal greetings of your brothers in the cause of humanity north of your political boundary line. In doing so, I fully realize my inability to do justice to my mission. Particularly do I feel so after listening to the admirable and manly addresses of the two brothers who have preceded me. I beg to assure you that it has been no less a pleasure to me than to your body to have the pleasure of listening to the encouraging message from the Old Land—a land to which we are indebted beyond measure for lessons in indomitable courage, persistency and sacrifice, in the struggle for human rights.

It is a most encouraging spectacle, gentlemen, to witness representatives from Great Britain and Canada's trade unions meeting in conference such as this, with the representative men from the trade unions of this great country, exchanging friendly greetings and good wishes for our future. It bodes success when we perceive these evidences of cohesion and unity. It will be my pleasure, on my return home, as it has been the pleasure of those who have preceded me in this capacity, to dilate on this theme, that my brothers in the country I came from may take courage and hope. It is not my purpose to boast of our end of this great movement, and I trust you will excuse (the perhaps pardonable pride I feel) in asserting that we feel we are well in the race.

The progress of the labor movement in Canada, depicted to you by my esteemed colleague, brother Draper, at Scranton last year, has in no way diminished. If I remember aright, he told you then that we numbered some 870 unions; today, while not in possession of accurate figures, I do not hesitate to say that we have between ten and eleven hundred unions, with correspondingly increased membership. The general attitude of the Canadian labor movement in its relation to public affairs will, I think, bear fair comparison. We have in our Federal Parliament two direct representatives of labor, in the persons of Mr. Ralph Smith, of Nanaanaimo, B. C., and Mr. Arthur W. Puttee, of Winnipeg, Man. Scattered through our cities we have a number of municipal councillors; in Brockville, Ontario, we have a majority of labor representatives managing the affairs of that town. We have a labor department under our federal government, which publishes monthly a *Labor Gazette*, devoted to the affairs pertaining to labor organizations, upon which is impressed the union label. In connection with this office we also have a "fair wages officer," whose duty it is to prepare a schedule of fair wages, and which schedule is inserted in all contracts for public works. I would say, in passing, that those in whose care is given the operation of the Canadian Labor Department are largely drawn from the ranks of labor organizations, whose experience and sympathy has operated fairly satisfactorily in the interests of the workers. In the various provinces we have also been enabled to exact much legislation that has proved of general benefit, the details of which it would take up too much of your valuable time to enumerate, and I merely refer to these things as an indication that the Canadian labor organizations have, to some extent at least, given attention to such matters as will aid in the general amelioration of the wage-workers, other than the fight for wages.

Speaking of the numerical progress of the movement in our country, I wish to say that we do not underrate the generous assistance that has been and is now being given by the American Federation of Labor through General Organizer Flett, also by the various international organizations, through their various efforts in our behalf.

I am pleased to be able to say to this Federation that in the aggregate the utmost unity prevails in our organizations in their relations to their international heads. The assurance of the utility and value of the broader international connection in comparison to the local organization has long since dispelled all speculation and doubt on this question; but while this is true, there is a strong feeling of the legislative value of our Dominion Trades Congress. That its value has also been recognized by your body is evidenced by your repeated financial assistance. I trust you will not doubt our gratitude and appreciation if we, like Oliver, "ask for more." Rather would we have you regard it as a weaker brother appealing to the stronger.

We trust you will not lag in your interest toward us. We would have you still continue in maintaining and keeping in the Canadian field Organizer John A. Flett, a gentleman eminently fitted for the work, and one who enjoys the confidence of the Canadian workmen, evidenced by his election to the highest honor in their gift, the Presidency of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. We would have the many international organizations whose representatives are here at present, remember our geographical situation, the character of our people being largely agricultural, necessarily will mean that our unions will be sparse and fragmentary. We look to our stronger unions to aid us. We know that there is still much to do to gather the many to our fold, which, in our weakness, we are unable to accomplish—hence our plea to the heads of the international organizations.

In conclusion, permit me in all sincerity to extend to this great body, the American Federation of Labor, the fraternal greetings of their Canadian brothers, with the hope that the bonds that now bind them, cemented as they are by a common purpose, may never be weakened, and further, do they greet you with the hope for the dawn of that day that will usher in the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man.

#### President Gompers made the following reply to the fraternal delegates:

DELEGATES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND CANADA: I know, not only from the reception accorded you, but from the manifest approval with which your addresses were greeted by the delegates to this convention, from my knowledge of the delegates, their temperament, their manner of reception of addresses, I want to assure you that they have fallen on willing ears, and that they have made a deep impression on the hearts, and what is better still, the minds of the delegates to this convention. They have been straightforward, manly, well-discussed addresses; the thoughts they conveyed most excellent. Though perhaps all the expressions may not have met with the approval

of all the delegates, yet I assure you that they represent the views, the thoughts and the hopes, not only of the vast majority of the delegates to this convention, but of the vast majority of the organized workers of our country.

Permit me to say that this convention is composed of three hundred and eleven delegates. Still we have affiliates to the American Federation of Labor fully one-third to one-half more members than are represented here. We must bear in mind the fact the two facts: One, the vast continent on which is the field of our particular labors, the tremendous expenses involved in traversing long distances from the various points, in order to permit delegates to attend this convention. Second, the fact that the delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, and their voting power and strength is based not upon the numerical strength of our movement at this time, but is based upon the average membership of the past year. It is not improper to say that the growth in the membership of the unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor has not been less than three hundred thousand during this past year. That, however, is scarcely as appropriate as what I should like to say, and what I may refer to, however briefly.

The experience that you have recited here in regard to that boggy held up by employers of the different countries on the continent of Europe, preventing the improvement of conditions of the workers of each country, was equally applicable before our era of national trade unions, and as you have so aptly stated, is now raised into the wonderful proportions of an international boggy. With a full consciousness of whatever the statement may imply, I undertake to assert that low wages and long hours never yet made a country great, never made a great people. The countries in which the hours of labor are least, the countries in which wages are highest, is the country which will finally control the industrial development of the world, or I should say be the greatest factor as an industrial country.

We realize that, despite the claim made by some employers of labor, echoed, and then repeated by so-called economists and apologists for the wrong existing in modern society, the working people receiving the higher wages will make that country greatest; that we propose to do our best to improve the conditions, first, of our own fellow-workers in this struggle for improved conditions, and to say and maintain that it is a libel upon the human family to say that the production of any article of use to the people does not, or can not afford the payment of a living wage.

Yes, it is true that in many instances our fellow working men have not exercised their political power as they should have done. There are reasons for that, perhaps, which I prefer not now to mention, which may find expression later on in this convention, but the trade union movement, as understood by the American Federation of Labor urges our fellow-workers to do all they possibly can upon the political field for representation in all departments of government by trade unionists. I believe that we are one with you in saying that trade unions as such should not be turned into political machines. It may not be amiss to say that recently, quite recently, considerable more activity has been displayed by our fellow trade unionists to secure representation in the law making and administrating bodies in our country, states and municipal. This morning I am in receipt of a telegram that a member of the musicians' union of San Francisco, the mayor of that city, Eugene E. Schmidt, left Chicago this morning for New Orleans, to meet with us. [Applause.]

While on the floor it may not be amiss to say that within the past few days I have received a number of responses, ranging both favorable, and some unfavorable criticism of the remarks which I had the honor to make in this convention on the opening day of its session. It is in regard to the statement made by President Eliot, of Harvard University, on the subject of unionism, and the statement that a strike-breaker was a good type of the American hero. I took occasion to say that if the statement made by President Eliot, as attributed to him, was the one he made, then he had read the history of the world from an inverse standpoint; that he looked backward rather than to the star of hope for the future. I said, too, that if the modern strike-breaker was a good type of the American hero, then Benedict Arnold was a martyr and Judas Iscariot a saint. [Applause.] Let us see for a moment if the modern strike-breaker is a good type of the American hero. Without in any way reflecting dishonor upon the non-unionist, yet I think all must agree that the best that can be said of the wage-earner who is not a member of a union is that he looks upon this struggle with indifference, and that he belongs to that school of laissez faire, which declares that things will come out all right in the end, without any contest or effort, but that position is absolutely untenable in this day of combination and concentration of industry and wealth. On the one hand, how is it possible for any working man, or an aggregation of working men acting as individuals, either protecting or promoting their interests with the combination of wealth and employers? This is the non-union man without any attempt at strike-breaking. The only element in the whole country among the wage-earners who take an interest in the social life, in the economic life, in the moral and material advancement of the working people, are the organized working people themselves. [Applause.] The others pay no attention to it, or give it no support; then what becomes of that man who, holding himself aloof from every effort at economic and social advancement and improvement, who, when a decision has been reached by the organized workers, assumes for himself the position of breaking and destroying the effort of the organized movement of his fellow-workers to improve their condition and his condition also. In a word, I repeat that he makes of himself an economic outcast and a traitor to his fellow-workmen as much as he who betrays the interest of his country to the enemy at war with his native land (applause), and usually treated with the same contempt by all, even the one for whom he played the character of traitor. [Applause.] Napoleon once said that he "loved treachery but he detested the traitor."

I need but say to you, Fraternal Delegates Edwards, Arrandale and Kennedy, again, that you are heartily welcome here with us. You are to understand and feel that you have a right to express yourself here as a delegate to this convention. You have not the same vote to cast as some of the organizations which have to bear the brunt of whatever battles are made, but you have one vote; and you have your own good strong voices and well-balanced minds, and you can express your views to the convention. We want you to mingle with the delegates and feel that in the handshake of every man is conveyed the best thought, the best feeling, and the best hope for that which we hope to see established at an early date, and to which we are contributing in our own way.

Let me say that there is a warrant out for your apprehension some time this afternoon, and as Britons with grit, I know that you will not attempt to escape the judgment of the court. [Cheers.]

Permit me, in closing, to say that I hope you will stay in our country as long as you possibly can and when you go, that you will take home with you the well-wishes in spirit and in fact, of the

organized wage-earners of America to our brothers and sisters in toil on the other side of the water and the line, and that this exchange of fraternal visits may be continued and contribute to the establishment of that day of justice to which the whole human race has been struggling from time immemorial.

Secretary Morrison read the following telegram :

FRANK MORRISON,

SCRANTON, PA., Nov. 18, 1902.

Secretary American Federation of Labor, care Convention, New Orleans, La. :  
Best wishes for successful convention. Regret my inability to be present.

JOHN MITCHELL.

Consideration of Resolution No. 79 was resumed.

Delegate Harper opposed the committee's report.

Delegate Stayton said the American Federation of Labor should go on record in favor of an old-age pension, and it should not be considered as charity.

Delegate Rosenberg said he knew something of how the Government protected its wards, and he advocated the adoption of the committee's report.

Delegate Lighthall called for the previous question.

A viva voce vote was taken, and the chair was of the opinion that the committee's report was adopted.

Delegate Bohnen called for a division, resulting in the adoption of the committee's adverse report, by a vote of 90 for, 85 against.

Delegate Lighthall informed the convention that delegates from a school teachers' union were seated in the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Secretary Morrison read the following supplemental report from the Executive Council :

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL'S SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT.

*To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-second Annual Convention, of the American Federation of Labor, Greeting:*

*United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners vs. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.*—Your Executive Council has heard the testimony in the case of the application of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for revocation of the charter of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, and recommend against revocation :

1. Because both organizations are coequally component parts of the American Federation of Labor; have been so by common consent for years, and the evidence submitted does not justify the course asked for by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

2. We hold that the purpose of the American Federation of Labor should be to band trade unionists together, and should not be applied to cancel recognition of, or to dismember a body affiliated thereto, which can not truthfully be charged with violating the principles of our movement.

3. Instead, we recommend that either one of two methods might with advantage be followed :

(a) The action adopted by the American Federation of Labor and interested parties in the Scranton Convention on the application to revoke the charter of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, to wit, that if the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters would be willing to be governed by the craft rules of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the latter might be willing that the membership in North America of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters should remain financial members of their own international organization.

(b) The view expressed in the second recommendation of the special committee on autonomy in the Scranton Convention, to wit, we hold that the interests of the trade union movement will be promoted by closely allied and subdivided crafts giving consideration to amalgamation and to the organization of district and national trade councils, to which should be referred questions in dispute and which should be adjusted within allied crafts' lines.

4. To the fulfillment of either proposition, or any other that may be mutually presented as a solution of this dispute, the American Federation of Labor Executive Council hereby pledges itself, should an opportunity be presented, to give its best service toward an adjustment of this unfortunate contention, and needs but an invitation from either disputant to take the initiative in arranging such necessary details as will restore order, unity and fraternity in the carpenters' trade.

In our opinion the late convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was largely influenced in reaching the conclusion to demand the revocation of the charter of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners by statements made to the convention that were only prima facie evidence, and in connection with which a careful and thorough investigation by a hearing of both parties in dispute would have been minimized if not eliminated.

In conclusion, we reassert that the permanent interests of any trade will be best served by the existence of but one organization in one craft; yet, in view of the above mentioned circumstances, we believe that such a condition in the carpenters' trade will materialize at an earlier date if our recommendations are followed than if the alternative course of revocation were pursued.

*United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America vs. Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union.*—In the matter of the demand of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for the revocation of the charter held by the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, we have decided against the revocation of the charter.

We have investigated the entire matter, both parties in interest presenting documentary and oral evidence, and it is plainly manifest that the antagonism and disputes have resulted from a change of policy regarding the question of jurisdiction.

It appears that at the convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America held in Indianapolis in 1894, an agreement was made with the Machine Wood Workers'

International Union by which jurisdiction was given over certain branches of the wood working industry. Subsequently an amalgamation took place between the Furniture Workers' International Union and the Machine Wood Workers' International Union, under the title of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, both of which had been affiliated with the American Federation of Labor by charter. The rights guaranteed under the agreement with the Machine Wood Workers' International Union were maintained with the amalgamated organization, and subsequently, without the knowledge of the latter, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America abrogated the same. This course, we are of the opinion, was unjustifiable and can not receive our approval.

In this case we also are of the opinion that the action of the Atlanta Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the delegates were influenced in demanding the revocation of the charter of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union by statements made to them bearing upon one side of the question, and we feel confident that a different conclusion would have been reached if the subject had been thoroughly investigated and both parties in interest given an opportunity to be heard.

We should recommend that in all matters of this kind they meet in conference and endeavor to adjust, rather than charge each other with acts which, when investigated, are of less importance than appear on the face of the testimony.

*Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union vs. Piano and Organ Workers' International Union.*—In the case of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union vs. the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union, demanding revocation of charter, we beg to say that much of the dispute as to whether the terms of the agreement were complied with was due to the fact that the time limit set by that instrument had not been respected. The evidence so far submitted to the Executive Council is not of a sufficiently definite character to warrant so drastic a measure at this time, and we therefore recommend:

That within sixty days from the close of this convention the officers of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union should designate in which locals of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union the terms of the agreement have not been fulfilled, and in each instance a representative of both organizations, together with a representative of the American Federation of Labor, shall have full access to the books, papers, etc., of said local to ascertain the accuracy or otherwise of the complaints; that, if it be proven that the terms of the agreement, in any instance, have not been complied with, that the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union shall discontinue the membership of any or all such persons and issue them a transfer card. Notice of such transfer shall be given to the American Federation of Labor in each case.

That in the event of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union failing to carry out the decision of the representatives of the three bodies referred to within ten days after such conclusion be reached, the charter of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union shall forthwith be revoked.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, *President.*  
 JAMES DUNCAN, *First Vice-President.*  
 JOHN MITCHELL, *Second Vice-President.*  
 JAMES O'CONNELL, *Third Vice-President.*  
 MAX MORRIS, *Fourth Vice-President.*  
 THOS. I. KIDD, *Fifth Vice-President.*  
 D. A. HAYES, *Sixth Vice-President.*  
 JOHN B. LENNON, *Treasurer.*  
 FRANK MORRISON, *Secretary.*

Delegate Hill asked unanimous consent for the following resolution, which was granted:

Resolution No. 194.—By Delegate A. E. Hill, Nashville Trades and Labor Council:

WHEREAS, The Nashville, Tenn., Trades and Labor Council, on August 26, 1902, applied for a charter from the American Federation of Labor for the Industrial Insurance Agents; and

WHEREAS, The charter was refused on the grounds that the American Federation of Labor does not issue charters to unions of agents; and

WHEREAS, The Nashville Trades and Labor Council believes that an industrial insurance solicitor is a wage-earner; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, hereby instructs its Executive Council, or officers, at the earliest moment to arrange for the issuing of charters to Industrial Insurance Agents' Unions whenever they have the indorsement of the central body (which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor) of their respective cities.

Committee on Executive Council's Report.

The following was read by Secretary Morrison:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., NOV. 18, 1902.

To the Officers and Delegates of the American Federation of Labor:

GENTLEMEN AND BROTHERS: The Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America, Local Division No. 194, wishes to announce that the complimentary tickets of their ball, and souvenir badges, will be given to the delegates at the door, on their arrival tomorrow morning, Wednesday, November 19. Fraternalty yours,

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENT OF DIVISION No. 194.

L. GAUTHIER, *Secretary.*

Delegate Wilson, for the Committee on Laws, submitted the following report:  
*To the Officers and Delegates to the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:*

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Laws respectfully presents the following:  
 Resolution No. 121.—By Delegate James Duncan, of the Granite Cutters' National Union:  
 The committee recommends that it be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Adopted.

Delegate Smith, for the Committee on Credentials, submitted the following report:

*To the Officers and Delegates to the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:*

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Credentials respectfully recommends the seating of D. A. Kistler, as delegate of Travelling Salesmen's Union, 9117; also Wm. J. Spencer, delegate of the Sioux City Trades and Labor Assembly.

EMMETT T. WALLS, *Chairman.*  
 T. J. LYONS.  
 CHAS. T. SMITH, *Secretary.*

Delegate Agard stated that the four members appointed by Delegates Gompers and Shaffer to serve on the special committee to report on Resolution No. 192 reported that they had been unable to agree on a fifth man.

Treasurer Lennon called to the chair.

President Gompers stated that if the committee did not agree on a fifth man before 2 o'clock today, he would move that the committee be discharged and the matter be brought before the convention.

Delegate Shaffer stated he had no objection, and was ready to submit the matter to the convention at once.

Adjournment was then taken until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

## FIFTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

The convention was called to order at 2 p. m. by President Gompers.

The following delegates were absent:

*Absentees*—Comerford, Slattery, Warner, Keegan, Miller (Owen), Niece, Hart, Powell, Witzel, Scollin (J.), McGill, Lopez, White (J. B.), Snyder, Wright, Bessette, Summers, Jones (A. W.), Butler, Schulte, Drish, Coker, Baker, White (D. B.), Wimsett, Peetz, Wood (James D.), Woodmansee, Walker, Mount, Singleton, Woodward, McDougall, McConnell, Barker, Howard, Brown, Kreutzinger, Graham, Jones (Emanuel), Smith (W. F.), Plumley, Arnold, Bullock, Welsh, Wedekind, Pohle, Dearolf, Miles, Durigan, Campbell, Fawcett, Minger, Freeman, Mulready, Ziebell, Alchon.

Delegate Agard, for the Special Committee on Resolution No. 192, appointed by President Gompers and Delegate Shaffer, announced that they had decided upon the fifth man in the person of Delegate Tanquary.

Delegate Bessette secured unanimous consent to introduce the following resolution:

Resolution No. 195.—By Delegate Ed. E. Bessette, Denver Trades and Labor Assembly (incorporated).

WHEREAS, In many of the Western States, where the cattle and sheep industry is one of the most important lines of commercial and industrial effort; and

WHEREAS, There is a vast army of workers employed in this particular field who are desirous of organizing for the betterment of their condition, and also of affiliating themselves with the American Federation of Labor; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this convention that the cowboys, sheep-herders and such other employes of the ranches as they may determine upon should be organized into unions, and the Executive Council is hereby authorized to issue charters to such applicants when properly made.

Committee on Organization.



The following was submitted for action by the convention:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., November 17, 1902.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, Greeting:

The undersigned four members who, with Mr. Mitchell (who is unavoidably absent), were constituted a committee at the Scranton Convention to report upon the question of autonomy, find that in the printed proceedings typographical errors occurred in the second recommendation, printed on page 240 of the proceedings of that convention; and we, therefore, request that the said section be changed in accordance with the report made, which is as follows:

"2. We hold that the interests of the trade-union movement will be promoted by closely allied and subdivided crafts giving consideration to amalgamation and to the organization of District and National Trade Councils, to which should be referred questions in dispute, and which should be adjusted within allied crafts' lines."

We ask that this corrected section be printed in the proceedings of this convention, and take the place of the one referred to.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
JAMES DUNCAN,  
JOHN MULHOLLAND,  
C. N. HUGHES.

Adopted.

First Vice-President Duncan in the chair.

Delegate Klapetzky, for the Committee on President's Report, submitted the following report:

To the Officers and Delegates to the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee on President's Report respectfully reports as follows:

We think that the increase in membership and the extension of the influence of trade unionism referred to in the opening of the report is very gratifying, the more so, because of the strong efforts made in different parts of the country by the united employers of labor to secretly and openly resist the onward march of the working people. It is gratifying to find a disposition to organize into national and international unions at the earliest opportunity, but we fully agree with the President that it is well to make haste slowly, and to be satisfied that national organizations should not be formed unless there is a real desire therefor in the membership, based upon the understanding of what is the function of a national organization of any craft. We hold that such understanding, and such desire presuppose the ability to make an organization lasting, and of real use to the membership thereof. We agree "that the premature formation of a national union not only thwarts the purpose for the time being, but discourages and postpones success of such a movement indefinitely."

The desire of some to form a national laborers' union, your committee deems unwise, because incorrect in principle. It is a move not along with, but contrary to, the spirit of the times and the growth of industrial development, and reactionary as well, because it fails to recognize the specialization of labor and the separate interests created by the different conditions of each kind, interests which can not be taken care of but by those immediately concerned, because not understood by them. We are, therefore, fully in accord with the policy of denying a charter to a national laborers' union, and would say in addition thereto, that while we hold that those in interest have failed in any way to explain what they themselves mean by a "laborer," except that it is "any one who has not served an apprenticeship." It is manifest from this, that such an organization would, from its very inherent tendencies, be compelled to place itself in opposition to all but the most highly skilled trades.

It is gratifying to find that strikes have not been as numerous as in earlier years. We thoroughly believe that the reason therefor is to be found in the better organization of labor than at any previous time in our modern movement. We agree with the thought expressed by the president that the greater readiness and the greater endurance of unions, having large and immediately available defense funds, capable of assisting strikes or lockouts for a long period of time; in short, having the means of self-defense, we will have less strikes or lockouts in proportion as the means of resistance grow. This condition can not exist, unless the membership are willing to pay dues and assessments sufficiently high, when working, to protect and assist those who are locked out or striking.

Your committee, therefore, urges on all unions that have not done so, to provide sufficiently high dues and provide for assessments on working members so that they may be able to assist the locked-out or striking members for periods of time sufficiently long to entail a real loss upon employers who refuse fair conditions to their workmen.

The great miners' strike brought out into full public view the real spirit of the employing class, when Mr. Baer claimed that he and his colleagues held the absolute industrial power, by the grace of God. The temper is the same as that expressed by Louis XIV in the expression, "I am the State." Trade unions stand for the extension into the industrial field, of the idea of human equality, of human brotherhood; and the trade union movement is a protest against the idea that any one man, in any field of human activity, industrial as well as political, should have the power to determine the conditions of others. It is so much more necessary today, than at earlier periods, because the combinations of capital under such conditions, as to give but one employer in an entire trade, this employer to be able to determine the wages, the hours of labor, and by so doing the home life and the education of the children of all those who are employed by him, numbering in some instances from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand men, and thus to determine the every-day life of a half million of people. At no time in the history of the Gotho-Germanic race was such power ever given to individual man. It is against such power, and for the establishment of industrial democracy that organized labor stands.

This strike also brought out the fact, which has not been fully recognized, that voluntary organizations are capable of resisting assaults from without, and of giving mutual assistance within themselves, to a greater degree, than was ever believed or acknowledged by advocates of other systems, having less of freedom in their make-up.

The President calls attention to the fact that as a result of the miners' struggle there is likely to be a strong revival of the idea of compulsory arbitration as the cure. Compulsory arbitration means compulsory labor at wages, hours and conditions prescribed by the arbitration tribunal. It therefore means loss of personal freedom, loss of mobility, loss of the power of initiative, loss of hope. It was the law, from the latter part of the sixteenth to the early part of the nineteenth century, in practically every civilized country, but especially was it so in England. It left behind such poverty, degradation and stunted humanity, as described by Thorold Rogers, that it has taken one hundred years of better laws and higher freedom to even partially ameliorate. To give it a new name neither changes its principles nor its viciousness and uncivilizing tendencies.

We, therefore, fully agree with the President when he says that, "Organized labor wants arbitration, but only arbitration as a last resort, after conciliation has absolutely failed, and then arbitration *only voluntarily* entered into by both the organized workers and the employers, and the award *voluntarily*, honorably and faithfully adhered to by both sides." We are fully convinced that where employers and employees are animated with the ideas of fairness and Christian consideration for each other, a system of conciliation by which the employer agrees to hear and consider complaints coming from his workmen, and when agreement through this system fails, then the calling in of the representatives of the union, to make a further effort in the matter, is not only a more sane but an effective method, and vastly preferable to any system of compulsion, even to the so-called disinterested third party.

As to the compulsory incorporation of unions, we fully agree with what the President says, and earnestly advise our fellow-unionists to give no aid or sympathy to any such movement.

On the matter of agreements, we urge that no agreements be entered into which, by their terms, prevent one union from supporting any other whenever it shall find that its own interests, and the interest of the movement as a whole, would be thereby best served. We desire to call attention to what this committee had to say upon the subject at the Louisville Convention, found on page 135 of the Proceedings. But we fully agree that an agreement entered into should be loyally and honestly carried out.

We would remind our fellow-workers that contracts to furnish labor to employers for a specific time may be claimed to give to such employers a vested interest in our labor for the time specified, and that we may expect, when the craze for long term contracts has been well fastened on our movement, the judiciary may use its equity power to compel specific performance of contracts thus entered into, and thus by contract and judicial construction take from us our right to quit work in union.

The President reports that some organizations fail to furnish such data as to strikes, lockouts, conditions of employment, etc., as are required by the Federation. Your committee recommends that the data be given, but that care be taken that such data as are given must be absolutely true and free from all speculative calculations or excuses.

Relative to the movement in Canada, we agree with what the President says, and recommend that a special committee be appointed as suggested.

We are pleased to note the progress in Porto Rico, but can not refrain from expressing our surprise that there should be any national organization refusing to issue charters to locals formed by Porto Rican workmen. We recommend that the efforts to organize the workers of Porto Rico be continued, and if possible increased, and wherever national or international unions shall refuse to charter locals of their trade in Porto Rico, such locals shall be affiliated to the American Federation of Labor direct until such time as the national or international unions in question come down on mother earth, something which we hope may soon happen. We are fully confident that when that occurs there will be no hesitation about issuing charters to our brother workmen of Porto Rico.

On the question of jurisdiction, your committee indorses what the President says, and would, if possible, emphasize the same by referring to what this committee said in its report submitted to the Louisville Convention, and in addition thereto would recommend that the workers in the same trade or calling shall be members of their respective craft organizations; but where individuals of such craft organizations work in establishments with members of other unions in large numbers, they should, by agreement between the unions, be subject to the shop rules of the establishment in which they work.

With reference to coercion of decisions, we note with surprise that such has been attempted, and we urge that the recommendations of the President, to wit, that under such circumstances the officials of the American Federation of Labor be estopped from taking any action whatever, be adopted.

Under the caption of "organizers," voluntary and salaried, the President reports that the move has been successful, and recommends that it be continued and if possible extended. In this your committee heartily concurs.

On the matter of legislation, your committee notes with regret, that in the matters of obtaining legislation, we have been unsuccessful. On the matter of a shorter workday, the resistance on the part, especially of the metal trades employers, has been persistent and effective, and has succeeded in preventing the consideration of the eight-hour bill by the United States Senate, although the House, in the last session, passed it for the third time. The President recommends, and your committee concurs in, the appointment of a special committee "to take the subject-matter of inaugurating an eight-hour workday for all wage-earners into consideration, and report a plan of action to this convention several days before its adjournment."

The use of the injunction in labor disputes is becoming more and more general; its value to the employer, and its danger to the workmen, is becoming better and better understood. It is an effort to retain, through judicial decisions and orders, the power over the working people which has long been legislatively surrendered, and seems to have as its governing cause, the concept that the ownership of a mine, a factory, or a means of transportation carries with it the ownership of so much of the working power of the laboring class as will make such factory, mine, or means of transportation profitable to its owner. This concept has in it an idea of peonage which, if permitted to grow, will re-establish peonage in its most objectionable form. If through the use of the equity power, vested in the courts, our rights as workers to quit work at will, and to induce others to quit with us, can be taken away, then the peaceable evolution towards industrial democracy is cut off, and the workers will be compelled to look to more revolutionary measures for redress of existing grievances, and the obtaining of better conditions in the future. If we are permitted to withdraw our labor in union from any establishment where we have grievances to be redressed, then the development may go on the lines of the development in England towards political democ-

racy, through parliamentary control over taxation and appropriation. If it is to be taken away, then we might as well now realize that peaceable development will stop, and the political history of France will be the industrial history of our country. For these reasons, your committee recommends that no efforts be spared to induce the legislative power to curtail the usurpation indulged in by the judiciary branch of our Government, by the enactment of the anti-injunction bill.

We heartily concur in the recommendations of the President, that the constitutional guarantee of a free press be plead against the interference of the issuing of boycott circulars, or other means that unions may choose to take to disseminate the true facts as to their relations to their employers.

Relative to the Convict Labor Bill, your committee notes the difficulties that have arisen, and the President's suggestion, "that authority be given for the drafting, and introduction of a bill, drawn upon different lines." Your committee recommends that such authority be hereby given.

On the matter of Chinese exclusion, your committee indorses the position in the President's report, and hereby recommends, that every means available be used for the dissemination of information as to actual provisions of the law that has been passed, in order that the next Congress may, by public opinion, be compelled to take up and deal with the problem of oriental labor importation, in such a way as to protect our country from becoming the chief ground upon which the expanding Mongolian race may be colonized. The danger now is greater than it was, because the introduction into China and Japan of modern implements and methods of production, will necessarily throw out of work, through the enforced changes in their industrial system, millions of men, highly skilled as hand workers, and accustomed to live and reproduce their species on compensation and under conditions under which any other race would be destroyed. To permit them to come to this country, under any circumstances, is treason to our civilization and to our race.

We note that under the new law, as construed, Chinese are brought from China under contract and placed on American vessels in the port of San Francisco and on Puget Sound, in the State of Washington. We feel sure that this is contrary to existing law, as fairly construed, unless the Chinese so employed be considered as seamen, and altogether apart from their race, and your committee recommends that the incoming Executive Council be instructed to lay these matters before the President of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining from him an order permitting this question to be settled in the courts.

Your committee notes what the President says in regard to immigration restriction, and heartily concurs therein.

With reference to the bill introduced by Mr. Allen, of Maine, re-enacting into law section 4599 of the Revised Statutes, which was repealed in 1898, we declare the same to be reactionary, unjustifiable, unnecessary, contrary to human liberty, and urge upon all members of the House of Representatives and of the Senate, and especially upon the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, to refrain from giving this measure any countenance or support whatsoever.

In the matter of the Musicians' resolution, to prevent enlisted musicians from competing with civilians in private employment, we fully agree with what is said by the President, and urge the continuance of the effort for the passage of such a law.

We fully agree with what the President says with reference to child labor, and recommend that the incoming Executive Board be, and hereby are, instructed to use every honorable and available means, including so much of the Federation funds as they shall deem appropriate, to continue the campaign for laws which will open for the grown people the factory, and for the children the school and the playground.

We note and concur in what is said about the *American Federationist*, and urge upon the trade unionists all over the country to encourage, by every honorable means, its circulation, and further recommend that, as opportunity offers, the size of the magazine may be increased.

With reference to Resolution No. 131, page 25, third day's proceedings, we, your committee, feel that the compensation of our President is inadequate, and would recommend that the salary be increased \$25 per month.

Respectfully submitted.

JOS. F. VALENTINE, *Chairman*.  
A. FURUSETH.  
JAMES P. ARCHIBALD.  
D. D. MULCAHY.  
CHAS. F. REICHERS.  
JOE WEBER.  
J. P. SHERIDAN.  
J. A. MOFFITT.  
JAMES WILSON.  
W. E. KLAPETZKY, *Secretary*.

Delegate Berger moved that that portion of the report relating to the increase of the President's salary be acted upon separately. Motion adopted.

Delegate Max S. Hayes moved that action on that part of the report relating to the granting of a charter to the Laborers' International Union should be deferred until the Committee on Organization made their report. Motion adopted.

Delegate Triplett moved that so much of the report as refers to securing child labor laws in the South be held in abeyance until committee had acted on resolutions submitted to them.

Delegate Valentine stated that they have submitted a report which covers all resolutions referred to their committee.

Delegate Kemper moved that the question relating to the jurisdiction problem be laid over until the Committee on Executive Council's Report submit their report to the convention.

Delegate Kemper's motion was adopted by a vote of 96 for, 24 against.

Delegate Lennon moved that so much of the report as censures an international union for refusing to issue a charter to members of their craft in Porto Rico be eliminated.

Delegate Wilson said it was within the province of this organization to make recommendations, but they should be couched in language that would not carry censure with it.

Moved that so much of the report as relates to the Porto Rican workmen be referred back to the committee, to be re-drafted in line with the motion by Delegate Lennon.

Delegate Compton opposed the motion to refer back.

Delegate Devine said he was opposed to refer back.

Delegate Furuseth favored the adoption of the committee's report as submitted.

Delegate Morrison moved in amendment that all that part of the report after the word "direct" be stricken out, so that, amended, it will read as follows :

We are pleased to note the progress in Porto Rico, but can not refrain from expressing our surprise that there should be any national organization refusing to issue charters to locals formed by Porto Rican workmen. We recommend that the efforts to organize the workers of Porto Rico be continued, and, if possible, increased, and whatever national or international unions shall refuse to charter locals of their trade in Porto Rico, such locals shall be affiliated to the American Federation of Labor direct.

The amendment of Delegate Morrison was adopted.

Delegate O'Connell, in well-chosen and happy remarks, presented to Fraternal Delegates Edwards and Arrandale each a gold watch, and to Fraternal Delegate Kennedy a diamond ring.

The delegates responded in a graceful manner.

The report of the Committee on President's Report was resumed.

It was moved that the recommendation of the Committee on President's Report, increasing the salary of the President \$25 per month, be adopted.

Delegate C. O. Sherman believed that the President's salary should be increased.

Delegates Sullivan, Bower and Berger favored an increase in the President's salary.

Delegate Furuseth favored the report of the committee.

Delegate Max S. Hayes moved as an amendment that the President's salary be \$3,000 per annum.

Delegate Murphy opposed the amendment of Delegate Max S. Hayes, but favored the committee's recommendation.

Delegate Driscoll moved that the recommendation to increase the President's salary be referred to the committee having in hand the increase of officers' salary. Adopted.

Delegate Duffy, for the Committee on Secretary's Report, read the following report :

*To the Officers and Delegates to the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:*

GENTLEMEN. We, your committee, appointed to deal with, analyze, and carefully consider the annual report of Secretary Morrison as submitted to this convention, respectfully submit the following for your approval:

We have taken particular pains in deciphering in detail the many tabulated forms the report contains, and find same correct; you will find them of inestimable value to you as delegates for future reference and information. We would, therefore, suggest, in order to perpetuate the good work done, and being done, by the American Federation of Labor for the emancipation of the workers from the drudgery and slavery in which they exist and have existed for years past, that this report be made as public as possible and that copies of same be sent to each national and international organization, as well as to state and local bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

In the complaint made by the Secretary relative to national and international organizations not paying per capita tax on their full membership, we are informed that this matter received the attention of a previous convention and also the careful consideration of the Executive Council, but evidently no definite action was taken by either one or the other. We also find that there is nothing in the laws of the American Federation of Labor making this compulsory, therefore, if any blame is to be attached it must be placed to the American Federation of Labor. In order that this may not occur in the future we would suggest that a law be enacted by the Law Committee and indorsed by this convention, demanding all affiliated bodies to pay tax on their full membership.

In the recommendations offered :

First. That in the case of a prolonged strike where the defense fund will not be sufficient, that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be authorized to levy an assessment upon the membership of the Trade and Federal Labor Unions.

Your committee readily concurs in the same.

Second. That before a union is entitled to make application for strike benefits, it must have been chartered for one year, and only members who are in good standing for same period shall be entitled to receive strike benefits.

We would recommend to strike out the words "one year" and insert "six months."

Third. No strike benefit shall be paid for the first and second weeks of a strike or lockout; for the third and succeeding weeks, members shall receive four dollars, for a period not exceeding six weeks, the Executive Council to have power, if they deem it advisable, to authorize the payment of strike benefits for an additional period.

We would recommend to strike out all after the words "dollars" and insert "per week, until such time as the strike has been officially declared off." In order that these recommendations may receive more careful consideration and that they may be presented to this convention through the proper channels, we would respectfully request that they be referred, as altered by us, to the Law Committee, to be reported on later to this convention.

We also find that three charters have been revoked, six organizations have been suspended, six organizations disbanded, and one merged with the Amalgamated Wood Workers.

On Resolution No. 132, presented by Delegate Victor L. Berger, Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee, Wis:

WHEREAS, The salary of the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor is inadequate when compared with the dignity and the greatness of this foremost organization of labor in America; and

WHEREAS, It can not be considered a fair compensation when we take into account the arduous duties and the great responsibility of the position; and

WHEREAS, The financial standing of the American Federation of Labor now does permit of a raise of the salary of its officers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the salary of the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor shall be two thousand four hundred dollars per annum, to be paid in monthly instalments.

We, your committee, recommend its adoption.  
Respectfully submitted.

FRANK DUFFY, *Chairman*.  
MACK TAYLOR.  
F. X. NOSCHANG.  
JAMES McMAHON.  
CHARLES L. BAUCHER.  
HARRY HAILES.  
JOHN E. DERVIN.  
W. J. CARTHY, *Secretary*.

The question of increasing the President's salary was again taken up.

Delegate Scollin favored the proposition.

Delegate Maher favored the amendment to increase the President's salary to \$3,000 per annum.

Delegate Scott moved the previous question. Agreed to.

The proposition increasing the President's salary to \$3,000 per annum was adopted by a vote of 92 for, 58 against.

Delegate Driscoll moved that the Secretary's salary be increased to \$2,500 per annum.

Amended by Delegate Gilthorpe that the Secretary's salary be increased to \$3,000 per annum.

Delegate Gilthorpe's amendment was defeated, and Delegate Driscoll's motion to increase the Secretary's salary to \$2,500 was adopted.

Delegate O'Connell, for the Committee on Grievances, submitted the following supplemental report:

That the following resolutions have been referred to this committee and duly considered, and we recommend that inasmuch as they can not be classified as grievances for this committee, that they severally be referred as follows:

Resolution No. 17, by Adam Kuntz, Granitoid and Cement Workers' Union 8172, of St. Louis, to the Special Committee on Building Trades.

Resolution No. 22, by A. Furuseth, International Seamen's Union, to the Resolution Committee; and

Resolution No. 32, by Delegate J. M. Stephens, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union, to the Special Committee on Building Trades.

Signed by order

GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE.

Delegate Lewis, for Committee on Executive Council's Report, submitted the following report:

We, your Committee on Executive Council's Report, recommend that Resolutions Nos. 104, 105, 106 be referred to Committee on Grievances.

Adopted.

Delegate Max S. Hayes, for the Committee on Labels, submitted the following report:

On Resolution No. 125.—By Delegates J. A. Keeler and Frank Herleby, Cooper's International Union:

WHEREAS, Members of the American Federation of Labor, federated labor and trade unions, affiliated national and international unions, are liable to be deceived by bogus or imitation labels; therefore be it

Resolved, That all labels indorsed by the American Federation of Labor be printed in the *American Federationist* each issue.

Committee non-concurs, for the reason that the Executive Council has in preparation a chart containing all the union labels.

Report adopted.

On Resolution No. 153.—By Delegate John Weber, Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The label of the Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' International Union of America is the only assurance to the consumer of bakery goods that the same have been made under favorable conditions to the men employed therein; therefore be it

Resolved, That the twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor urges all affiliated organizations to do their utmost in supporting the label of the Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners.

Committee reports favorably.

**Adopted.**

On Resolution No. 156.—By Delegate Geo. C. Campbell, Tri-city Labor Congress, Clinton, Ia.:

WHEREAS, Whilst the men as a rule are the wage-earners of the family, yet the wives and daughters generally have the spending of most of such earnings, and unless union men explain to their families the importance of purchasing only union-made goods (of which the union label is the only guarantee) they are liable to purchase scab and penitentiary-made goods; therefore be it

Resolved, That, in order to make the campaign for the union label more effective, at all meetings of local unions and central bodies at least fifteen minutes of time be given to the consideration of union label matters; and be it further

Resolved, That all union men are requested to endeavor to induce their wives, daughters and female relatives to join or organize women's union label leagues.

Committee reports favorably.

**Adopted.**

On Resolution No. 173.—By Delegate Charles Hank, International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance:

WHEREAS, The International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance has changed the letters on its label from N. B. A. to B. T. T.; therefore be it

Resolved, That the change in the label as adopted by the International Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance be indorsed by this Federation.

Committee reports favorably.

**Adopted.**

Resolution No. 185.—By Delegates J. L. Compton, Lee M. Hart, National Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes:

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor indorse the label of the National Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes.

Indorsed by the Committee.

**Adopted.**

Resolution No. 189.—By Delegation Cigar Makers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The Cigar Makers' International Union places upon the product of its members a label to designate such goods, in order that all friends of our movement may abstain from purchasing cigars made in unclean tenement and all non-union shops, under conditions degrading to the worker; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention indorses the label of the Cigar Makers' International Union, and urges all well-disposed persons to assist in the suppression of the conditions above mentioned, by insisting upon the union label appearing upon the box when purchasing cigars.

Indorsed by the Committee.

**Adopted.**

Delegate Kidd, for the Committee on Organization, submitted the following report:

*To the Officers and Members of the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor*

The undersigned Committee on Organization beg leave to say that it has considered and hereby reports (as per its findings) on the matters submitted to it, as follows:

On Resolution No. 5.—By Delegate Gustave Arndt, Mineral Mine Workers' Union 10090:

WHEREAS, The Mine Lamotte Lead Company, of Mine Lamotte, Mo., are antagonistic to organized labor, and have refused to grant an eight-hour work-day, at a living wage, and have demonstrated their hostility to organized labor by discharging the officers of Mineral Mine Workers' Union No. 10090; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor authorize President Gompers to send an organizer to Mine Lamotte to assist Mineral Mine Workers' Union No. 10090 to secure recognition and an eight-hour day.

Your committee having heard the interested parties in the matter and feeling that the miners in question deserve at your hands such help as it is possible for you to render, we therefore recommend that the matter be referred to the incoming President, with the request that every possible effort be made to fully comply with the Mineral Miners' request.

**Adopted.**

On Resolution No. 34.—By Delegate John B. Dickman, Central Labor Union, Washington, D. C.:  
WHEREAS, Federal Labor Union No. 8193, of Washington, D. C., has by its earnest efforts and the assistance of the executive officers of the American Federation of Labor, not only organized on a solid basis, but has increased its membership some 250 members within the past year; and

WHEREAS, There are employed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing nearly 2,000 women, one-fifth of whom are now members of said Federal Labor Union No. 8193, and it being the desire to have all these employes banded together in one union for their mutual protection; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, hereby indorses the above purpose of Federal Labor Union No. 8193, invites all the unorganized employes in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to join said Federal Labor Union, and requests that the executive officers of the American Federation of Labor give such additional aid as in their power lies to aid this Federal Labor Union to thoroughly organize the employes of that department.

On the above resolution your committee reports favorably.

#### Adopted.

Resolutions Nos. 7, 165 and 184 bear on the same matter, and read as follows:

On Resolution No. 7.—By Delegate D. D. Driscoll, Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor:

*Resolved*, That this convention directs the Executive Council to call a convention of Team Drivers of United States and Canada, for the purpose of consolidating all unions of the above named craft into an International Union, to be, as is now known, the Team Drivers' International Union of United States of America. Said convention to be held at some centrally located city, and to be held within six months after the adjournment of this convention, and that a special committee of three be elected by this convention and instructed to attend the convention called by the Council, and organize said convention, act as a committee on credentials, and finally decide all questions upon which the contending parties fail to agree. Immediately upon the formation of the above-named organization, the officers of the American Federation of Labor shall revoke the existing charter, and notify all national, international, central and local bodies that recognition is not to be given any other body of team drivers. No person owning more than one team shall be eligible to serve as a delegate to this convention.

On Resolution No. 165.—By Delegates George Innis, W. J. Holmes and Chris. O'Neill, Team Drivers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The teamsters of Chicago, without cause, have seceded from the Team Drivers' International Union, a bona fide labor organization affiliated with, and conforming to the laws of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, This dual organization has formed a national organization of teamsters, and has issued charters to several local organizations, and is loudly proclaiming that it is a part of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The Chicago Federation of Labor, and Illinois State Federation of Labor, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, have admitted this seceding faction to membership; and

WHEREAS, All the efforts on the part of the Team Drivers' International Union and officers of the American Federation of Labor, to induce these seceding teamsters to affiliate and conform to the laws of the American Federation of Labor have been of no avail;

*Resolved*, That the President and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be, and are hereby, instructed to enforce the laws and policy of the Federation in such cases, and bring about the affiliation of said seceding teamsters; and further

*Resolved*, That the Executive Council shall instruct the Chicago Federation of Labor to at once expel these seceding teamsters from membership.

On Resolution No. 184.—By Delegate John B. Lennon, Journeymen Tailors' International Union:

WHEREAS, There exists a division among the organized teamsters of the country; and

WHEREAS, Division means weakness where strength and unity should prevail; and

WHEREAS, Past experience has demonstrated that the intervention of the American Federation of Labor has often proved entirely successful in reaching and adjusting cases of a similar character; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this convention elect a committee of three to meet within 60 days a like committee of three, each, from the Team Drivers' International Union and the National Teamsters' Union, to adjudicate all existing differences and unite the teamsters in one union; and be it further

*Resolved*, That both parties to the controversy shall be required to agree, prior to the assembling of the joint committee, that they will abide by the plan of settlement that may be agreed upon by the joint committee; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the three members of the committee elected by this convention shall have the power, and shall act as umpires to decide all questions that may arise upon which the members of the committee representing the teamsters can not agree; and

*Resolved*, That in case either of the parties to the controversy refuses to take part in the committee herein proposed, or to abide by the decision after the committee have rendered one, that it shall, in such case, be the duty of the President of the Federation of Labor to notify by circular all affiliated unions of the facts as they exist, and in conjunction with the Executive Council take such action as may be necessary to protect and promote the interests of the teamsters' organization that acquiesces in the plan set forth in these resolutions.

Your committee recommends that Resolution No. 184 be amended to read that the Executive Council elect the three umpires instead of the convention, and as amended be adopted by this convention as a solution of the entire matter.

#### Delegate Driscoll submitted the following amendment:

Each to appoint three members from their own organization, the three so appointed to select an additional member from the delegates on the floor of the American Federation of Labor Convention, President Gompers to appoint one, making a total of nine. This commission to take up the differences now existing between the two organizations, the decision of the committee to be final.

Delegate Innis moved that Mr. Young, who represented the Teamsters' National Union, be accorded the privilege of the floor. Agreed to.

Secretary Morrison asked Mr. Young if the amendment submitted by Delegate Driscoll was satisfactory to the organization which he represented.

Mr. Young stated it was.

The amendment of Delegate Driscoll was unanimously adopted.

On Resolution No. 10.—By Delegate Henry Sabel, International Association of Tube Workers of America:

WHEREAS, The International Association of Tube Workers of America, organized in the city of Pittsburgh, State of Pennsylvania, on the 13th day of March, 1902, for the purpose of giving better attention to the Tube Workers of this country, and to overcome an argument which was most generally brought forward, that whenever an organization of National or International Tube Workers was being formed that all tube workers, of which there are about fifty thousand (50,000) in number, would be willing to join and to try and uphold the organization; and

WHEREAS, The above-mentioned association now consists of only a number of independent mills, and has done all in its power to organize and to secure all the mills to join this organization, but as yet has been unable to do anything with the number of independent mills, and nothing whatever with the tube mills of the national steel trust, on account of lack of funds; and

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor, with which the above association is affiliated, has promised all possible support at the time of organizing; up to and including this date, the treasury of this organization does not allow the International Association of Tube Workers of America to keep an organizer on the road to organize tube mills; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, grant the International Association of Tube Workers of America a national organizer, to work especially among the tube mills and the salary and expenses to be paid by the American Federation of Labor until such time as the International Association of Tube Workers of America is able to support an organizer in the field.

Your committee believes that owing to the great number of workers unorganized in the trade named in the above resolution, the executive officers of the American Federation of Labor should, as soon as possible, take up the matter and do everything possible to help organize them, as requested.

Delegate Sabel spoke in favor of adopting the committee's report on Resolution No. 10.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 12.—By Delegate B. Schlesinger, International Ladies Garment Workers' Union:

WHEREAS, The International Ladies Garment Workers' Union has endeavored to organize the ladies' garment trade, and to create a demand for its union label; and

WHEREAS, President Samuel Gompers and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor have, by their assistance, which is highly appreciated, made possible for this International Ladies Garment Workers' Union to send out an organizer in different cities of the United States to organize new locals and to strengthen those in existence; also to agitate for its union label, and satisfactory results have been accomplished; and

WHEREAS, It is absolutely necessary for the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union to send out an organizer again, but the funds of this organization are so limited, that it can not afford to do this by itself; therefore, to place this International Ladies Garment Workers' Union on a safe footing, be it

Resolved, That the twenty-second convention of the American Federation of Labor request the Executive Council to assist the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union in sending out an organizer in the field for a time not to exceed five months.

Your committee asks for the adoption of the above, and that a sum not to exceed \$400 be appropriated to be used for the purposes named.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 15.—By Delegate Chas. Hank, International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance:

WHEREAS, The Chicago Federation of Labor has granted a membership to the Chicago Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' Union; and

WHEREAS, At a regular session of the said Chicago Federation of Labor, it rejected the application of the Cement Sidewalk and Floor Constructors, because it was considered a dual organization, and inasmuch as they are building laborers, their membership belongs to the Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' Union; and

WHEREAS, The Chicago Federation of Labor concurred in the following recommendation of its credential committee:

"We recommend, That the members of said union join the Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' Union, individually, or as a body, without initiation fees, and that they turn over their property to said Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' Union;" therefore be it

Resolved, That in accordance with the action taken by the Chicago Federation of Labor, we, the delegates of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, hereby order the Chicago Cement, Sidewalk and Floor Constructors to comply with the demand of the Chicago Federation of Labor; and further

Resolved, That failure to execute these instructions within thirty days shall result in the revocation of their charter.

We wish to call your attention to the fact that the Hodcarriers above referred to are not affiliated, while the Cement Sidewalk and Floor Constructors are, and we insist that non-affiliated unions' requests can not receive your indorsement. We therefore report adversely thereon.

Delegate Randall favored the report of the committee.



Delegate Lennon moved that the committee hold the report until the report of the Committee on Building Trades make their report.

Motion lost.

Committee's report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 161.—By Delegate F. A. Lymburner, Iowa State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The organization of the working people of Iowa has not proceeded as rapidly as it would have if it had a paid organizer in the field, and believing the time is now propitious for organization work in the state; therefore be it

Resolved, That we recommend to the incoming Executive Council that they assist by appointing an organizer in Iowa for at least six months from January 1 next.

We recommend the above resolution to the most favorable consideration of the Executive Council.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 31.—By Delegate J. M. Stephens, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union have withdrawn their charter from the district of New York City, contrary to the laws of the American Federation of Labor and International Union of Lathers, on account of a majority of its members insisting upon retaining its affiliations with Structural Iron Workers' Union and House smiths; and

WHEREAS, The said organization used their influences to retain the members of the aforesaid unions; and

WHEREAS, There are now between six and seven hundred lathers in the city of New York and vicinity; be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, instruct the organizer of that district to confer with and assist the organizer of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union to organize such members under the jurisdiction of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, which is their proper place.

Your committee reports favorably on the above, and recommends that instructions in conformity therewith be given those organizers.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 35.—By Delegate F. C. Wheeler, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners Los Angeles, Cal.:

WHEREAS, For years past Southern California has received but little attention from the American Federation of Labor in the way of organizers; and

WHEREAS, The great amount of organizing has been done at our own expense; and

WHEREAS, The great influx of men from the East, mostly non-union, has put us to a great expense in gathering them into the fold, and further that it is the unanimous wish of organized labor in California that we be given a general organizer; therefore be it

Resolved by this convention, That the incoming President of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to appoint an organizer who shall spend at least six months in Southern California to assist in building up the unorganized workers.

Your committee believes that owing to conflicts of the past, among so many of the workers in the section above referred to; and of the possibilities of the future in that particular, and of the efforts of conflicting organizations, we believe that this convention ought to (and we recommend that it does), concur in the resolution and order that its provisions be carried out.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 47.—By Delegate Chas. J. Gille, Trunk and Bag Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The Trunk and Bag Workers are unorganized in some of the most important trunk centers; and

WHEREAS, We believe, without great effort, the craft can be organized more solidly; therefore be it

Resolved, That the President of the American Federation of Labor instruct the organizers to make special effort to organize the craft wherever found, and especially in Richmond and Petersburg, Va.; Cleveland and Columbus, Ohio; Baltimore, Md., and Denver, Col.

Your committee recommends this request to the favorable consideration of the incoming Executive Council.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 53.—By Delegate W. E. Klapetzky, Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, by its constitution, provides for a system of "jurisdiction membership" whereby every barber throughout our jurisdiction can secure affiliation with our organization; and

WHEREAS, The constitution likewise provides a system of benefits which tend to hold such members in affiliation, and which benefits can not be given by any other organization;

WHEREAS, The affiliation of barbers with an organization of barbers, gives better and more lasting results than can be secured by any other means, and at the same time gives to the Journeymen Barbers' International Union their full right to affiliate and protect the members of the craft; therefore be it

Resolved, That, in order to give to the barbers the best results of organization, and to protect the Barbers' International Union from having employers of labor becoming affiliated with the labor movement, the federated labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor shall be notified by the proper officers, not to accept barbers to membership, but shall seek to

secure their affiliation with the Journeymen Barbers' International Union direct, through the medium of its locals, as provided for by the laws of that organization.

We believe that this resolution only asks for what is due the organization in interest and therefore ask your concurrence.

**Adopted.**

On Resolution No. 58.—By Delegate E. Kaufman, Central Federated Union of New York City: WHEREAS, The Cloth Spongers and Refinishers' Union have, as all organized labor, the object in view to ameliorate the condition of the craftsmen and have therefore successfully organized in Greater New York all men working in their trade in the above-named union;

WHEREAS, The principles and object of every trade union is not to rest to organize the workmen of their locality only, but to go further by organizing them into a national union comprising every city in the Union where cloth spongers are at work;

WHEREAS, By organizing our fellow-craftsmen into a national union we are convinced that it will be of great material interest to the cutters, tailors, in fact, everybody employed in the tailoring industry, and the organized workmen in general; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the delegate of the Central Federated Union of New York, to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, be herewith instructed to present this resolution to said convention, with the request that the organizers of the American Federation of Labor shall be officially instructed by said convention, or the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, to organize into local unions throughout the country all the cloth spongers and refinishers for the purpose of forming a national organization for this craft.

We recommend concurrence in this resolution.

**Adopted.**

On Resolution No. 63.—By Delegate Thos. J. Edwards, Rubber Workers' Union 8622, American Federation of Labor:

*Resolved*, That it be the sense of this convention that the President of the American Federation of Labor, in his instructions to organizers, shall ask them if there are any factories in their vicinity where rubber goods of any description are manufactured, and, if so, that they make special efforts to organize the employes thereof into locals of the Amalgamated Rubber Workers' Union of America; be it further

*Resolved*, That the organizers of the international and national unions be requested to use their efforts in the same direction.

We recommend the above request and ask you to direct that it be complied with.

Delegate Archibald moved that the report of the committee on Resolution No. 63 be adopted. Concurred in.

Delegate O'Connell moved that the rules be suspended and we continue in session until the Committee on Organization have finished so much of their report as they now have ready. Adopted.

President Gompers resumes the chair.

On Resolution No. 64.—By Delegate J. M. Stephens, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union:

WHEREAS, In the past year there has been a great deal of friction among the unions of the allied metal trades because of members of allied unions infringing on the work of the sister unions, causing much confusion and harm to the crafts affiliated; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, recommend that the representatives of the Allied Metal Mechanics meet as soon as possible while the convention is in session for the purpose of settling many disputes as aforesaid mentioned.

Your committee believes that if the above request was carried out it would result in much good and therefore ask that you direct that it shall be.

**Adopted.**

On Resolution No. 68.—By Delegate C. H. DuBois, Trades Assembly, Fort Worth, Texas: WHEREAS, With the wind-jammers of Colorado on one side and the pauper labor of Mexico on the other, Texas is "between the devil and the deep sea";

*Resolved*, That the interests of unionism in Texas and the "contagious" territory require the presence for two months, or longer, of an eloquent and effective paid organizer of the American Federation of Labor.

Your committee would ask that you direct the incoming executive officers to try to find some one eloquent enough and effective enough, and at the same time able to escape the bad effects of the "contagious territory," and the reputation of the "Colorado wind-jammer," and when found, send him to Texas as per the above.

Moved by Delegate Lewis that the report of the committee on Resolution No. 68 be laid on the table. Motion defeated.

Delegates Morris and Compton favored the adoption of the resolution.

Delegates Reese and Grimes opposed the committee's report.

Delegate Sabel did not approve of the language used in the resolution.

Delegate Lewis moved that it be tabled.

Delegate Morrison moved that the resolution be referred back to the delegate introducing it, with power to draft and reintroduce. Adopted.

President Gompers appointed the following committee in accordance with instructions from the convention:

*Longshoremen et al.*—T. J. Lyons, H. D. Thomas, J. C. Bahlhorn, H. W. Sherman, W. D. Kee, C. F. Gebelein, P. J. Downey, James Wood, P. J. Scollin, Albert E. Hill, T. J. Edwards.

The following resolution was introduced by unanimous consent of the convention:

**Resolution No. 196.**—By Delegate F. W. Habel, Dallas, (Texas), Trades Assembly:

**WHEREAS**, Our attention has been called to the fact that State Federations and Central Labor Unions have given recognition to dual organizations and independent local unions not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and

**WHEREAS**, The acts of the said State Federations and Central Labor Unions are a stumbling block in the road of the labor movement and an injustice to the nationals and internationals, and should not be tolerated by the American Federation of Labor; therefore be it

**Resolved**, That hereafter, any State Federation or Central Labor Union which shall permit any dual organization or independent local union to affiliate, not chartered by the American Federation of Labor, after being duly notified by the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor, shall stand suspended, and thirty days after notice has been served, any State Federation or Central Labor Union which shall refuse to expel any dual organization, shall have its charter revoked.

#### Committee on Laws.

Committee on Organization continued its report as follows:

On Resolution No. 70.—By Delegate A. W. Jones, Central Labor Union, Huntington, W. Va.:  
**WHEREAS**, The labor movement in several states has been and is now receiving aid from the American Federation of Labor, in organizing the various crafts of their states; and

**WHEREAS**, West Virginia, with its vast army of toilers, is now practically unorganized, or at best but very poorly organized; and

**WHEREAS**, The central bodies and volunteer organizers of said state have done all in their power, owing to limited amount of finances, many of the organizers doing a large majority of their work at their personal expense, to bring about a more perfect organization of the labor of that state; and

**WHEREAS**, They have not to the best of our knowledge, and are not now receiving any material assistance from the American Federation of Labor in the way of organizing;

**Resolved**, That the incoming President of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to place an organizer in that field for one year.

Your committee urges that the nearest Southern Middle and Central States organizers to West Virginia should be directed to take in that state and give equal attention, and asks that you so instruct.

#### Adopted.

On Resolution No. 96.—By Delegate Henry Fischer, Tobacco Workers' International Union:

**WHEREAS**, The American Federation of Labor, in each of its past conventions, has indorsed and re-indorsed the blue label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union; and

**WHEREAS**, It is contrary to the constitution adopted by the American Federation of Labor for that body or any of its affiliated organizations to recognize the label or trademark of any dual and unaffiliated organization, the policy of the American Federation of Labor being that all organizations of the same craft shall affiliate themselves with the national and international union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and

**WHEREAS**, There has sprung up in the tobacco industry a dual organization, called the "Progressive Rolled Cigarette Makers' Union," which is located in the city of New York, and which has adopted a label of its own, advertising to the public that the said label is the only proof that cigarettes are union-made; and

**WHEREAS**, The said label will conflict with the blue label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union, which is placed on bona fide union-made cigarettes; therefore be it

**Resolved**, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, condemn the action of the "Progressive Rolled Cigarette Makers' " of New York, for forming themselves into an independent union, and using a label unauthorized by the American Federation of Labor, when the Tobacco Workers' International Union has jurisdiction over the paper-rolled cigarette industry, and is placing its blue label upon cigarettes made under union conditions; and be it further

**Resolved**, That the American Federation of Labor and its friends will not recognize any device which may be gotten up by this or any other dual organization to take the place of the Tobacco Workers' blue label, but will give the Tobacco Workers' International Union all possible assistance in driving out the cigarettes bearing such device, and use their purchasing power in favor of cigarettes bearing the Tobacco Workers' International Union label.

We recommend the adoption of the above resolution.

#### Adopted.

On Resolution No. 103.—By Delegate C. H. DuBois, Ft. Worth, (Texas), Trades Assembly:

**WHEREAS**, The anthracite strike has directed the attention of the entire people to union organization; and

**WHEREAS**, Employers' associations have been formed to actively antagonize all effort to promote unionism;

**Resolved**, That there should be a campaign for education in union principles, with public

meetings to be held during the ensuing year in every important city of the country, speakers to be provided by the Executive Council and organizers to follow these meetings with the forming of new unions and increasing the membership of those already organized, making careful canvass as to possible union gains in each locality.

We ask that this resolution be referred to the executive officers, and express the belief that it should be followed out as far as possible.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 108.—By Delegate J. Mahlon Barnes, Cigar Makers' International Union: *Resolved*, That an organizer's commission shall not be granted to an employer of labor or any person who occupies a public office, either elective or appointive, under a political party.

*Resolved*, That all commissions now held by such persons be withdrawn or annulled by January 1, 1903.

Your committee reports favorably on the above resolution.

Delegate Hogan opposed the committee's report.

Delegate Poplowsky said he was in favor of the resolution.

Delegate Fahy favored the report of the committee.

Delegates Sherman, Tanquary and Driscoll opposed the committee's report.

The previous question was called for.

The report of the committee was defeated.

On Resolution No. 111.—By Delegate C. J. Thompson, Federal Labor Union No. 9726:

We, the Magnolia Federal Labor Union No. 9726, send greetings to our noble body. We are day laborers and must work to support ourselves and families, so the good that we desire to do in organizing unions we are hindered by our daily labor.

Our desire is to see new unions formed in this state, county and city as fast as possible. Brother W. S. Harris is doing everything that is possible to get up new unions. He is a good and true union Moses.

Therefore we, your brothers, request that the convention appoint another organizer to co-work with brother W. S. Harris in this field.

We think that brother Centry J. Thompson would be the man for the position, because he is a true and tried unionist; he is interested in the growth and spreading of unionism.

Therefore we recommend him to you for appointment to that position.

We recommend the above to the careful consideration of the Executive Council.

Adopted.

Delegate Iglesias secured unanimous consent to introduce the following resolution:

Resolution No. 197.—By Delegates Santiago Iglesias, Ricardo Vazquez, Tulio Aibar, Eugenio Sanchez Lopez, Hipolite Baiz, Porto Rico Unions:

WHEREAS, The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has declared that it would not issue charters to two unions of carpenters formed by an organizer of the American Federation of Labor in Porto Rico, one at San Juan and the other at Ponce; and

WHEREAS, The organizer of the American Federation of Labor in Porto Rico has organized many unions under the ideas, methods and peculiar and fundamental laws of the constitution of the Brotherhood of Carpenters; and

WHEREAS, It is embarrassing to the organizer of the American Federation of Labor to explain to those members of said Carpenters' Unions of Porto Rico, how and why this Brotherhood of Carpenters has denied to them the right to be affiliated to it; be it

*Resolved*, That the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be requested by the President of the American Federation of Labor to give some explanation as to the reasons why the Brotherhood has denied the privileges to be organized with it to the carpenters of Porto Rico; and be it

*Resolved*, That the organizer at Porto Rico be instructed to ask the affiliation of those unions with the Amalgamated Carpenter's Union of America.

Committee on President's Report.

At 6.30 o'clock the convention adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

## SIXTH DAY—Morning Session.

President Gompers called the convention to order at 9 o'clock a. m.

**Absentees:** Pallas, Mulholland, Maher, Wiseman, Warner, Miller, Niece, Bahlhorn, Jacobs, Hibbert, Powell, Lynch (James M.), Garrett, Hayes (M. S.), Lopez, Eichelberg, Snyder, Summers, Parker, Schulte, Mullahy, Greenawalt, Aibar, Drish, Coker, Baker, Rosenberg, Frayne, White (D. B.), Wimsatt, Wood (James D.), Woodmansee, Walker, Mount, Miss Marschalk, Singleton, Wright (Robert R.), Woodard, McDougall, McConnell, Barker, Howard, Brown, Kreutzinger, Graham, Jones (Emanuel), Smith (W. F.), Plumley, Arnold, Gengenbach, Bullock, Welsh, Wedekind, Pohle, Dearolf, Miles, Baiz, Campbell, Fawcett, Minger, Sweeney, Mulready, Ziebell.

Delegate Agard, for the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following report:

On Resolution No. 81.—By Delegates Santiago Iglesias, Eugenio Sanchez Lopez, Tullo Aibar, Porto Rican Unions:

WHEREAS, The Porto Rican delegates submit for consideration in this convention the important economical question directly affecting the agricultural workers of Porto Rico, referring to the buying of coffee in Porto Rico by the members of the American Federation of Labor all over the United States and Canada; and

WHEREAS, It is absolutely right to ask and secure effective protection to the Porto Rico coffee among the United American workmen, as it protects our brother coffee workers of Porto Rico; be it

**Resolved,** That the American Federation of Labor give absolute recognition to a proper union label for the coffee of Porto Rico, to be consumed or bought by all the union workmen in the United States, and give truth and protection to the coffee of Porto Rico over the coffee from foreign countries among trade unions.

Your committee would advise that the organized coffee producers and workmen use the label of the American Federation of Labor to distinguish their product, and would further recommend that the purchasers of coffee give their preference to the coffees bearing said label.

**Concurred in.**

On Resolution No. 82.—By Delegates Santiago Iglesias, Eugenio Sanchez Lopez, Tullo Aibar, Porto Rican Unions:

WHEREAS, That many hundreds of Porto Rico's workmen have been conducted to the Hawaiian Islands as emigrants, being deceived with false promises of honest and remunerative work; and

WHEREAS, The Porto Rican workmen emigrated in Hawaiian Islands are being maltreated, whipped, and treated like criminals by the bosses of the sugar plantations; and

WHEREAS, The Porto Rican workmen in Hawaii are being robbed, shot and taken to jail when they protest or make any reclamation; be it

**Resolved,** That this convention of the American Federation of Labor, through the Executive Council, petition the Government at Washington to command the re-embarkment and return of the Porto Rican emigrants to their island and the prosecution of those who have the responsibility of the crimes which are taking place with the Porto Rican workmen in the Hawaiian Islands.

The committee has amended the concluding "resolve" of this resolution to read as follows:

**Resolved,** That the American Federation of Labor, through the Executive Council, investigate these charges, and if found to be stated correctly in said resolution, they shall petition the Government at Washington to provide transportation to such of the Porto Rican emigrants as desire to return to their island and to secure the prosecution of those who are responsible for the crimes complained of upon the Porto Rican workmen in the Hawaiian Islands.

The committee recommend the adoption of the resolution as amended.

**Concurred in.**

On Resolution No. 87.—By Delegate Ed. Rosenberg, San Francisco Labor Council:

WHEREAS, The sending of fraternal delegates to the Trades Union Congresses of Great Britain and of Canada has resulted in moral and material gains to the labor movement; and

WHEREAS, The German Trades Unions at their late Congress expressed regret that no American delegates were present to more fully bring into accord the American and European workers in their common efforts for a broader civilization; therefore be it

**Resolved,** That at this convention one fraternal delegate to the next German Trades Union Congress be elected.

The committee recommends that the resolution and the subject-matter thereof be referred to the Executive Council for investigation, and, if found to be advisable, that they shall select two delegates to attend said German Trades Union Congress.

**It was moved that the report of the committee be concurred in.**

Delegate Barnes opposed reference to the Executive Council, and favored the matter being acted on by the convention.

Delegate C. O. Sherman said he was opposed to the committee's report.

Delegate Duncan said the committee had carefully considered the resolution, and he was of the opinion that reference to the Executive Council would accomplish all that was desired by the resolution.

Delegate Berger said the convention should decide whether or not a fraternal delegate should be sent to Germany, and, if acted upon favorably, to elect a delegate.

Delegate Agard stated the committee's reasons for recommending that the matter be referred to the Executive Council, and favored sending fraternal delegates to Germany, if funds are available.

Delegate P. J. Duffy wanted the resolution acted upon by the convention.

Delegate Klapetzky favored reference to the Executive Council. He was in favor of sending fraternal delegates to all nations.

Delegate Brower said he was in favor of adopting the report of the committee.

Delegate Dahlman wanted the convention to decide upon the resolution.

Delegate Lennon moved as an amendment that delegates be also sent to Australia.

President Gompers desired to know if there would be a convention in Germany next year.

Delegate Kemper stated that, to the best of his knowledge, there would be a convention in Germany in June, 1903. He favored the election of delegates by the convention.

Delegate Kennedy asked information as to the condition of organized labor in Ireland.

President Gompers replied that they were well organized and had a separate trade congress of their own.

Delegate Braunschweig favored report of the committee.

Delegates Sullivan and Bohnen favored the sending of fraternal delegates.

Inasmuch as there will be no convention in Germany until 1904, and the American Federation of Labor will hold another convention before that time, Delegate Haskins moved that the entire matter be tabled.

Adopted by a vote of 118 for, 28 against.

Delegate Duncan moved that the Executive Council be instructed to correspond with the officers of the German Trades and Labor Congress and that of Great Britain relating to the advisability of sending delegates, and report to the next convention.

Delegate Donnelly moved an amendment that they also correspond with the Irish Trades Congress.

Delegate Duncan's motion was unanimously adopted.

The Wood Workers' delegation desired to be recorded as voting for the report of the committee, on Resolution No. 87.

Delegate Lennon also desired to be recorded as voting in favor of the committee's report.

On Resolution No. 88.—By Delegate Ed. Rosenberg, San Francisco Labor Council:

WHEREAS, The Philippine and Hawaiian Islands have a population, customs and laws differing from those of the mainland of the United States; and

WHEREAS, These islands contain in addition to their native population over one million Chinese, large numbers of whom in all probability will, in the near future, claim the right to go from one part of the United States to another; and

WHEREAS, The workers of the Western states especially view with ever increasing alarm the condition of affairs; and

WHEREAS, Better knowledge of the conditions in the Philippine and Hawaiian islands than is now in the possession of the American Federation of Labor will greatly aid in taking steps to safeguard the conditions of its workers of the mainland, and against the harmful injection of the Chinese and other cheap labor of those islands into the labor ranks of the mainland; therefore be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council send a representative of the Federation to the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands to investigate and report upon the conditions of labor in these islands; further

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council upon receipt of such report take such steps as are deemed necessary to protect the interests of the American workers.

The committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the Executive Council for their consideration and action, if trade conditions and the finances of the American Federation of Labor will justify them in the expenditure the resolution calls for.

Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 89.—By Delegates D. D. Driscoll, Massachusetts State Federation of Labor; J. R. Crozier, Boston, Mass., Central Labor Union; T. J. Edwards, Rubber Workers, No. 8622, Cambridge, Mass.; J. Tansey, United Textile Workers; Martin P. Higgins, Printing; Pressmen's International Union:

WHEREAS, The head of the foremost American University, President Charles W. Elliot, of Harvard, in a public statement made before the Economic Club of Boston, November 10, 1902, canonized the "scab," claiming that he was a "very good type of modern hero"; therefore

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor marvels greatly at this mental bias on the part of a great educator and deplors the inevitable consequences of such an unequalled and intolerant attack upon the trade union creed by one whose true mission should be to promote the confidence of the masses in the judicial sanity of the teachings of our universities.

Resolved, That we call the attention of the American public to the fact that in no other sphere of action has the traitor in his class and kind, from the days of Judas Iscariot to Benedict Arnold, been deemed worthy to receive the commendation of the great educators of the world, and that the logical sequence of this teaching of Harvard is that fealty to principle and devotion to one's association, whether that association be the union of crafts or the union of states, is unheroic and despicable.

The committee recommended striking out the words "the foremost" in the first whereas, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "a prominent," so the whereas will read as follows:

WHEREAS, The head of a prominent American University, President Charles W. Elliot, of Harvard, in a public statement made before the Economic Club of Boston, Nov. 10, 1902, canonized the "scab," claiming that he was a "very good type of modern hero," therefore

Delegate Driscoll favored the report of the committee on Resolution No. 89.

Delegate Allen moved that the first paragraph of the resolution, commencing "Whereas," be amended to read: "Whereas, The head of one of the degenerate universities,"

Delegate Lennon called the attention of the delegates to the fact that the political economy taught in all the public schools was antagonistic to the trade union movement.

Delegate Lighthall said that the school teachers of Chicago had been organized, and he believed that by organizing teachers they would become educated along union lines.

Delegate Archibald stated that a teacher in New York had abused labor unions, and he believed committees should be appointed to look after the interests of trade unions.

Delegate Hogan favored action in line with the resolution.

Delegate Compton spoke upon the resolution.

Delegate Furuseth said the church was controlled by the few.

The report of the committee on Resolution No. 89 was adopted as amended.

On Resolution No. 90.—By Delegate Maurice Mikol, United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America:

WHEREAS, The Commissary General of the department known as the Military Equipment Department has been placing orders for caps worn by the officers and the men of the United States Army in non-union factories; and

WHEREAS, It is an established and well known fact that for the caps made in the so-called non-union factories, the makers are receiving far less than those employed in union establishments; and

WHEREAS, Repeated attempts have been made by the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America to unionize said non-union factories in which the uniform caps are made; therefore be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall communicate with the officials in charge of the Commissary Department with a view to bringing about the desired result as per request of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America,

The committee amends the above resolution by striking out all after the word "to" in the third line of the concluding "resolved," and inserting the following, so that it will read:

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall communicate with the officials in charge of the Commissary Department with a view to placing a clause in the contracts prohibiting the manufacture of hats and caps under the sweat-shop system; and be it further

Resolved, That the officers of the American Federation of Labor co-operate with the officers of the United Hat and Cap Makers of North America in placing such organizers in the vicinity of the non-union factories as will bring about a thorough organization of this industry.

The committee recommends the adoption of the resolution as amended.

Delegate Mikol wanted the Executive Council to appoint a committee to call upon the Military Equipment Department.

Report of committee on Resolution No. 90 concurred in.

On Resolution No. 92.—By Delegates James Duncan and Thomas J. Lyons, Granite Cutters' National Union:

WHEREAS, There was introduced in the Senate of the United States, on June 24, 1902, an amendment to be proposed by Honorable Louis E. McComas, U. S. S., to the bill (H. R. 15108) making an appropriation to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for prior years and for other purposes, as follows:

"That section 2 of the deficiency appropriation act, approved May 18, 1872 (Seventeenth Statutes at Large, page 134), is hereby revived and continued in force and made applicable to all

labor performed in excess of eight hours per day by all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States since the 19th day of May, 1861, the date of the proclamation of the President concerning such pay; said claims to be adjudicated by the Court of Claims upon the basis prescribed in and by said section, and judgments to be rendered for extra pay in proportion to the increase of hours of labor wherever more than the legal day's work of eight hours was performed"; and

WHEREAS, The laborers and mechanics employed on government works since 1869, have since 1872 been actively engaged in an effort to secure pay for overtime made by them in the belief that they would receive pay for the same, and believing that these claims are perfectly just and well founded; it is therefore

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, do indorse and approve the amendment intended to be proposed by Senator McComas, to House Bill 15108 of the Fifty-seventh Congress; and it is further

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor as a body, recommends to Congress the favorable consideration of these claims, requests its friends in or out of Congress to support this legislation, and directs its officers or committees in charge of legislation to give their best efforts to the passage of legislation having for its object the relief of these claims in some such manner as is stated in said amendment.

Committee report favorably.

Concurred in.

The following resolution was introduced, by unanimous consent, and referred to the Committee on Organization:

Resolution No. 198.—By Delegate C. H. DuBois, Fort Worth, (Texas), Trades Assembly:

*Resolved*, That the interests of unionism in northern Texas require the presence there, for three months or longer, of a paid organizer of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee on Organization.

Delegate Michler secured unanimous consent to introduce the following resolution:

Resolution No. 199.—By Delegate W. D. Michler, Industrial Council, Kansas City, Mo.:

WHEREAS, It is a well-known fact that District No. 6, comprising the states of Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory, have been without a paid organizer from the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, This district is sorely in need of organization; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the President of the American Federation of Labor detail a competent organizer in said district.

Committee on Organization.

Delegate Wilson secured unanimous consent to introduce the following resolution:

Resolution No. 200.—By Delegate William B. Wilson, United Mine Workers: *To the American Federation of Labor, Assembled at New Orleans, La.:*

DEAR SIRS. The undersigned, an active member of the United National Association of Post Office Clerks of the United States, and a resident of this city, and a member of the local branch of the said association, and herein acting under and by virtue of credentials, or power of attorney, duly signed by Frank T. Rogers, president, and R. C. Loeffler, secretary, respectively, of said association, dated Chicago, November 11, 1902, copy of which is hereto attached, respectfully memorializes your honorable body as follows:

That at the recent convention of the said United National Association of Post Office Clerks, held in Kansas City, Mo., from September 1 to September 5, 1902, the following resolution was adopted, viz:

"WHEREAS, The condition of the miners in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania, because of their enforced idleness as a result of their struggle to obtain better living conditions, is such that it excites the sympathy of all who believe that the laborer is worthy of his hire; and

"WHEREAS, The families of these miners are suffering untold hardships and privations, and in many instances are in a deplorable state of destitution; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the United National Association of Post Office Clerks, in convention assembled, do hereby express their deep sympathy for the striking miners; and be it further



*"Resolved, That the local affiliated branches be requested to make immediate cash donations from their local treasuries to our national secretary, R. C. Loeffler, Milwaukee, Wis., such donations to be sent at once by him to Mr. W. B. Wilson, National Secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, for the purpose of assisting in relieving the sufferings of these destitute families; and be it further*

*"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be spread upon our records and forwarded to John Mitchell and W. B. Wilson, President and Secretary of the United Mine Workers of America."*

In accordance with the said resolution, immediately after adjournment, a circular was issued to all members throughout the United States, and in response thereto, the sum of about seven hundred dollars (\$700) was sent to the National Secretary, Milwaukee, Wis., and was by him remitted to W. B. Wilson, National Secretary of the United Mine Workers of America.

Your memorialist further shows that the United National Association of Post Office Clerks is an association composed of all persons who are in the classified civil service, and who are officially designated as post office clerks by the Post Office Department, and who are members of a branch acting under and by virtue of a charter granted by the National Association, and that the membership thereof is now between nine and ten thousand members, and that the objects of the association are to secure, through legislation or any other methods as may be deemed advisable, the classification of post office clerks, with a view to securing more equitable salary rates, regulation of hours of labor, upholding the civil service laws, and such other objects as may from time to time arise.

Your memorialist further shows that there is now pending in Congress an act to provide for the classification of the salaries of clerks employed in post offices of the first and second classes, which said act has been approved by the said association, and on the 23d day of June, 1902, the same passed the Senate, and is now pending in the House of Representatives, having been referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads; and there is also pending in Congress, both in the Senate and House of Representatives, a bill to regulate the hours of work of clerks and employes in post offices of the first and second classes; which said bill was adopted by the said United National Association of Post Office Clerks, at its conventions held in Atlantic City in September, 1900; Milwaukee, Wis., September, 1901, and Kansas City, Mo., September, 1902; and your memorialist respectfully attaches hereto copies of the said act and bill, for greater certainty and particularity.

Your memorialist further shows that at the convention of your honorable body held in Scranton, Pa., in December, 1901, a resolution was adopted, urging upon Congress the passage of a law for the more equitable classification and rating of salaries, on a mandatory basis, of clerks employed in first and second-class post offices, and also the enactment of an amendment to the present eight-hour law as will bring the post office clerks within the jurisdiction thereof; but that, with respect to the latter resolution, the bill then indorsed, sought to extend the provisions of the eight-hour act of 1865, to cover clerks in post offices, and, inasmuch as it was shown that the enactment of such an amendment to the present eight-hour law would require an appropriation of at least fifteen millions of dollars, it was found useless and impracticable to attempt to pass such an amendment, and no serious attempt was made to do so.

Your memorialist further shows that during the past three years the United National Association of Post Office Clerks has had under consideration the question of affiliating with your honorable body, and with that end in view, the matter was referred to its branches for consideration, and at the conventions held in Milwaukee, Wis., 1901, and Kansas City, Mo., 1902, your representatives were welcomed to the said conventions, and were at all times extended the privileges of the floor for the purpose of explaining the worthy objects of your organization, and urging upon the members of the said United National Association of Post Office Clerks to affiliate with you, but that the delegates to the convention held in Kansas City, Mo., in September, 1902, reached the conclusion that as members of the said association they were all civil service employes of the government, and had taken the specific obligation upon entering the service binding them to take no steps that would embarrass the government in the conducting of its postal affairs, and that since organized labor had in the past achieved many of its victories in the struggles for justice by means to which the clerks can not resort without violating their oaths, it would be impossible for that reason to become members of your

honorable body, although they desired to put themselves on record as being in hearty sympathy with your aims and objects, and of being willing at all times to assist you, in so far as may be within their power, in obtaining the ends that you seek.

Your memorialist further shows that it is the aim and object of the said United National Association of Post Office Clerks to bring within its organization every clerk employed in the post offices of the United States who is eligible to membership, in order to make a strong, centralized association, and that it has so far succeeded; that its membership, as hereinabove stated, is now between nine and ten thousand members, but that your honorable body has within the last two or three years issued charters to a number of post office clerks under the titles of unions, but your memorialist believes, and so believing, represents that the issuance of such charters is contrary to Section 2 of Article XIII, of the constitution of your honorable body, which is to the effect that certificates of affiliation shall be issued to wage-workers of good character filling any trade or calling who are favorable to trade unions *when said trade or calling is not organized*; that the trade or calling, so to speak, of post office clerks in the classified service is organized under the name and title of the United National Association of Post Office Clerks; that same is duly chartered under the laws of the State of Maryland, with officers duly elected to conduct its affairs, and with a membership as hereinabove stated, of from nine to ten thousand members; and your memorialist represents that in view of the above facts your honorable body should refuse to issue certificates of affiliation to post office clerks, because their trade or calling is organized, and should refer them to their own association and should revoke such certificates of affiliation as have already been issued.

Your memorialist further shows that the United National Association of Post Office Clerks is in hearty sympathy with the objects and purposes of your honorable body; that it is working along the same lines for the accomplishment of the same objects, to wit: justice for its members at the hands of their employer, the United States Government, proper classification and adequate pay for the labor performed, and eight hours within which to perform their work; and although an independent organization, it is so only by reason of the fact that it is composed of members whose oaths as civil service employes, and whose restrictions, due to civil service laws, put them in such a position that they can not resort to such means for the accomplishment of their objects and purposes as it is possible for your honorable body to resort to; that while the said United National Association of Post Office Clerks can not for the reasons hereinabove stated become affiliated with your honorable body, still there ought to be no reason why your honorable body and the said United National Association of Post Office Clerks should not work together in harmony, and where interests do not conflict, should not assist one another in so far as it might be possible to do so by all honorable means in the accomplishment of any particular or specific purpose.

Wherefore, the premises considered, your memorialist prays that your honorable body, in convention assembled, take action upon this memorial from the United Association of Post Office Clerks, as follows:

1st. That you pass a resolution that hereafter no certificates of affiliation shall be granted to any body of post office clerks applying for same under Section 2 of Article X:II, of your constitution, and that you revoke such certificates of affiliation as have already been issued, referring all said applicants to the said United National Association of Post Office Clerks as being the proper organization with which to affiliate.

2d. That you pass a resolution indorsing the act (Senate 4949) which passed the Senate on June 23, 1902, providing for classification of the salaries of clerks employed in post offices of the first and second classes, and which is now pending in the House of Representatives.

3d. That you indorse the bill (H. R. 5287 and S. 1346), which has been adopted by the United National Association of Post Office Clerks at three of its annual conventions, and which is now pending in the Senate and House of Representatives, and which is entitled "a Bill to regulate the hours of work of certain clerks and employes in post offices of the first and second classes," in other words, the eight-hour bill for post office clerks.

In behalf of the said United National Association of Post Office Clerks, your memorialist prays that this memorial, with accompanying documents, be referred

to your Committee on Resolutions, and, if necessary, that your memorialist be granted the privilege of a hearing before the said committee.

Respectfully submitted.

ARTHUR J. PETERS,

*Representing the United National Association of Post Office Clerks.*

Address, 606½ Gravier Street.

UNITED NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF  
POST OFFICE CLERKS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
CHICAGO, ILL., November 11, 1902.

*To Whom It May Concern:*

The bearer, Mr. A. J. Peters, an active member of the United National Association of Post Office Clerks of the United States, has been duly appointed and fully authorized to represent the said association before any of the committees or the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, in the city of New Orleans, in the month of November, 1902, in any and all matters that may arise that will have a tendency to affect the working conditions of the post office clerks of the country.

(Signed) FRANK T. ROGERS, *President.*  
R. C. LOEFFLER, *Secretary.*

Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate Noonan, by unanimous consent, introduced the following resolution:

Resolution No. 201.—By Delegates M. J. Noonan, C. P. Foley, A. E. Hill:

WHEREAS, Tennessee has procured labor legislation through local effort and without any financial assistance from nationals and internationals; and

WHEREAS, No doubt there will be an attempt to repeal a part of said legislation at the next session of the legislature; therefore be it

*Resolved*, by the twenty second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, That two hundred (\$200) dollars be appropriated to the Nashville Trades and Labor Council or the Tennessee Federation of Labor for the purpose of assisting in the fight to retain labor legislation already procured.

Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate Alexander requested information in reference to a resolution introduced on Saturday last, and asked that a special committee be appointed to take it up.

The chair appointed the following committee: Delegates Kreyling, Frayne and Poplowsky.

Delegate Downing, for the Committee on Boycotts, submitted the following report:

On Resolution No. 27.—By Delegate Patrick B. Downing, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union of North America:

WHEREAS, A strike still in existence at the Wrought Iron Range Co., of St. Louis, Mo., is in its second year; and

WHEREAS, Every effort has been made by endeavoring to adjust the difficulty, but without any success; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we petition your honorable body to place the products of the Wrought Iron Range Co. on the Unfair List.

Committee reports favorably.

**Adopted.**

On Resolution No. 28.—By Delegate Patrick B. Downing, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union of North America:

WHEREAS, An organization known as the Machine Builders' Union employed in the firm of Singer Manufacturing Co., of Elizabethport, N. J., inaugurated a strike in that concern on October 1, 1901; and

WHEREAS, After succeeding in having a boycott placed on said concern, and in view of the fact that said organization has gone out of existence; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That we, the members of the Metal Polishers' Union, Local 9, of Elizabethport, N. J., believing that this firm has always been fair to organized labor, recommend to your honorable body that the boycott be lifted in said concern.

Committee recommends reference to the Executive Council.

Delegate Kidd said that he was refused a conference by the representatives of the Singer Manufacturing Company in South Bend, Ind., and moved an amendment that the boycott on that company be reaffirmed.

Delegate E. J. Lynch said they had a union of 300 members and had always been received fairly.

Delegate Reichers said they had been requested not to purchase Singer machines. The amendment by Delegate Kidd, that the convention reaffirm its action in declaring the Singer Manufacturing Company unfair, was adopted.

Secretary Morrison read the supplemental report submitted by the Executive Council, and, on motion, it was taken up *seriatim*, as follows:

*United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners vs. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.*—Your Executive Council has heard the testimony in the case of the application of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for revocation of the charter of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, and recommend against revocation:

1. Because both organizations are co-equally component parts of the American Federation of Labor; have been so by common consent for years, and the evidence submitted does not justify the course asked for by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

2. We hold that the purpose of the American Federation of Labor should be to band trade unionists together, and should not be applied to cancel recognition of or to dismember a body affiliated thereto, which can not truthfully be charged with violating the principles of our movement.

3. Instead, we recommend that either one of two methods might with advantage be followed.

(a) The action adopted by the American Federation of Labor and interested parties in the Seranton Convention on the application to revoke the charter of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, to wit, that if the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters would be willing to be governed by the craft rules of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the latter might be willing that the membership in North America of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters should remain financial members of their own international organization.

(b) The view expressed in the second recommendation of the special committee on autonomy in the Seranton Convention, to wit, we hold that the interests of the trade union movement will be promoted by closely allied and subdivided crafts giving consideration to amalgamation and to the organization of district and national trade councils, to which should be referred questions in dispute and which should be adjusted within allied crafts' lines.

4. To the fulfillment of either proposition, or any other that may be mutually presented as a solution of this dispute, the American Federation of Labor Executive Council hereby pledges itself, should an opportunity be presented, to give its best service toward an adjustment of this unfortunate contention, and needs but an invitation from either disputant to take the initiative in arranging such necessary details as will restore order, unity and fraternity in the carpenters' trade.

In our opinion the late convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was largely influenced in reaching the conclusion to demand the revocation of the charter of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners by statements made to the convention that were only *prima facie* evidence, and in connection with which a careful and thorough investigation by a hearing of both parties in dispute would have been minimized, if not eliminated.

In conclusion, we reassert that the permanent interests of any trade will be best served by the existence of but one organization in one craft; yet, in view of the above mentioned circumstances, we believe that such a condition in the carpenters' trade will materialize at an earlier date if our recommendations are followed than if the alternative course of revocation were pursued.

Delegate Thomas moved the adoption of the committee's report on the matter of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners vs. the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.

Delegate Frank Duffy spoke at length against report of Executive Council.

On motion the time was extended for the discussion of the report.

At the request of President Gompers, Vice-President O'Connell assumed the chair.

Delegate Bohnen spoke at length in opposition to the committee's report, and on time being called, stated that a delegate could not present a case in five minutes.

Delegate Duncan said that time was always extended in order that interested parties would have all the opportunity they desired to present their case.

Delegates Kidd, Dickman and Slayton spoke on the question.

The motion to extend time for discussion was adopted.

President Gompers resumed the chair.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

## SIXTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

President Gompers called the convention to order at 2 o'clock p. m.

*Absentees:* Mulholland, Johnston (J. A.), Maher, Warner, Keegan, Wilson, Archibald, Duffy (T. J.), Higgins, Mahon, Hibbert, Powell, Scollin, McGill, Lopez, Snyder, Summers, Schulte, Mullahy, Aibar, Drish, Coker, Baker, White (D. B.), Spencer, Davis, Wimsett, Wood (James D.), Woodmansee, Walker, Mount, Singleton, Wright (Robert R.), Woodard, McDougall, McConnell, Barker, Wills, Howard, Brown, Kreuzinger, Graham, Jones (Emanuel), Smith (W. F.), Plumley, Arnold, Bullock, Welsh, Wedekind, Pohle, Dearolf, Miles, Baiz, Durigan, Campbell (Harry A.), Fawcett, Minger, Sweeney, Mulready, Ziebell.

Secretary Morrison read the following:

NEW ORLEANS, November 19, 1902.

*To Whom It May Concern:*

This is to certify that the bearer, brother James L. Hogan, at the regular monthly meeting held by Division No. 9, A. O. H., on Tuesday night, the 18th inst., by resolution, was appointed a committee of one to invite Bro. Wilson and other visiting brothers to a reception which will take place in the St. Mary's Hall, corner Verret and Eliza streets, Algiers, on Thursday night, the 20th inst., at 7.30 o'clock, to be given by Division No. 9, A. O. H., in honor of the installation of officers of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the above named Division.

Yours fraternally,

JAMES W. REYNOLDS, *Recording Secretary.*  
JOHN E. COLLINS, *President.*

BOSTON, MASS., November 19, 1902.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

*President American Federation of Labor, New Orleans, La.:*

Am delighted to hear that there is hope that your organization may favorably consider Boston as the place for the next annual convention. Let me add my word to the urgent desire of our people that you honor us by meeting here, and to assure you of a most cordial welcome.

PATRICK A. COLLINS, *Mayor.*

CLEVELAND, O., November 19, 1902.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

*President American Federation of Labor, New Orleans, La.:*

The letter carries thank the Federation for its past support, as well as for its indorsement of their efforts to secure better conditions.

JAMES C. KELLER, *President.*

Delegate Walls, for the Committee on Credentials, submitted the following report:

*To the American Federation of Labor Convention:*

Your Committee on Credentials respectfully recommend seating James A. Lavery, delegate Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Trade and Labor Council. Also James P. Timilty, delegate Paving Department Employees' Union No. 6751, Roxbury, Mass.

EMMETT T. WALLS, *Chairman.*  
T. J. LYONS,  
C. T. SMITH, *Secretary.*

Report adopted.

Debate on the controversy between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners was resumed.

Delegate Wheeler spoke against the report of the committee.

Delegate Thomas spoke in favor of the report.

In order to permit Delegate Thomas to proceed, the five-minute rule of the convention was suspended.

Delegate Kennedy opposed the committee's report.

Delegate D. A. Hayes spoke at some length in favor of the adoption of the recommendation of the committee.

On motion, the five-minute rule was suspended, and Delegate D. A. Hayes allowed to continue.

Delegate Max S. Hayes introduced the following as a substitute for the committee's report:

*Resolved,* That it is the sense of this convention that, in the controversy existing between the

Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Amalgamated Carpenters, each of the foregoing unions select two members, the four to agree upon a disinterested fifth person, for the purpose of arranging a federation, or amalgamation, on or before the first day of March, 1903, on the basis of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters becoming part of the United Brotherhood, the members of the former to reserve the right to retain their individual benefits if they so elect, and the United Brotherhood to form a federation with the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters of Europe and Australia, by accepting traveling cards for admission to the United Brotherhood.

Delegate Max S. Hayes addressed the convention on the adoption of the substitute.

Delegate Duncan favored the committee's report.

Secretary Morrison read the substitute offered by Max S. Hayes.

The chair asked the representatives of the contending unions if they acquiesced in the substitute.

Delegate Duffy desired that a specified time be set in which to comply with the intent of the substitute. He believed his organization would be prepared to meet the Amalgamated Association of Carpenters and Joiners if a time limit was specified.

Delegate Thomas stated that if the chair will name a specified time, he believed the Amalgamated Association of Carpenters and Joiners will agree to the proposition.

President Gompers asked if both sides would agree to ninety days.

The delegates at interest requested time to consider the matter. Granted.

Delegate Duncan moved that while the representatives of the carpenters' unions are considering the matter, the rules be suspended and the courtesies of the convention be extended to Mayor E. E. Schmitz and lady. Unanimously adopted.

President Gompers introduced to the convention Mayor E. E. Schmitz and Mrs. Schmitz.

Mayor Schmitz addressed the convention as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW TRADE UNIONISTS [applause]: I am simply a soldier in the ranks of labor, trying to do my part in this same direction that you all are, and that is for the upbuilding and benefiting the working classes of this country; therefore, I appreciate sincerely this kind reception to myself and Mrs. Schmitz, and also the kindness that you have accorded in extending to me the privileges of this convention. I am proud to stand here and speak to you as a wage-earner, to feel that I am part of a convention comprising some of the greatest minds in this country, and composed of the representatives of the labor movement from all over this country.

I have had quite an extended tour, and have met in my travels many of the staunch union men. I have met the mayors of cities, I have met the governors of the states, and I have met the President of the United States, but I have met among the ranks of the toilers of this country a man just as great, and the man I have in mind, who only a few days ago I had the pleasure of conversing with for over two hours, is John Mitchell. [Prolonged applause.]

One of the things that pleased me most while in Washington was to see one of the representatives of labor have the door of every department in Washington opened to him, to see him received with open arms and a kind smile. Was this because he represented large trusts? No. Was it because he was a rich man? No, indeed; for, so far as worldly goods go, this man is poor indeed. Was it because he represented large political power? Again I answer no. It was because they recognized in him a true, sincere worker, working for over twenty years for principles which we all here today represent, working in the face of hard situations in order to bring about the success of the trade union movement. Perhaps they recognized that the seed which had been planted by him had at last grown into a great tree which spread its branches from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and about to fruit, and they expected that that fruit would largely be the means of determining the future success of this country. I refer to that man whom you have honored many, many times, your President, Mr. Samuel Gompers. [Applause.]

I know the meaning of the word discipline. I know the meaning of the word duty, and I consider it my duty not to interfere with your duty here today in carrying out whatever you have before you; therefore, brothers, I will not keep you very long, but I hope, by your conservative action here today, that you will convince the whole world that the trade union does not stand to array capital against labor, but stands for the upbuilding of this country, for by doing so only can we hope for the future prosperity of the country, that every man in the ranks of labor will love us well.

On behalf of Mrs. Schmitz and myself, I thank you sincerely for the reception that you have given, and I shall ever strive to be worthy of being called a trade unionist.

Delegate O'Brien secured unanimous consent to introduce the following resolution:

Resolution No. 202.—By Delegates John R. O'Brien, Max Morris, John H. Devine, Jas. A. Johnston, Retail Clerks' International Protective Association:

We, the delegates to the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, realizing the physical strain to which brother John Mitchell is being subjected, in the hearing now pending before the Anthracite Coal Commission at Scranton, Pa., express it as our belief that the severe and unnecessary cross-examination to which he is being subjected at the behest of the coal barons, is for the purpose of breaking down his health in the early days of the investigation;

*Resolved*, That we hereby extend to brother John Mitchell our sympathy and the encouraging assurance that he has the best wishes, not only of the delegates of this convention, but of organized labor everywhere.

Adopted unanimously.

Delegate Archibald secured unanimous consent to introduce the following resolution:

Resolution 203.—By Delegate James P. Archibald, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America:

WHEREAS, Judging from expressions of delegates on the floor of this convention, anent the attitude of certain college professors and teachers in public schools towards the children of the working people and the economics of the day relating to labor, we deem it advisable to place ourselves in position to investigate, procure facts and tabulate same, with the view of eliminating from our public colleges, schools and such other educational establishments as are supported by public funds such erroneous teachings as are hostile to the best interests of the great mass of the people; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the President of the American Federation of Labor do, and is hereby authorized to, appoint a committee of three, with power to add to its members, to be called and styled "a committee on education in public schools, colleges and universities," with instructions to report the result of their investigations to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate Hickey secured unanimous consent to introduce the following resolution:

Resolution No. 204.—By Delegates John F. Gillooley, Foundry Helpers' Union 10012, John Boyer, Foundry Employes' Union 9975, and Morris Hickey, Foundry Laborers and Chippers' Union 9173:

WHEREAS, There is at present more than enough local unions throughout the country, in this craft, to support and organize a National Body of Helpers; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor give us all the support in its power to organize said body.

Committee on Organization.

The following proposition in reference to the Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Amalgamated Association of Carpenters was then introduced by Delegate Duffy:

The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Association of Carpenters and Joiners request that the committee consist of five from each organization, they to select an umpire or arbitrator, to meet on or before the first day of March, 1903, for the purpose of amalgamating the two organizations.

Delegate Duncan said he would like to have the delegates of the two organizations state if they would agree to cease hostilities.

Delegate Duffy agreed.

Delegate Thomas agreed.

The proposition was put before the convention and unanimously adopted.

Delegate Berger rose to a question of personal privilege, and, on being recognized by the chair, stated that he had been informed that some delegates had understood him to say that he had introduced the resolutions for the raise of salaries of the President and Secretary of the American Federation of Labor in order to make them more lenient toward the socialists in the convention. He wanted it absolutely understood that he had said just the opposite. He said that these resolutions had not been introduced in order to "capture" Gompers or Morrison, but as matter of justice and fairness. When discussing the resolutions he declared that the socialists would not give ten cents to buy anybody, irrespective of his station in life. The socialists want men of principle only, and only men who favor the socialist principle.

Secretary Morrison read the following excerpt from the supplemental report of the Executive Council:

*United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America vs. Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union.*—In the matter of the demand of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and

Joiners of America for the revocation of the charter held by the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, we have decided against the revocation of the charter.

We have investigated the entire matter, both parties in interest presenting documentary and oral evidence, and it is plainly manifest that the antagonism and disputes have resulted from a change of policy regarding the question of jurisdiction.

It appears that at the convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America held in Indianapolis in 1894, an agreement was made with the Machine Wood Workers' International Union by which jurisdiction was given over certain branches of the wood working industry. Subsequently an amalgamation took place between the Furniture Workers' International Union and the Machine Wood Workers' International Union, under the title of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, both of which had been affiliated with the American Federation of Labor by charter. The rights guaranteed under the agreement with the Machine Wood Workers' International Union were maintained with the amalgamated organization, and subsequently, without the knowledge of the latter, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America abrogated the same. This course, we are of the opinion, was unjustifiable and can not receive our approval.

In this case we also are of the opinion that the action of the Atlanta Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the delegates were influenced in demanding the revocation of the charter of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union by statements made to them bearing upon one side of the question, and we feel confident that a different conclusion would have been reached if the subject had been thoroughly investigated and both parties in interest given an opportunity to be heard.

We should recommend that in all matters of this kind they meet in conference and endeavor to adjust, rather than charge each other with acts which, when investigated, are of less importance than appear on the face of the testimony.

Delegate Duffy spoke against the committee's recommendation.

Delegate Butler held that the organizations at issue should agree between themselves.

Delegate Bohnen spoke against committee's report.

Delegate Kidd spoke on the committee's report.

Sixth Vice-President Hayes took the chair at the request of President Gompers.

Further time was granted Delegate Kidd in which to complete his address.

Delegate Kidd moved in amendment that it be an instruction of this convention to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America that hereafter it shall refrain from attempting to disrupt local unions of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, and that this convention declares the right of the latter organization to sole and absolute jurisdiction over bench men, machine men, and finishers.

Delegate Wilson moved as a substitute that each organization should select a committee of five, these ten to select an additional member, and the entire question of jurisdiction of the two organizations shall be submitted to this committee for adjustment. In the event of the ten members of the committee being unable to agree upon an eleventh man within two months from this date, the President of the American Federation of Labor shall have power to select the eleventh member of the committee.

President Gompers wanted to know if representatives of both organizations would agree to the proposition contained in Delegate Wilson's substitute.

Delegate Kidd stated that, on behalf of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, his organization was willing to submit their case to any impartial tribunal and agree to abide by that decision, no matter what it might be.

Delegate Slattery secured unanimous consent to introduce the following:

Resolution No. 205.—By Delegate Wm. Slattery, International Union of Journey-men Horse Shoers of the United States and Canada:

*Be it Resolved*, That this twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor request the National Teamsters' Association to create a demand for the label of the International Union of Journey-men Horse Shoers.

Committee on Labels.

Delegate Dold stated that the representatives of the Piano and Organ Workers and the representatives of the Amalgamated Wood Workers had agreed to hold a conference tonight for the purpose of reaching an agreement, and thus avoid action on the part of the convention.

Delegate Kreyling submitted the following report:

*To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:*

Your Special Committee on the Grievance of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New Orleans vs. The Gulf Bag Company, a branch of the Bemis Bros. Bag Company, of S. Louis, Mo., begs leave to submit the following report to you for your consideration:

Your committee called on Mr. Wood, the manager of said firm, in company with Mr. Biersoll, the president of the Bag Workers' Union of New Orleans. After the committee made their mission



known to Mr. Wood, a general conversation was entered into, during which your committee used all arguments possible to induce said Mr. Wood to reinstate the locked-out members of the Bag Workers' Union of New Orleans, without success. Mr. Wood positively refused to comply with request.

We therefore recommend that the request of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New Orleans, that of placing the Gulf Bag Company, a branch of Bemis Bros. Bag Company, of St. Louis, Mo., on the Unfair List, be granted.

D. KREYLING.  
HUGH FRAYNE.  
FRANK POPOLOWSKY.

Concurred in.

Delegate Duffy consented to the acceptance of the substitute by Delegate Wilson.

Delegate Kidd moved that action on the entire subject-matter be deferred until 10 a. m. tomorrow, to give the representatives of the Wood Workers an opportunity to meet with the representatives of the Carpenters for the purpose of reaching an understanding.

Adopted by a vote of 64 for, 43 against.

Delegate Priestersbach moved that a committee of three be appointed to see if the differences existing between the Brewery Workers and the breweries of New Orleans could not be adjusted.

President Gompers appointed Delegates Priestersbach, Slayton and Curran.

Delegate Driscoll, for the Committee on State Federations, recommend that Resolution No. 177 be referred to the Committee on Boycotts. Agreed to.

Delegate Johnston secured unanimous consent to introduce the following resolution:

Resolution No. 206.—By Delegates James A. Johnston, John R. O'Brien, Max Morris, John H. Devine, Retail Clerks' International Protective Association:

WHEREAS, The bill generally known as the "Anti Shoddy Bill" is a measure to compel manufacturers of cloth to label their product so as to distinguish between wool, wool-mixed and shoddy cloths, so as to prevent deception and substitution in the manufacture of cloths and clothing; and

WHEREAS, Said measure is in the interest of honesty and plain dealing in manufacturing and retailing;

Resolved, That we favor the said bill and pledge our legislative committee to try and secure its enactment.

Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate Downing, for the Committee on Boycotts, submitted the following report:

On Resolution No. 30.—By Delegate J. M. Stephens, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The Eastern Expanded Metal Company, of Boston, Mass., having failed to reach a satisfactory agreement with the union lathers in their employ, are now employing non-union men, and have been placed upon the Unfair List by the fourth annual convention of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor endorse the action of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union, and pledge our best efforts to satisfactorily adjust the trouble.

Committee recommends to refer to Executive Council.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 33.—By Delegate D. D. Driscoll, Massachusetts State Branch:

WHEREAS, The Boston Theatre, of Boston, Mass., has been placed on the Unfair List by Theatrical Mechanics' Local Unions of Boston, Mass., indorsed by Boston Central Labor Union and Massachusetts American Federation of Labor, and Theatrical Stage Employees' International Union; therefore be it

Resolved, That the delegates to the twenty-second annual convention indorse placing the Boston Theatre on the Unfair List, and the same published in the *Federationist*; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of American Federation of Labor request all labor papers and journals to publish the same.

Committee recommends to refer to Executive Council for favorable action.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 62.—By Delegate Jeremiah Cotter, United Gold Beaters' National Protective Union of America:

WHEREAS, The Hastings Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., comprising the Kemp Company, gold leaf manufacturers of New York City, refuse to pay the union wage-scale and agree to union conditions; be it

*Resolved* by this twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor: That the said firm be placed upon the Unfair List.

Committee reports favorably.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 63.—By Delegate Thos. J. Edwards, Rubber Workers' Union 8622, American Federation of Labor:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this convention that the President of the American Federation of Labor, in his instructions to organizers, shall ask them if there are any factories in their vicinity where rubber goods of any description are manufactured, and if so, that they make special efforts to organize the employes thereof into locals of the Amalgamated Rubber Workers' Union of America; be it further

*Resolved*, That the organizers of the International and National Unions be requested to use their efforts in the same direction.

Committee reports favorably.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 65.—By Delegate Maurice Mikol, United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America:

WHEREAS, The office of the American Federation of Labor in Washington has been requested and the office of the American Federation of Labor has promptly acted in the matter by corresponding directly with the firm of Spear & Co., New York City; and

WHEREAS, Bro. Herman Robinson, organizer of New York, acting under orders of President Gompers to investigate and, if possible, to adjust the controversy existing between the above-named firm and the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, has done the utmost to meet the firm of Spear & Co., without any success; and

WHEREAS, The firm of Spear & Co. have inaugurated a new system of team work, which system is in violation of our organization's rules;

*Resolved*, That the firm of Spear & Co. be placed on the Unfair List by this convention; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the delegates at this convention residing west of the Mississippi river, shall take notice to the effect, as the firm of Spear & Co. have most of their trade in that section of the country.

Committee reports favorably.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 76.—By Delegate Emil Levy, Central Labor Union, Evansville, Ind.:

WHEREAS, The firm of Geo. L. Meskir, manufacturer of architectural iron, has been antagonistic to organized labor; and

WHEREAS, Said firm has been at war with the iron molders, especially, and said Iron Molders' Union has for the past three years made repeated attempts to unionize said plant, and has used all honorable means to that end, but up to now without any apparent success and evidently no chance of success. Therefore, by request of the Central Labor Union, of Evansville, Ind., and in behalf of Iron Molders' Union No. 51, of Evansville, Ind., it is

*Resolved*, That Geo. L. Meskir, manufacturer of architectural iron, be placed on the Unfair List by the American Federation of Labor.

Committee recommends to refer to Executive Council.

Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 45.—By Delegate James Wilson, Pattern Makers' League of North America,

WHEREAS, The Gilbert Pattern Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, is unfair to organized labor, and all efforts to effect a satisfactory settlement with them have failed; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the product of the aforesaid company be declared unfair.

Committee recommends to refer to Executive Council.

Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 86.—By Cigar Makers' International Union of America delegation:

WHEREAS, The United Cigar Stores Company, an adjunct to and the distributors of the product of the American Cigar Company, is attempting to control the retail cigar trade of this country, selling almost exclusively the product of underpaid child and female labor; and

WHEREAS, This company is unfriendly to the best interests of organized labor and particularly the Cigar Makers' International Union; be it

*Resolved*, That we call on all friends of organized labor to refuse to patronize any of the United Cigar Stores; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor place these stores on the Unfair List.

Committee reports favorably.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 97.—By Delegate Henry Fischer, Tobacco Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' International Union have been and are still engaged in a severe contest with the American and Continental Companies, commonly known as the "twin trust"; and

WHEREAS, Said trust controls a large proportion of the output in the tobacco industry, thus making it difficult for the tobacco workers to successfully push a boycott against each individual brand made by the trust; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, through its officers and organizers, give special aid and assistance to the tobacco workers in pushing a boycott against each individual

brand and all brands of tobacco made by both the American and Continental Tobacco Trust; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor request all affiliated unions to assist the tobacco workers by vigorously pushing a boycott against all brands of tobacco sold in their localities made by the American and Continental Tobacco Trust.

Committee reports favorably.

#### Adopted.

On Resolution No. 98.—By Delegate Henry Fischer, Tobacco Workers' International Union: WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' International Union have for several years now endeavored to organize the Scotten Dillon Tobacco Company, of Detroit, without effect; and

WHEREAS, The Council of Trades and Labor Unions, of Detroit, through their committees, have used their every effort to induce this company to recognize the Tobacco Workers' International Union; and

WHEREAS, The Scotten Dillon Tobacco Company have refused every overture made to them, looking to the recognition of the Tobacco Workers' International Union, and have resorted to unfair means to maintain their resistance to efforts made to organize their factory; and

WHEREAS, The matter has been placed before the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, who indorsed the boycott on the Scotten Dillon Tobacco Company; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, give their indorsement to the boycott on the Scotten Dillon Tobacco Company; be it further

*Resolved*, That this resolution be incorporated in the minutes of this convention, and that all delegates are requested to use their every effort upon their return to their respective localities, to do all in their power to stop the sales and the use of the brands of tobacco made by the Scotten Dillon Tobacco Company.

Committee reports favorably.

#### Adopted.

On Resolution No. 100.—By Delegate W. D. Michler, Industrial Council, Kansas City, Mo:

WHEREAS, The Flour Mill Employes, No. 10266, of Kansas City, Mo., have recently been organized, and at that time were in the employ of the firm known as the Kelly Milling Company, located in Kansas City, Mo., and as soon as the firm became aware of the men joining the union, they then discharged three of them for no other reason than belonging to the union. A committee waited on the firm and asked for the reinstatement of the three members who were discharged, but the firm refused to do so, stating they would not recognize the union. Several other committees called on the firm in behalf of the Flour Mill Employes, but without results for a settlement of the existing difficulty. The Kelly Milling Company was then declared unfair by the Flour Mill Employes and all the men called out, including the stationary firemen and engineers. The boycott was indorsed by the Industrial Council Oct. 14, 1902; by the Stationary Firemen No. 5, by the Stationary Engineers No. 6, of Kansas City, Mo; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor indorse the boycott and give their aid and co-operation to the full extent through all affiliated unions and central bodies.

Committee recommends to refer to Executive Council for favorable action.

#### Adopted.

On Resolution No. 112.—By Delegate Eugene Merrell, Federal Labor Union No. 7295:

WHEREAS, Federal Labor Union No. 7295, of Knoxville, Tenn., has carried on for over two years a systematic and successful boycott on the Knoxville Woolen Mills, of Knoxville, Tenn., reducing the number of its known patrons from 375 to 113; and

WHEREAS, The struggle for organization in the mills of the South is of the utmost importance to organized labor generally and particularly so to the United Textile Workers; and

WHEREAS, This work is of too great magnitude and importance for a local union to be left to make the fight alone; and

WHEREAS, Victory is so near at hand that retreat would be inexpedient; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That the Executive Council take charge of said strike and boycott, and immediately after adjournment of this convention try to make a satisfactory settlement with said firm, and failing to do so, take such steps as they deem proper to end, or carry on the struggle to a satisfactory completion.

Committee reports favorably.

#### Adopted.

On Resolution No. 113.—By Delegate Chas. Hank, International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance:

WHEREAS, The Ittner Brick Co., of Belleville, Ill., has been placed on the Unfair List of the Illinois State Federation of Labor at its last convention held in East St. Louis, Ill., and while said company has in the past year and is at present employing non-union labor; therefore be it

*Resolved* by the twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, That the Ittner Brick Company of Belleville, Ill., be placed on the Unfair List of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee recommends to refer to Executive Council for favorable action.

#### Adopted.

On Resolution No. 122.—By Delegate Thomas J. Edwards, Rubber Workers' Union 8622:

WHEREAS, The firm of Hood Rubber Company, manufacturers of rubber boots, shoes and articles, at East Watertown, Mass., are upon the Unfair List of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, Many of these unfair goods are being sold in cities and towns where organized labor is strong, and the said firm has been compelled to enter new fields, owing to the effectiveness

of the fight being waged against them, and have been compelled to remove their brand of Hood or Old Colony Rubber Company from their goods, sending them out with *no name* on them, and also placing a stamp with the words "Independent Rubber Company" on them; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That as officers and members representing the labor movement of this country, each delegate is hereby requested to bring the matter before his national, international, city centrals and federated labor unions in the hope that they will, in no uncertain manner, prove to this firm that their product is unfair and will not be purchased by organized labor and its friends.

Committee reports favorably.

**Adopted.**

On Resolution No. 129.—By Delegate J. L. Compton, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employes:

WHEREAS, The Western Union Telegraph Company is notoriously unfair to organized labor of the United States; and

WHEREAS, The company has been, and is, continuing to discharge employes engaged in telegraphing for organizing and maintaining a commercial telegraphers' association; now be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor declares the Western Union Telegraph Company unfair until such time as they concede the right to their telegraphers to organize and maintain an organization for the advancement of their craft and be recognized as part and parcel of the grand army of wage-workers who are battling for a fair share of the product of their toil.

Committee recommends to refer to Executive Council.

**Adopted.**

On Resolution No. 136.—By Delegates John Slocum and Robert Kerr, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths:

WHEREAS, The International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths have for some time past been engaged in a contest with the Seagrave Manufacturing Company, and the Columbus Buggy and Harness Company, both of Columbus, Ohio, for the purpose of reducing the hours, increasing wages and improving the conditions of the blacksmiths and helpers employed in both concerns; and

WHEREAS, All reasonable and honorable efforts on the part of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths looking toward a settlement of the difficulty having failed, and the above-mentioned firms having been placed on the Unfair List of the said International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, indorse the action of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths in this matter, and that the Seagrave Manufacturing Company and the Columbus Buggy and Harness Company, of Columbus, Ohio, be placed on the Unfair List of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee recommends to refer to Executive Council.

**Adopted.**

On Resolution No. 144.—By Delegates Samuel Gompers, Thomas F. Tracy, J. Mahlon Barnes and James Wood, Cigar Makers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The American Cigar Company, by the employment of underpaid and child labor and other unfair conditions in the production of the Cubanola, Lillian Russell and other brands of cigars, is a detriment to organized labor; be it

*Resolved*, That we reaffirm the position of the last convention in calling on all friends of organized labor to refuse to patronize the product of trust and non-union made cigars and give moral assistance to the Cigar Makers' International Union by refusing to purchase any cigar which does not bear the blue label of that organization.

Committee reports favorably and recommends adoption.

**Adopted.**

On Resolution No. 145.—By Delegate W. N. Drinkwater, Wall Paper Machine Printers and Color Mixers' National Union:

WHEREAS, The Wall Paper Machine Printers and Color Mixers' National Union has made many attempts to unionize the firms mentioned below, they having absolutely refused to treat with us; therefore be it

*Resolved* by the twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, That they be placed upon the Unfair List: Carey Bros., Philadelphia, Pa.; Gossier & Wagner, Philadelphia, Pa.; Becker, Smith & Page, Philadelphia, Pa.; Strahan Wall Paper Company, Chelsea, Mass.; Tarrytown Wall Paper Company, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Essex Company, Newark, N. J.; Geneva Paper Company, Geneva, N. Y.; Janeway & Carpenter, New Brunswick, N. J.; Janeway & Co., New Brunswick, N. J.; Bailey Wall Paper Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Jacob Thomas Company, Newark, Del.; J. S. Stower, Des Moines, Iowa.

Committee recommends to refer to Executive Council for favorable action.

**Adopted.**

On Resolution No. 146.—By Delegate Fred Alexander, New Orleans Central Trades and Labor Council:

WHEREAS, There is now, and has been for the past nine weeks, a lockout in the Gulf Bag Factory of this city, a branch of Bemis Bros., of St. Louis, Mo.; and

WHEREAS, The Central Trades and Labor Council, after repeated efforts to bring about an honorable settlement of this controversy, have met with an absolute refusal on the part of the Gulf Bag Company, a branch of Bemis Bros. Bag Company, of St. Louis, Mo., located in this city; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Central Trades and Labor Council of New Orleans, La., request the American Federation of Labor to place the Gulf Bag Company, of this city, a branch of Bemis Bros., of St. Louis, Mo., on the Unfair List.

Committee recommends to refer to Executive Council.

**Adopted.**

On Resolution No. 148.—By Delegates Chas. Dold and Frank H. Murray, Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The employes of the O. Wisner Piano Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., were locked out by said O. Wisner Piano Company, June 6, 1902, for simply daring to request a conference with said firm for the purpose of adjusting the unfair conditions then existing in that factory; and

WHEREAS, The employes of said O. Wisner Piano Company as members of Local No. 27 of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America, through the authorized officers of the local, the joint executive board of Greater New York, and finally the international officers of the Piano and Organ Workers' Union of America, have been refused even a hearing by said O. Wisner Piano Company, to bring about union conditions in that factory; therefore be it

Resolved, That the said O. Wisner Piano Company's product be deemed unfair and be placed on the Unfair List.

Committee recommends to refer to Executive Council.

**Adopted.**

On Resolution No. 154.—By Delegate James Beattie, Illinois State Federation:

WHEREAS, There is now on in the city of Jacksonville, Ill., a strike of Garment Workers against the clothing manufacturing firm of J. Cappel & Sons, Ltd., because of the action of the firm in trying to disrupt, disorganize and suppress the newly organized union of industry and all union feeling; and

WHEREAS, The Illinois State Federation of Labor, through its executive officers, has failed to bring about a satisfactory adjustment of the differences existing between the employes and the firm of J. Cappel & Sons, Ltd.; therefore be it

Resolved, That the firm of J. J. Cappel & Sons, Ltd., be placed on the Unfair List of the American Federation of Labor, and the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be, and are hereby, instructed to give the aforesaid resolution all the publicity in their power for the purpose of bringing the aforesaid firm to terms.

Committee recommends to refer to Executive Council for favorable action.

**Adopted.**

On Resolution No. 172.—By Delegate Charles Hank, International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance:

WHEREAS, The Northwestern Terra Cotta Company, of Chicago, Ill., was placed on the Unfair List of this Federation at the Detroit Convention; and

WHEREAS, This company is yet selling its product in all large cities in the United States and Canada; therefore be it

Resolved by this convention, That we re-affirm our former action and request all Building Trades Unions to refuse to handle the material manufactured by the said Northwestern Terra Cotta Company, of Chicago.

Committee reports favorably and recommends its adoption.

**Adopted.**

On Resolution No. 174.—By Delegate Chas. Hank, International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance:

WHEREAS, The Wabash Clay Company, of Veedersburg, Ind., did discharge the men in its employ for becoming members of the International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance; and

WHEREAS, The international officers of the Alliance have done everything possible to effect a settlement with said company; and

WHEREAS, The said Wabash Clay Company has forced its present employes during the last month to attend a meeting in the company's works and requested to vote not to join the International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance; therefore be it

Resolved by this convention, That the Wabash Clay Company, of Veedersburg, Ind., be placed on the Unfair List of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee recommends to refer to Executive Council.

**Adopted.**

On Resolution No. 179.—By Delegate Walter Charriere, International Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers:

WHEREAS, The Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers have been and are still engaged in a contest with the Cluett, Peabody & Co., makers of the "Monarch" shirts and the "Coon" and "Arrow" brand of collars; and

WHEREAS, The agents of this firm are continually misrepresenting their position with organized labor and claim themselves fair in all their dealings and that no trouble now exists; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, through its officers and organizers, do give special aid and assist us in pushing a boycott against the firm of Cluett, Peabody & Co., and each individual brand of their goods; and be it further

Resolved, That each local union be notified officially that this firm is notoriously unfair.

Committee recommends to refer to Executive Council for favorable action.

**Adopted.**

Delegate Allen secured unanimous consent to introduce the following resolution:

Resolution No. 207.—By Delegate J. B. Allen, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America:

In view of the fact that the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the Elec-

trical Workers No. 98, and the Steam Fitters, situated in the city of Philadelphia—said unions are affiliated with their respective national bodies and through them with the American Federation of Labor—are not affiliated with the central body of that city; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the organizations in question be notified by the American Federation of Labor, now in convention, that it is their duty to become affiliated, and that the best efforts of the American Federation of Labor be used in getting them to comply therewith.

#### Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate Kerr requested permission to absent himself in order to attend to matters pertaining to his trade. Adopted.

Delegate Sullivan informed the convention that Delegate C. B. Wiseman was called home on account of illness in his family, and desired that the delegate be credited as being present. Granted.

The hour of 6:30 having arrived, the convention adjourned until 9 a. m. tomorrow.

## SEVENTH DAY—Morning Session.

The convention reassembled at 9 o'clock a. m., President Gompers in the chair.

*Absentees:* Mulholland, Kerr, Tobin, Fish, Sherman (H. W.), Kennedy, Maher, Keefe, Barter, Warner, Valentine, Black, Niece, Kelley, Dooley, Hibbert, Powell, Gilie, Lynch (James M.), Scollin, Beattie, McGill, Lopez, Lamar, Eichelberger, Snyder, Summers, Schulte, Aibar, Damer, Drish, Lavery, Coker, Baker, White (D. B.), Wimsett, Wood (Jas. D.), Woodmansee, Walker, Mount, Marschalk (Miss), Singleton, Wright, Woodard, McDougall, McConnell, Barker, Howard, Brown, Kreutzinger, Graham, Jones (Emanuel), Smith, Mullahy, Plumley, Arnold, Mason, Malloy, Bullock, Welsh, Wedekind, Poble, Dearolf, Miles, Baiz, Arndt, Campbell, Fawcett, Minger, Sweeney, Mulready, Ziebell.

At the request of President Gompers, Delegate T. S. Lewis assumed the chair.

Delegate Agard, for the Special Committee on the Gompers-Shaffer controversy, read the following report:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., November 16, 1902.

A meeting of the members of the committee chosen by President Gompers and President Shaffer in accord with a motion made in connection with Resolution No. 192, offered by J. P. Sheridan, was held at the Odd Fellows' Hall upon above date. At this meeting L. A. Tanquary was unanimously chosen as fifth man, and chairman of the committee, and Mr. E. A. Agard was selected as official secretary for said body, the same motion including a provision that a stenographer should be secured for the purpose of taking down the evidence, and all of it, taken before and by this committee. Messrs. Agard and Slayton were appointed as a committee to secure the services of said stenographer, and the committee took a recess, to meet at the rooms of the Executive Council in the St. Charles Mansion at whatever time a stenographer should be secured.

The committee reconvened at the rooms of the Executive Council in the St. Charles Mansion at 3.30 p. m., with the following persons in attendance in addition to the committee: President Samuel Gompers, T. J. Shaffer and J. P. Sheridan.

Chairman Tanquary called the meeting to order, and Mr. Moffitt offered the following motion: That all but the parties interested be excluded from these meetings, and said in connection therewith: "My desire is, in reference to this resolution and the accusation of Mr. Shaffer against Mr. Gompers, made at the Wheeling Convention, that none but Mr. Gompers and Mr. Shaffer and Mr. Sheridan should be present during these meetings, and that the privilege of offering evidence be allowed to the interested parties only, meaning by that, that they shall submit their evidence and send for such witnesses as they desire to appear to testify before the committee." Upon vote the motion was carried.

Mr. AGARD, Mr. Chairman, I offer the following, by way of suggestion, in order to facilitate matters to discover what the issue pending before us may be, and to exclude the introduction of any evidence bearing upon any other question than that at issue. I would suggest that the resolution be read and made a part of these proceedings, and when this has been done if President Shaffer has any charges to make against President Gompers, or if Mr. Sheridan has any charges to make against Mr. Gompers, that these charges be reduced to writing, and a copy of them furnished to Mr. Gompers. After which, the parties will be instructed to introduce their evidence and to produce their witnesses. I offer this suggestion for this reason, the motion, as presented by Mr. Sheridan is of a general character and it seems to me that the charges, or what there is here embodied in the motion is of a too general character to be entertained. It is something of the nature of the charge frequently made against officers in the army, to wit, of conduct unbecoming an officer and

a gentleman, and I believe that we should proceed in a more regular and definite manner; that charges should be made somewhat in the shape of an indictment.

Mr. HASKINS. I would suggest that Mr. Moffitt ask the same questions which he propounded previous to the securing of a stenographer, if there are no objections.

Mr. MOFFITT. Mr. Shaffer, have you at any time, in public or private, charged Mr. Gompers with any infidelity to the trade union movement, or unfaithfulness to any trust committed to his care?

Mr. SHAFFER. I did not and do not. So far as I can remember, I have never by vocal words, or in writing, criticised President Gompers, or in any way impeached him, or charged him with infidelity to the trade union movement or principles.

Mr. AGARD. I would suggest that the resolution be introduced before we proceed further and made a part of this record:

Resolution No. 192.—By Delegate J. P. [Sheridan, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers:

WHEREAS, President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, at their last convention, held in Wheeling, W. Va., made charges against President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor which impeach his fidelity to the principles of unionism; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention appoint a committee to investigate said charges and report finding to this convention, in order that the truth may be known.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I desire to repeat that this resolution shows upon the face of it that there are no specific charges against Mr. Gompers, and until there are, in my opinion, there is little for us to consider, and if agreeable to the committee I would move you, sir, that the chair instruct Mr. Shaffer to specify if he desires to make any charges in writing, and what these charges are.

Mr. GOMPERS. You have asked Mr. Shaffer a question as to whether he has impeached my fidelity to the trade unions and the labor movement, and he has answered that question in the negative. Mr. Sheridan, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, makes the charge that he did. Would it not be well that some question be propounded to Mr. Sheridan whether Mr. Shaffer did make such a statement or not?

Mr. MOFFITT. Mr. Chairman, I think the suggestion of Mr. Gompers is timely.

Mr. MOFFITT. Mr. Sheridan did Mr. Shaffer, when at the convention held at Wheeling, impeach the integrity or fidelity of Mr. Gompers to the trade union movement?

Mr. SHERIDAN. I understand so; yes.

Mr. AGARD. Speaking of the resolution again it seems to me as though we are confronted by a peculiar condition of affairs. We are not here for the purpose of trying the veracity either between Mr. Gompers or Mr. Shaffer, or between Mr. Shaffer and Mr. Sheridan; we are here to try the question of the accusation, if any such has been made, or is to be made, impeaching the integrity or fidelity of President Gompers to trade union principles. Mr. Shaffer says he has not made and does not contemplate the making of any such charge. Mr. Sheridan says that Mr. Shaffer did make an accusation of that character. As one of the committee, I positively deny our right to sit on that question, that is, as to who is right or who is wrong, who is telling the truth or who is uttering a falsehood, and I insist that until charges shall have been made by some one in writing that we have no right to undertake to base an investigation upon mere hearsay evidence. It is as though A were to say that B had slandered C, and B were to positively deny having done anything of the kind. In a case of that character, what would you do? How can we permit this thing to go on? Mr. Sheridan's resolution is practically a charge against Mr. Shaffer. Mr. Shaffer denies that he has ever made any charges against Mr. Gompers, and denies his intention of ever doing so. While I do not want to monopolize the time or attention of this committee, and while the interest of the trade union movement is paramount to me, I do want to confine this investigation to its legitimate channels. There is no secret about my regard for Mr. Gompers, for while I have never told him personally of it, I have never concealed it, and I want to say here now that there is no man of whom I have a higher opinion than I have for Mr. Gompers and his individuality. At the same time, I am prepared, if there is any work for this committee, to sit and listen to any charges, that may be made against him as President of the American Federation of Labor, and when that charge has been made, if any shall be made, I shall do my duty without fear or favor. But, until that is done, I believe it my duty to decline to act or to try Mr. Shaffer or anybody else upon charges that may be made against them.

Mr. SLAYTON. I desire, as I think the rest of the committee do, to get at the truth of the matter, not only for the benefit of those present, or either or any other parties, but principally for the thousands of men who are contending with each other as to who is to blame for this controversy.

Mr. MOFFITT. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I, like brother Agard, agree that the benefit and the interest of the labor movement is paramount to the interests of individuals. This statement in regard to the actions and statements of the parties concerned has been heralded all over the country, and I am of opinion that since President Shaffer, in the presence of President Gompers and this committee, declares that he did not and does not now impeach the fidelity of President Gompers to the American labor movement, or to any part of the American labor movement, I am of opinion that that statement, going to the world, will be sufficient to satisfy all parties interested, and by Mr. Shaffer making this statement public would, in my judgment, place the matter in such a shape that further investigation and contention would be unnecessary, and would recommend that under the above stated conditions the matter be dropped.

Mr. SLAYTON. Gentlemen of the committee, I am not desirous of doing anything that will in any way injure President Gompers or Mr. Shaffer, and since Mr. Shaffer has made this statement publicly, that he did not and does not impeach the integrity of President Gompers to the trade union movement, in my opinion, then, that is all that can be done on the part of the committee. The only further features are, however, the charges that have been made, and I think that this committee should take recognition of the fact and deal with them, so that a statement and decision may be had.

Mr. AGARD. It seems to me that talking about dropping anything is beside the question, as there is at this time nothing to drop. No charges have been made against Mr. Gompers; Mr. Shaffer denies that he ever has, in any way, shape or manner, at any time, in any place, or under any circumstances, made any charges against Mr. Gompers as to his fidelity to the trade union movement or principles; that he does not now make any such charges; that he does not contemplate making any such charges in the future; and that he does not believe that any such charges could be made against President Gompers. This being true, I do not see how we are to

force Mr. Shaffer into making an accusation that would give this committee any work to do. But in order that there may be no dispute either now or in the future, as to what Mr. Shaffer has said, I will ask him again:

"Mr. Shaffer, will you charge President Gompers with infidelity to the trade union movement, or do you, before this committee, desire to impeach President Gompers or his record, with regard to the trade union movement in this country, or any phase of it, at any time?"

Mr. SHAFFER. Gentlemen of the committee, I have replied as openly as I could in order to protect myself, and have said this: I have never, as far as I can remember, in writing or by use of vocal words, impeached or intended to impeach the unionism or integrity of President Gompers, and that I did not, and do not now, intend to do so. I want this rule to cover everything that I have said, and in reply I want to say, it is certainly due to Mr. Gompers that if this matter be dropped, the entire matter in the presence of witnesses gone into; all the documents can be produced and left to the committee in question. Gentlemen, I came to this convention, not knowing that this matter would be brought up by Mr. Sheridan, yet I would repeat what I said at the convention at Wheeling, W. Va., which had nothing whatever to do with the fidelity or infidelity of President Gompers to the trade union movement. What I did say was this: President Gompers had called me a liar in the *Federationist*, and in the convention I said that Gompers was a liar, and I again want to say that I have no intention or any right to impeach the integrity of President Gompers to the trade union movement.

(Supplied by Mr. Agard. Omitted by stenographer.)

When Mr. Sheridan, in reply to the question of Mr. Moffitt, said that at the Wheeling Convention Mr. Shaffer had charged Mr. Gompers with infidelity to the trade union movement, Mr. Shaffer replied that if Mr. Sheridan would repeat the language which he had used in reference to Mr. Gompers at that convention that he thought it would be more eulogistic than otherwise of Mr. Gompers as a trade unionist. At this point Mr. Sheridan made the following statement, at the conclusion of which he produced and proposed to read the minutes of the said convention.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Inasmuch as President Shaffer, in speaking to this committee, said that if I would only repeat the language he used in reference to Mr. Gompers at the Wheeling Convention, that he thought that it would be more eulogistic than convicting of Mr. Gompers, I will repeat it.

Mr. SHAFFER. I want to say one thing before the reading is begun. Mr. Sheridan, by presenting to this body, or to any organization, or to any part of the body, excepting the lodges of the Amalgamated Association, will be guilty of violation of his obligation, and I, as president, will be compelled to report him. It places me in a most embarrassing position, but so far as I have the right, I will do all I can to protect Mr. Sheridan in case he should get in trouble for divulging the secret work of his organization.

Mr. AGARD. Mr. Shaffer, are your conventions secret?

Mr. SHAFFER. Positively so.

Mr. AGARD. Are the proceedings of these conventions secret?

Mr. SHAFFER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHERIDAN. While our convention is supposed to transact its business on a basis of secrecy, at the Wheeling Convention these charges were made against President Gompers and it became newspaper talk. Mr. Flynn, one of the organizers of the American Federation of Labor, came there intending to defend himself, as he expected to be charged, and, as I understood it, Mr. Gompers telegraphed that he would come in person, if he was permitted to take the floor of that convention.

President SHAFFER. There was a motion that he be allowed.

Mr. SHERIDAN. It was tabled. President Shaffer stated specifically that if the delegates wished to know the inner facts, to hire a hall and give him twelve hours and he would show what Mr. Gompers was. Now he has raised the point that the proceedings of our convention are secret, and his object is to prevent me from making the specific charges that he has made against Mr. Gompers, and the position he has placed me in is this—I have to choose between violating the obligation or ignoring truth. Now he has suggested that in case I read he will, as president of that organization, be compelled "to report" the fact to that organization. Mr. Chairman, I wish to be placed on record in this manner, that I regard the truth of greater importance than any obligation that a man has to take. If the committee is ready to hear the specific charges made, I will read them.

Mr. SLAYTON. I should like to ask President Shaffer if he made that statement to the convention, that if the delegates would hire a hall and give him twelve hours, that he would show what Mr. Gompers was?

Mr. SHAFFER. I did not make that statement. I can repeat almost the words that I said. At that time I doubt if Mr. Gompers was the sole subject of discussion. Throughout the discussion it was the Mitchell-Gompers-Shaffer controversy. This is what I said: "If the delegates will hire a hall and permit me to talk to them for twelve hours I will tell them something of the last summer's strike; I will tell them of deeds of daring and cowardly retreat"; that had no reference to Mr. Gompers at all.

Mr. AGARD. Mr. Sheridan, you said that Mr. Shaffer made the statement that if a hall was hired and he was given twelve hours he would tell what Mr. Gompers was. Now, then, is that all that he said in that connection?

Mr. SHERIDAN. No, sir.

Mr. HASKINS. I would like to know from the chair, if the bringing in here of any statements concerning or interesting any other parties, other than Mr. Gompers or Mr. Shaffer, is going to be allowed. What I ask you the question for is this, Mr. Chairman—I want to enter an objection to the bringing in this committee a controversy involving John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, at least before charges have been filed against him.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. The resolution reads:

WHEREAS, President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, at their last convention, held in Wheeling, W. Va., made charges against President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, which impeach his fidelity to the principles of unionism; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention appoint a committee to investigate said charges and report finding to this convention in order that the truth may be known.

Now this committee was appointed under that resolution.



Mr. MOFFITT. I desire to say this, that from what we have heard since we came here, it occurs to me that this matter has been brought to an improper tribunal for discussion. If Mr. Shaffer, in my opinion, at any time, which he claims he did not, impeached the unionism of Mr. Gompers, I believe the proper course to pursue in such event would be for Mr. Sheridan to prefer charges against Mr. Shaffer for giving vent to these utterances, and then give Mr. Shaffer an opportunity to prove that he did not. Until that is done, Mr. Chairman, I believe that we should bring back a report to the convention founded on my opinion as now expressed.

Mr. SHAFFER. I should like to ask Mr. Gompers a question. Will you reply, Mr. Gompers. Mr. GOMPERS. If I can.

Mr. SHAFFER. If at the Wheeling Convention of the Amalgamated Association of the Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, I did accuse you in any way of being anything but a good union man, have I not so committed myself here, that Mr. Sheridan can bring charges against me? Have I not by my reply to the questions here so committed myself that my head comes off at the next convention?

Mr. GOMPERS. I should say certainly, if you did charge me with infidelity to the trade union movement, or unfaithfulness to any trust committed to my care, your answer to-day denying that you made that statement then, or that you make that statement now, or believe such a charge against me, would lay you liable to charges in your own organization. That is my answer to your question. May I now continue to say what I have in mind?

Gentlemen, so far as I am personally concerned, an exoneration of that character is all sufficient. The question arises, however, will the convention, to which you must report, be satisfied that the matter shall end there, and that I have been exonerated?

Mr. SHAFFER. Will you permit an interruption? Did I not say a while ago that I thought that in justice to Mr. Gompers, as well as to myself, that there should be a meeting between us in the presence of witnesses for the purpose of going into the entire matter; that can go before the convention supplemental to this; that might prove to be an elucidation of the entire matter and satisfy all parties.

Mr. GOMPERS. That would imply compromise, and I am not willing, that when, either directly or indirectly, any action of mine in the labor movement is called into question, to submit that to compromise; either I am right or I am wrong; either I told the truth or I lied; either I was faithful or unfaithful. Upon these things there is no compromise. In my judgment, gentlemen, there is such a thing as violating an obligation of a union man, and that, as I understand it, implies a violation of an obligation to the opponents of labor. But, when the integrity of an officer in the labor movement is attacked, when this is brought to the convention of the American Federation of Labor in public session, the whole matter not only published in the local press, but published broadcast throughout the country, appearing no doubt, in the newspapers of foreign countries, there is no question then of hiding anything. It is true that the charge as specified by the resolution is set aside, but what is implied by the resolution? Is it not in connection with my course during the steel strike, the statements made by Mr. Shaffer, the statements made by myself in reply, and the final statements made by Mr. Shaffer again and my inquiry? These are matters for the investigation of this committee, not in private conference between Mr. Shaffer and myself and anyone else, that, of which the convention now knows nothing. I want you, gentlemen, to appreciate the position in which I am placed. The only thing that I have is the result of whatever effort I have given the labor movement, is simply of the reputation for fairness and fair dealing among men, and trying to do my duty, and I do not want any man to rest under the impression that there is anything I have done, or left undone, that I have said, or left unsaid, that ought not to be a matter of investigation by this committee. I think you will mistake the temper of the convention, if you believe that they will be satisfied with a report of that kind, without dealing with these questions.

Mr. SHAFFER. Mr. Chairman, I want to say this in reply to Mr. Gompers. He said that this is a matter of a lie or the truth. I want to suggest to Mr. Gompers that there is a third word that can be used—it may be neither a lie nor the truth; it may be a mistake, consequent upon insufficient information. I want to say again that no charge can be preferred against me for having brought this thing to this convention. That I want re-recorded. I coincide with Mr. Gompers' desires in this matter, and am ready, if he desires, for the most crucial investigation.

Mr. SLAYTON. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee. We can sit here all night, in common parlance, sparring for points, and get no definite results. I recognize that there is somewhat a breach of technically known rules, at least in matters that were transacted in secret convention, but that is as nothing compared to the facts that should be made known. I feel sure that there are some of those circulars in other hands than members of the organization, or members now having them will show them; hence the secrecy is already broken. Now then, I shall move again that the matters in the official records of the Wheeling Convention, where they relate to Mr. Shaffer and Mr. Gompers, shall be a basis of inquiry of this convention, and if I get a second to that motion we will have something, and when they are brought up, if this committee feels that they are not sufficient with which to proceed, then well and good; if otherwise, such action can then be taken as the thing seems to warrant.

Mr. HASKINS. Mr. Chairman, I desire to say that I have no objections whatever to any new charges being submitted before this convention or this committee, but I positively will not be a party to the investigation of any charge or any statement that has not been submitted as a charge to the convention and to this committee. As I understand it, Mr. Chairman, the province of this committee is to investigate into and decide upon the resolution that created this committee, and further than that I shall not go, and will not be willing to go until new matter has been decided upon or has been presented to the convention for the consideration of this committee. I desire the truth to be known as much as anyone, but if we do not confine ourselves to the instructions of the convention, I desire to say to you that, in my judgment, we will be in error. This is why I did not second Mr. Slayton's motion.

Mr. AGARD. Mr. Chairman, I did not second Mr. Slayton's motion because I don't believe it is within the province of this committee. My education has taught me this, that the greatest science, the most exact science in the world today, is that of the old common law rules of evidence. Now, then, in order to finally determine any case there must be a positive affirmation and a positive denial. In other words, you must have a charge and a denial, or there is nothing to investigate. Now then, according to this resolution there is no case. Mr. Sheridan accuses Mr. Shaffer of accusing Mr. Gompers. Now, are we here to investigate a triangular affair of that kind? Now, going back a little further, if you will, Mr. Sheridan says that is in line with his accusation against

Mr. Shaffer, that if they would hire a hall he would tell them what Gompers was. Are we to ask if the hall had been hired, and he had consumed twelve hours, which is a long time to take to tell what any man is, in telling what Mr. Gompers was, that it would have constituted an attack upon him or whether it would have constituted a eulogy of him? I would state this, that we are not here to try Mr. Shaffer, and until Mr. Shaffer does make some charge impeaching Mr. Gompers we have nothing to try, and, if he refuses, as I understand he does positively refuse, to make such a charge; if he denies, as he positively does, ever making such a charge, there is only one thing for this committee to do, and that is to return to the convention that after the organization of the committee, after hearing all the evidence that was presented to them, and after a positive denial on the part of Mr. Shaffer of any charge in the past, or in the present, or contemplated in the future, against the union principles and actions of Mr. Gompers, that this committee is compelled to unanimously find that the resolution is simply a mere empty sounding brass, and that he is wholly and absolutely exonerated from even the shadow of suspicion. You say, that is, some of you perhaps, that the gentlemen should be compelled to introduce the minutes of the meeting of their convention. If that be true, what evidence have you that any statement is true? I do not know what their obligation is, but our obligation is something like this: "In the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses." Assuming that that is something of the nature of their obligation, I have no desire to be a party to force a man to violate it. Another thing, I do not believe that a charge or censure or an adverse criticism made in a secret meeting, if everybody had been true to their obligation, if it was made, would ever have become public, and so I say to you, unless we can get some charge, unless we can get a positive charge against Mr. Gompers and a positive denial upon his part, we have nothing to try, and our verdict must be an absolute and complete exoneration of Mr. Gompers, founded upon the evidence adduced at this inquiry.

Mr. SLAYTON. I just want to correct the false impression that Mr. Agard is laboring under, when he says we are trying to force some one to bring in the secret work of his convention, or a convention, that I intended to be evidence in the case. If Mr. Sheridan had signified the slightest reluctance toward bringing in this matter, I should not have said what I did, but he seemed to be anxious to bring it; had he not been I would not have insisted. And I do not now wish to insist against the wishes of the committee. I simply wanted the matter on which we could proceed. If it is not desired, I have said what I feel and may be done.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Mr. Chairman, in introducing the resolution I made it general for this purpose; it is very difficult to get the American Federation of Labor Convention to go into executive session. I did not specify particular things, because I did not want it to become generally known to the public until a thorough investigation was made by the committee appointed by this convention, and do not take the position that our friend Agard has, that I have to render charges.

Mr. AGARD. No; not you—that Mr. Shaffer must.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Oh, I beg your pardon; I misunderstood. Are not the charges in the resolution that I have introduced?

Mr. AGARD. This is a fair question: The gentleman says he has introduced a resolution preferring a charge, but are the charges against Gompers or Shaffer?

Mr. SHERIDAN. The charges I made were preferred by Mr. Shaffer against Mr. Gompers.

Mr. SHAFER. Before which body, may I ask, the American Federation of Labor or the Amalgamated Association?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Before the American Federation of Labor, of course; before the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers Mr. Gompers could not get a hearing.

Mr. SHAFER. It is with great reluctance I have gone into this. Of course I do not want to say what occurred at my convention and thus violate my obligation. My hand was on my heart when I took it. I have before this committee assumed the attitude of a man who feared to make a fight. That record goes in my report, just at it will issue from the hands of the stenographer, and it will go before the representative people of my association. I have taken this attitude, dared to maintain this position, only because I have always tried to build up, and not tear down. I have always said, peaceful measures first, but I want to say that I am at the absolute command of Mr. Gompers.

Mr. AGARD. You are both at the command of the committee.

Mr. HASKINS. Mr. Sheridan, did you prefer charges against Mr. Shaffer in the Amalgamated Association Convention?

Mr. SHERIDAN. No, sir. It was impossible to do so.

Mr. HASKINS. Mr. Shaffer suggests the question: Can you prefer charges against Mr. Shaffer now?

Mr. SHERIDAN. On some matters, but not on this.

Mr. AGARD. Why can you not on this?

Mr. SHAFER. I think we have a secret accusation, which ought to be more plain than it appears.

Mr. HASKINS. Gentlemen, I would like to ask him the question: Could he now or in the future prefer charges against Mr. Shaffer, as President of the Amalgamated Association or as a member upon this matter?

Mr. SHERIDAN. I fail to see how I could. If no action is taken here the matter remains still in abeyance, and I should have no charges to prefer.

Mr. SHAFER. If I, at the Wheeling Convention, charged Mr. Gompers with infidelity to the trade union movement, and now deny it, can you not, brother Sheridan, prefer charges against me?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes; brother Shaffer.

Mr. HASKINS. That is what I want to know.

Mr. AGARD. I would suggest that the committee hold an executive session.

Mr. SLAYTON. I just want to ask Mr. Sheridan if he has consulted any of the delegates, and can they know of the facts contained in this official report of the Wheeling Convention, either before this convention or during this session?

Mr. SHERIDAN. That is, the delegates present at the American Federation of Labor Convention?

Mr. SLAYTON. Yes.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes; I have.

Mr. SHAFER. I desire to say that that question was not put at my request. I have not desired to use it against Mr. Sheridan, but he stated a moment or two ago that he presented a general resolution because he did not want to make public the details.

CHAIRMAN. I realize that we are in a peculiar position. It has been common newspaper notoriety that there have been charges of one kind and another for a long time against the officers of the American Federation of Labor, in connection with the steel strike. It has gone out through the Associated Press, consequently all over the country, that the matter was to be investigated at this convention. I am afraid that unless this matter is investigated by this committee that the opponents of organization will charge that we are attempting to whitewash something.

Mr. AGARD. What have we been doing this afternoon? What would a verdict such as I suggested indicate?

CHAIRMAN. It is true that here in this room Mr. Shaffer has said that he has not made charges and does not charge Mr. Gompers with any infidelity to the labor movement. But it is still true that there has been a great deal in the newspapers, and that the ranks of organized labor throughout the country believe that there is something wrong somewhere. I am not familiar at all—I have not the slightest idea what is in that book—and I don't know what Mr. Gompers is supposed to have been charged with; but I don't want to go behind a technicality of any kind to shirk a duty; I do not want it ever to be said that I had attempted to cover up anything. I do not believe there is a member on this committee that wants to be put in that attitude. Just what should be done, I am considerably at a loss to determine. It is due President Gompers, and it is due President Shaffer, that some kind of an investigation be had as the resolution calls for, so that the truth may be known. It is true that if the charges brought by brother Sheridan against brother Shaffer that brother Shaffer did in the convention at Wheeling charge brother Gompers with the matters stated in the resolution, that Mr. Shaffer has put himself in a position by his evidence and statements before this committee where he can easily be convicted in his convention of conduct unbecoming an officer and member of a labor organization, and that body can certainly deal with him. I do not believe that this committee should take up any fight that is purely in the hands of some organization; but, I don't want to be put in the position where there is a possibility of this committee being accused of trying to cover anything. That is my position.

Mr. HASKINS. Following out the suggestion of Mr. Agard, I would move that the committee have an executive session for a few minutes, and Messrs. Gompers, Shaffer and Sheridan be requested to retire.

Mr. AGARD. I move that the hearing in this case be closed, that the secretary (Mr. Agard) be instructed to secure copies of the proceedings before this body, and distribute same to the members of the committee, and as soon thereafter as possible the committee shall meet upon the call of the chairman to make up their report to the convention.

Mr. SLAYTON. I second the motion. The one remark I desire to make in seconding the motion—I understand Mr. Agard to mean that when we assemble at the call of the chairman in the convention, that we then and there make up our report to the convention.

Mr. AGARD. It is understood that the report completely exonerates Mr. Gompers.

E. A. AGARD, *Secretary*.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., November 20, 1902.

Mr. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: At a meeting held in this city in the Odd Fellows' Hall, upon the 18th inst., by Messrs. W. H. Haskins, J. W. Slayton, John A. Moffitt and E. A. Agard, who were chosen by Mr. Gompers and Mr. Shaffer, respectively, to represent them in the consideration and investigation of the matter submitted to the convention in Resolution No. 192, Mr. L. A. Tanquary was chosen by the aforesaid representatives as the fifth man and the chairman of said committee, and Mr. E. A. Agard was chosen by the full committee as the official secretary of said committee. As promptly as possible after the permanent organization of the committee, a meeting was held by the committee at the room of the Executive Council, at the St. Charles Mansion, in this city. Mr. Shaffer, President Gompers and J. P. Sheridan being summoned by the chairman of the committee, appeared before them for the purpose of submitting their sides of the controversy for the consideration of your committee. Your committee would respectfully report that, after the presentation of such evidence and matters as were submitted to them upon the question at issue, and after a thorough and careful consideration thereof, and after an emphatic and repeated statement and denial upon the part of Mr. Shaffer that he had at no time, in public or private, in writing or by vocal words, charged Mr. Gompers with any infidelity to the trade union movement, or unfaithfulness to any trust committed to his care, or in any way impeached him or charged him with infidelity to the trade union movement or its principles, your committee is constrained to find that any charges, or reports which appeared to charge Mr. Gompers with any infidelity to trade unionism or its principles are absolutely unfounded and unwarranted, and, by unanimous vote and opinion of your committee, Mr. Gompers is therefore wholly and completely exonerated from even the shadow of suspicion in this regard.

L. A. TANQUARY, *Chairman*.  
JNO. A. MOFFITT.  
W. H. HASKINS.  
J. W. SLAYTON.  
E. A. AGARD, *Secretary*.

During the reading of the report Mr. Shaffer asked permission to interpolate a few remarks.

The chair ruled that the only thing before the convention was the reading of the report, and asked Mr. Shaffer to make a note of his remarks and present them later.

Reading of the report being completed, Delegates Shaffer and Slayton spoke. Delegate Moffitt requested permission to ask Mr. Shaffer a question.

Delegate Shaffer requested that certain changes be made in the testimony contained in the committee's report.

Upon investigation it was discovered that in copying the original report, the corrections desired by Delegate Shaffer had been omitted.

Delegate Wilson favored the report being referred back to the committee for correction.

The chair asked Delegate Shaffer if there were any other corrections he desired to have made.

Mr. Shaffer replied, "No."

On motion the report of the committee was adopted by a unanimous vote.

President Gompers resumed the chair.

Delegate Gilthorpe introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolution No. 208.—By Delegate Wm. J. Gilthorpe, Brotherhood Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this convention be, and are hereby, extended to Hon. J. Watts Kearney, postmaster, New Orleans, La., for his great kindness in placing a letter box in the convention hall for the accommodation of the delegates to the twenty-second annual convention; also for his deep interest in having our mail delivered by a letter-carrier specially detailed for that purpose.

That the secretary be instructed to communicate this resolution to Hon. J. Watts Kearney, postmaster.

Unanimously adopted.

Secretary Morrison read the following telegram:

ATLANTA, GA., November 19, 1902.

JEROME JONES,

*American Federation of Labor Convention, Headquarters, New Orleans, La.:*

Child Labor Bill favorably reported from Education Committee over big fight of mill presidents.

C. C. HOUSTON.

Delegate Agard, for the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following report:

Among the resolutions referred to this committee we found several points of similarity in Resolutions No. 80, No. 134, No. 161, No. 162, No. 163, No. 180 and No. 187; excepting that Resolution No. 162 is in conflict with article 3, section 8 of the constitution. All of the resolutions in question have political action as their expressed or implied purpose. Some of them shrewdly designate their purpose under the guise of "study of political action," while others have other platitudes as their avowed purpose, but taken either wholly or in part do not, in the opinion of this committee, express the true trade union position of the American Federation of Labor. In consequence of which we recommend that this convention non-concur with said resolutions and instead reaffirm the following as its decision on the underlying principles involved:

"The aims, desires, and aspirations of trade unionists comprise all that is necessary or possible to the well-being of the human family and in the pursuit or accomplishment of which we cheerfully accept and, in fact, desire all the assistance which can be given our movement by those reform forces which stand for the betterment of mankind. In this position we are in close relationship to the greater body of socialists and with them agree, that not only should the burdens of toll be made lighter, but that each worker has an undeniable right to enjoy the full benefit of that which he or she produces. We, like them, stand for greater liberty, and are determined so to act that the future shall be more congenial to the whole human family, and especially more bright and enjoyable to men and women bread-winners of North America, whom we directly and indirectly represent. It is true, nevertheless, that in furtherance of our claim, namely, that our principles comprise the fullest and highest scope of human activity, and from time to time will be enhanced and advanced in accordance with the demands to satisfy human needs and desires, the people we represent, the working class, hold different views on the best method of furthering the desired end, even though there is little difference among them as to the desirability of the position we hope to attain.

"We unhesitatingly announce that the trade union movement herein represented is the most practical, safe and legitimate channel through which the working men and women of North America should continue not only to seek redress for their wrongs, but by which they can strengthen their economic position until it will control the political field, and thereby place labor in full possession of its inherent rights.

"We declare that since the inception of our movement inquiry into the best form of government has been its guiding motive, and will so continue while there is a high moral desire to gratify, or an injustice to correct. Our meetings, local and national, are now and always have been, free to the discussion of any legitimate economic or political question, but, on the other hand, are as equally pronounced against partisan politics, religious dissensions, or race prejudices, and as success has followed those meritorious conclusions, we would be unfaithful to the duty we owe to mankind to do other than strongly recommend a continuance of the methods, the inculcation of which means the greatest amount of safety to our movement, with the least degree of danger."

It was moved that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Max S. Hayes offered the following substitute:

*Resolved*, That this twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor advise the working people to organize their economic and political power to secure for labor the full equivalent of its toll and the overthrow of the wage-system and the establishment of an industrial, co-operative democracy.

President Gompers ruled the substitute out of order.

Delegate Hayes stated that he desired to save time and hoped his substitute would be entertained.

President Gompers ruled that the committee had already reported a substitute, and a substitute for a substitute could not be entertained.

Delegate Max S. Hayes then introduced his proposition as an amendment to the report of the committee.

Delegate Valentine was called to the chair.

The question was debated by the following delegates:

Delegate M. S. HAYES: In support of my amendment, I wish to call your attention to the fact that this amendment is in line with the obligations which you yourself have taken, and you have declared in your obligation that you regard the wage system as not a full equivalent for labor. We hear in the newspapers that there are no classes in our society, yet we stand as a class organization in the United States. We are a class of wage-earners, and we do not admit employers, doctors, lawyers and professional men to join our class union, and for that reason, if it is right to maintain a class organization on industrial lines, then is it not right to vote politically on the same lines?

Delegate WARDE: I am in favor of the amendment as offered by Comrade Hayes. I believe that the time has come that this organization, representing the working classes of America, should put itself squarely on record. Up to this time they have experienced enough to show them that it is necessary for them to organize; that it is necessary for the American Federation of Labor to advise that its members should organize on class lines as a political party of their own. I believe that the time has arrived when this organization should advise the members of the working classes that is their duty to organize and take possession of the political powers of this Government, to be run in the interest of themselves.

Delegate BROWER: The labor movement, in its great onward march, is facing, on the one hand, the combinations of capital that we are battling with, and behind us the great mob of unorganized laborers, by which its onward march is ever being impeded. The only true solution lies in the control of the powers of government. I believe that the Socialist party is the only one before the people today that advocates for the workmen of this nation, for every citizen, regardless of his position, the right to live a free man under a democratic form of government. This problem, this question, must be met, and we of the Socialist party of the United States will not only appear in this convention, upon this floor, but in every city, village and hamlet throughout this country, and challenge a study of the question.

Delegate T. J. DUFFY: I am not a socialist, nor do I believe in socialism, but when I come to this convention of the American Federation of Labor and find that one-half of the time of this convention is taken up with political discussions, then to my mind it is time for the laboring people to get together along political lines. Therefore, while I am opposed to socialism, I am not opposed to a political party. I believe that in this country we should have a political party whose principles would be the principles of labor as represented by this convention of the American Federation of Labor, but at the same time I am opposed to making a political party of the American Federation of Labor, or any body connected with the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate JAMES WILSON: I believe that the man who would issue an injunction against a trade unionist for daring to demand what is right, is unfit to make laws, is unfit to decide a case whereby an American wage-worker is involved. We have read in the newspapers last summer of the injustice that has been done to the miners. We have heard the papers of both parties come out and cry for government ownership of the coal mines. If it is right that the government should own the coal mines, is it not equally right that the government should own the entire machinery of production?

Delegate COMPTON: I take the position that any trade unionist who votes with the old line parties at the present time is in the same position as a wage-earner who does not belong to a trade union; he looks on the question with indifference, and until he studies the question and takes the action that he should in the political field, that he does in the industrial field, he is in as bad a position almost as a strike-breaker.

Delegate Wm. B. Wilson offered an amendment to the amendment of Delegate Max S. Hayes, that everything after the word "toil" be stricken out, so that it will read:

*Resolved*, That the twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor advise the working people to organize their economic and political power to secure for labor the full equivalent of its toil.

Delegate Max S. Hayes accepted the amendment of Delegate Wilson.

Delegate Haskins objected for the previous question.

Delegate Duncan objected.

Delegate Haskins withdrew his motion.

President Gompers resumed the chair.

Delegate LENNON: Many of the delegates who have discussed this question say that the enactment of laws is necessary, that the enforcement of laws is necessary, to cure many of the evils under which the workers are at the present time. My experience is that it is the trade union laws that are efficacious, and it is the trade union laws that are enforced. It is only when the trade unions pass an eight-hour law that no judge can come in and serve an injunction. We want the trade union movement as it is today, for curing those things that we find it absolutely essential to cure. I am convinced from my own experience that so soon as the American Federation of Labor declares emphatically for the indorsement of a political party, and that is what the amendment does, we will have weakened the trade union movement and diverted our efforts from those things in which we can accomplish good into channels where we can accomplish nothing.

Delegate BERGER: To those who believe that whatever is must remain so forever, I have nothing to say. But trade unionism itself is a living witness of the constant change of economical and political systems. Capitalism has succeeded feudalism and slavery, and capitalism by the force of the same evolution will have to make room for socialism, if our civilization is to survive. Socialism is not a theory, it is a phase of civilization. All we ask of this convention is to realize that. The trusts prove how fast we are traveling. The trade unions of America, as an agency for peace and progress in this country, ought to take the lead for the abolishment of wage-slavery in this country. This is what the amendment demands.

Delegate REESE: While not a socialist, I am at this time, and always have been, in favor of the wage-earners combining their political strength for the purpose of securing their just rights at the hands of their own government. This resolution, as I understand it, and I can not see how it can be construed otherwise, simply indorses that which every good trade unionist believes in. It is the results that we want—the emancipation of the wage-earners and the taking away from the special classes their special privileges. Let us make the political line go down as we have made the color line go down, and all the others that have worked to our detriment.

Delegate HART: I will not take up much of your time discussing the merits of socialism, but I do say that the question of committing the American Federation of Labor to politics is wrong, baneful and harmful to the trade union movement. We are an economic organization. I do not want to discuss the merits or demerits of socialism, but I want to say this, that we can show you in a thousand instances where you are not consistent, and particularly in the political field. You men have stood out because your man was not on the ticket; you have fought some of the best men that the labor movement could ever put on the ticket, men who could do some good, and your movement has defeated them.

Delegate Berger asked Delegate Hart if the resolution called for the indorsement of any political party.

Delegate Hart replied that the delegates knew what they wanted.

Delegate Furuseth introduced the following as an amendment: To strike out the two words, "and political."

The chair announced that a local photographer desired the delegates to assemble in front of the City Hall, opposite the convention hall, for the purpose of being photographed. Agreed to.

Delegate Innis stated that the Round Freight Handlers of New Orleans had been enjoined by order of court from holding meetings, and requested that the chair appoint a committee for the purpose of endeavoring to have the injunction dissolved. Adopted.

President Gompers stated that he would appoint the committee when the convention re-assembled.

Adjournment was taken until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

## SEVENTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

President Gompers called the convention to order at 2 o'clock p. m.

*Absentees:* Kerr, Tobin, Kennedy (W. E.), Comerford, White (Henry), Altman, Maher, Warner, Keegan, Donnelly, Lynch (Ed. J.), Niece, Archibald, Ross, Tansey, Hibbert, Powell, Scollin, McGill, Driscoll, Lopez, Crozier, Snyder, Wright, Poplowsky, Summers, Jones (A. W.), Schulte, Aibar, Damer, Drish, Coker, Baker, White (D. B.), Wimsett, Wood (Jas. D.), Woodmansee, Walker, Mount, Marschalk (Miss), Singleton, Woodard, McDougall, McConnell, Barker, Howard, Brown, Kreutzinger, Graham, Jones (Emanuel), Smith (W. F.), Plumley, Arnold, Bullock, Welsh, Wedekind, Pohle, Dearolf, Miles, Baiz, Arndt, Campbell, Fawcett, Minger, Sweeney, Edwards (Thos. T.), Mulready, Ziebell.

Delegate Hughes secured unanimous consent to introduce the following resolution:

Resolution No. 209.—By Delegate C. N. Hughes, San Antonio (Texas) Trades Council:

WHEREAS, The next session of the Texas legislature will have the Eight-hour and Child-labor Bills pending before that honorable body; and

WHEREAS, It is of such vital importance, not only to the above named state, but to organized labor at large, that these two named bills become a law; be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor send an able representative to Austin, Texas, and remain there while the two above named bills are pending before the next session of the Texas legislature, and to assist other union committees and to do all in his power to secure the passage of the above named bills; and said representative's salary and expenses be paid by the American Federation of Labor while engaged in this work.

Committee on Resolutions.

Debate on the report of the Committee on Resolutions was continued.

Delegate FURSETH: I am somewhat in disagreement with the idea that an economic organization can be at the same time a political organization, and also that other idea that a political organization can give us industrial democracy. I believe that labor organizations, as such, should be free and apart from political organizations. I believe that in labor organizations we should get together men of all opinions, leave out the things that we can not agree about, and take into consideration the things that we can agree about, and as we learn to use our economic organization we will know how to find a way out. I do not believe that the trade union movement should simply be pushed aside, made smaller, cramped, bedeviled and belittled by a movement which, in itself, is not one-half as fundamental as the trade-union movement when you understand that movement rightly.

Delegate WHEELER: Answering the brother over there, I want to say that you can not serve God and Mammon, you can not serve capital and labor at the same time. They tell us to stay out of politics, and some of the men who tell us to stay out of politics have been representatives of the American Federation of Labor at Washington, trying to secure favorable legislation. Their entire course has been one entire, gigantic failure. They are fighting the effect and not the cause. I want to say that if we wish to change these conditions we must change the cause and we can not do that if we confine our work to trade unions pure and simple.

Delegate DUNCAN: I hold that political action is injurious to the interests of the trade union movement as such. Trade unions are economic associations and can best gain the end in view by keeping in line with the industrial movement. You all know well about the eight-hour laws that have been passed. It is a fact that the best laws we have in many states are laws that were advocated by trade unions. Something like eighteen years ago, and by the direction of the American Federation of Labor, the Cigar Makers' International Union declared for an eight-hour day. In the interim there have been eight-hour bills passed in several cities and states, and an eight-hour bill was passed by Congress, but what good are they alongside of the eight-hour law passed by the Cigar Makers, and what is true of them is true of every other organization. Let me call to your attention some of the results of the eight-hour law of the Cigar Makers. I have here a clipping prepared by President Perkins, of the Cigar Makers' International Union, and heshows by statistics

kept for the purpose that, since the introduction of the eight-hour day in the cigar makers' industry, that the lives of the cigar makers, on an average, have been increased six years, and the lives of their wives have been increased eight years. How long would it take the Socialist Labor party, or any other party, to bring about results like that?

Delegate BARNES: A generation and a half ago a great forward move was made by the declaration and establishment of a great principle, to wit, it was denied that there should be property rights in human flesh and blood. The Socialist party goes further than that, and we deny that there should be property rights in the means of life. Property rights in the means of life means property rights in the lives of the propertyless.

Delegate HENRY WHITE: The whole problem, in my opinion, can be summed up as follows, when the working people are sufficiently organized, when they understand their mutual interest better, they will use the political power in their own way without jeopardizing the basis of the American Federation of Labor, and without waiting to be heard in a convention of this kind. We have all that we can do to get men to get together upon the simple issues of the shop, and yet they would, without hesitation, thrust our movement into the maelstrom of politics, and everything that we have gained ventured on an experiment.

Delegate W. B. WILSON: I agree with Delegate Furuseth when he says that trade organizations are formed primarily for the purpose of advancing the trade interests of those who belong to the organization, but as the religious organization, or the political organization would use every honorable means to obtain the end in view, then the industrial association should avail itself of every means that it can use for the purpose of advancing the welfare of those who toil. It is not necessary that this convention go into the political movement itself, but the convention can not afford to go on record as being opposed to political action when it is asking for certain things that can only be secured by legislative action.

Delegate Walls, for the Committee on Credentials, submitted the following report:

Your Credentials Committee respectfully recommends the seating of H. J. Skeffington, as alternate for John F. Tobin, delegate of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union.

EMMETT T. WALLS, *Chairman*.  
THOS. J. LYONS.  
CHAS. T. SMITH, *Secretary*.

Adopted.

Debate on the report of the Committee on Resolutions was continued.

Delegate SLAYTON: We are not advocating that we shall pit the property-owning class as against the other, but to inaugurate a system of government that we insist can only come by taking hold of the powers of government. Delegate Duncan called attention to the achievements of our forefathers in striking against King George III. Did they content themselves with organizing their powerful industrial lines? They did not, but they said, We shall take possession of the reins of government. They would have achieved nothing, brothers, and they did achieve nothing so long as they supplicated for a redress of grievances.

Delegate D. A. HAYES: We have today Napoleons of finance, but their reign will not be ended by the suggestions offered here today. Here we are going to divert the wage-earners' attention to something that is not opportune at this time; we are going to divert their attention from the only thing that has helped, or will help, them, and that is the trade unions. Now suppose we all join hands here today and say that we will work as citizens. We all have a vote. Some of us do not vote in the primaries, though we usually vote for the worst enemy of organized labor. No matter what the action of this convention may be, you will vote to please yourself. This convention can not force you to vote.

President Gompers called Delegate Mahon to the chair.

President GOMPERS: As a matter of fact, the trade union form of organization is the historic and natural form of associated effort of the working classes. The nearer and closer we hew to the line of trade unionism, exercising the functions as trade unions, the more direct and successful will be the progress of our movement. I heard Delegate Berger, on the floor of the convention, say, that if you elected six Socialist Congressmen in the United States, you will have very many changes. I respectfully call Delegate Berger's attention to the fact that in the German Parliament there are nearly a hundred Socialists, and there we find the most backward of all European countries in the interest of labor. The man who is held up to typify Socialism, Carl Marx, there is not a socialist that can find in all his utterances one word for a co-operative commonwealth. During his life he wrote not only his work "Des Capitale," but he wrote a number of other works, but in one of them, replying to Proudhon, he denounced the socialists as the worst enemies of the laboring classes. I know that the socialists have taken that pamphlet and made a foot-note on it, and



said that Carl Marx, in writing that, did not have the socialists of today in mind, but I call the attention of the gentleman who made that foot-note that the foot-note was made when Carl Marx was dead, not when he was alive, when he would have had an opportunity of repudiating those who wanted to expurgate the statement that he made.

Delegate Barter moved that the whole matter be laid upon the table. Motion lost.

Delegate Moffitt called for the previous question. Agreed to.

On request, Secretary Morrison read the report of the committee and amendments.

President Gompers resumed the chair.

Delegate Furuseth said he would withdraw his amendment in order to facilitate matters, and would vote for the adoption of the committee's report.

The Secretary called the roll.

When the name of Delegate Tracy was reached he announced that the Cigar Makers' delegation voted "No!"

Delegate Barnes demanded that his name be called.

Delegate Barnes' name was called, and he voted "Yea."

President Gompers stated that the Cigar Makers' delegation had been instructed to vote as a unit, and called the attention of Delegate Barnes thereto.

Delegate Barnes stated he was personally responsible for his vote to the Cigar Makers' Union.

Roll call continued.

Delegate TRACY: I wish to enter a protest against the vote of Delegate Barnes, and I want the protest to go on record.

Delegate BARNES: Delegate Barnes wishes to state that the protest of Delegate Tracy is noted.

President Gompers announced the names of delegates, who were appointed with committees from the Team Drivers' International Union and the Teamsters' National Union to adjust the differences and secure amalgamation of the teamsters into one organization. President Gompers appointed as the ninth man John A. Moffitt; the Team Drivers' International named D. D. Mulcahy, and the Teamsters' National Union named W. D. Ryan.

President Gompers appointed the following committees:

*Special Committee on Eight Hours.*—James M. Lynch, W. D. Mahon, Frank Duffy, Wm. J. Spencer, John Slocum, James Duncan, Daniel J. Keefe, J. M. Barnes, John Chappell, D. D. Driscoll, M. F. Murphy.

*Special Committee on Canadian Affairs.*—L. K. Marr, Frank Morrison, J. H. Kennedy, Ricardo Vazquez, Thos. H. Flynn, Harry J. Skeffington, Edward McKay, Chas. Dold, M. J. Noonan, A. J. Engel, Geo. F. Hedrick.

The result of the vote was as follows:

*Yeas*—McMahon, Kemper, Priestersbach, Weigel, Nikolaus, Hank, Duffy (Frank), Duffy (P. F.), Slayton, Wheeler, Bohnen, Thomas, Ramsay, Fish, Barnes, Noren, Minsky, Mikol, Sherman, Kennedy, Onstott, Altman, Rothkugel, Schlesinger, Slatery, Shaffer, Chappell, Balsiger, Sherman (Chas. O.), Scaife, Wilson (Wm. B.), Ryan, Lewis, Reese, McKay, Haskins, Fairley, Speigl, Wilson (James), Dold, Dooley, Kelly, Hunt, Baucher, Grasser, Jacobs, Quick, Marr, Tanquary, Compton, Dahlman, Gille, Hayes (Max S.), Engel, Gebelein, Barbour, Beattie, Lymburner, White (J. B.), Allen (Chas. P.), Campbell, Poplowsky, Jones (John E.), Miller (Emanuel J.), McAleney, Brower, Warde, DuBois, Carthy, Harper, Michler, Menche, Heicken, Berger, Hill, Kaufman, Ballard, Kelly (Wm. J.), Hughes, Morris (J. F.), Tracy (Walter P.), Kreyling, Harper (Chas. E.), Copeland, Merrill, Wills, Dervin, Ashby, Mason, Gruver—90 delegates, representing 4,171 votes.

*Nays*—Mulholland, Weber, Klapetsky, Noschang, Deason, Slocum, Gilthorpe, Flynn, Skeffington, Lovely, Walls, Grimes, Gompers, Tracy, Wood, Morris (Max), O'Brien, Johnson, Devine, Herlehy, Keeler, O'Leary, Innis, Holmes, O'Neill, Taylor, Comerford, Hammell, Shamp, Healy, White (Henry), Reichers, Hayes (D. A.), Agard, Duncan, Lyons, Lawler, Maher, Moffitt, Sullivan, Hobby, Foley, Stephens, Charriere, Fahey, Keefe, Barter, Drinkwater, O'Connell, Creamer, Warner, Keegan, Lynch (E. J.), Cole, Downey, Valentine, Black, Murphy, Weber, Miller (Owen), Bahlhorn, Scott, Archibald, Allen, Mackey, Mack, Murray, Smith (Chas. T.), Duffy (T. J.), Hailes, Higgins, Galoskowsky, Mahon, Pratt, Frazier, Furuseth, Penje, Kirk, Hart, Lennon, Noonan, Tansley, Witzel, Sabel, Lynch (James M.), Garrett, Morrison, Kidd, Mulcahy, Braunschweig, Driscoll, McHugh, Hedrick, Hogan, Fischer (Jacob), Fay, Lamar, Randall, Crozier, Coleman, Lighthall, Rist, Wright,

Bessette, Fildew, Levy, Johnston (J. C.), Parker (Frank L.), Greenawalt, Horsfield, Hilfers, Porter, Alexander, McKee, McIlwain, Lavery, Rosenberg, Frayne, Rice, Wimsett, Farner, Rosenthal, Kennedy, Dickman, Peetz, Swift, Iglesias, Thompson, Foljambe, Sheehan, Winn, Kean, Hickey, Boyer, Gillooley, Kuntz, Boland, Edwards, Kee, Timitly—140 delegates, representing 4897 votes.

*Not Voting*—Pallas, Lockman, Cotter, Sheridan, Donnelly, Niece, Ross, Powell, Scollin, Jones (Jerome), McGill, Triplett, Lopez, Johnson (G. E.), Eichelberger, Snyder, Belk, Habel, Summers, Jones (A. W.), Butler, Schulte, Mullahey, Aibar, Damer, Drish, Vazquez, Coker, Baker, White (D. B.), Spencer (W. J.), Davis, Arrandale, Edwards, Mullahey (James F.), Wood (James D.), Woodmansee, Walker, Mount, Marschalk, Singleton, Wright, Woodard, McDougall, McConnell, Barker, Howard, Brown, Kreuzinger, Graham, Jones (Emanuel), Smith (W. F.), Plumley, Arnold, Gengenbach, Malloy, Curran, Bullock, Welsh, Wedekind, Pohle, Dearolf, Williams, Miles, Vinegar, Baiz, Durigan, Arndt, Campbell, Fawcett, Davis (Robert), Minger, Sweeney, Freeman, Mulready, Ziebell, Alchon, Kistler—78 delegates, representing 309 votes.

The amendment was defeated.

The committee's report was then adopted.

Adjournment was taken until 9 a. m. tomorrow.

## EIGHTH DAY—Morning Session.

Secretary Morrison called the convention to order at 9 a. m., and called Vice-President Kidd to the chair.

Vice-President Kidd called Treasurer Lennon to the chair.

*Absentees:* Mulholland, Kerr, Tobin, Grimes, Innis, Cotter, Maher, Shaffer, O'Connell, Creamer, Warner, Keegan, Niece, Smith (Chas. T.), Tansey, Hibbert, Powell, McGill, Driscoll, Triplett, Lopez, Eichelberger, Crozier, Snyder, Belk, Jones, Bessette, Summers, Jones (A. W.), Harper, Schulte, Mullahey (J. F.), Kingston, Aibar, Damer, Drish, Coker, Baker, White (D. B.), Davis, Wimsett, Mullahey (Jas. F.), Peetz (Chas.), Wood (D.), Woodmansee, Walker, Mount, Miss Marschalk, Singleton, Wright (Robert R.), Woodward, McDougall, McConnell, Barker, Howard, Brown, Kreuzinger, Graham, Jones (Emanuel), Smith (W. F.), Plumley, Arnold, Bullock, Welsh, Wedekind, Pohle, Dearolf, Miles, Baiz, Arndt, Campbell, Fawcett, Minger, Sweeney, Mulready, Ziebell.

The controversy between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America vs. the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union was taken up.

Delegate Kidd said the controversy could be settled in accordance with Delegate W. B. Wilson's substitute if the Carpenters would agree to cease hostilities in Philadelphia.

Delegate Bohnen said that members of the Carpenters' Union were in the shop in Philadelphia, and believed they should not change conditions until the committee rendered its decision.

Delegate Kidd said that it was an artistic furniture shop and came under the jurisdiction of the Wood Workers.

Delegate Braunschweig said he was not willing to go into details in this case, but he insisted that he had a right to defend his organization.

The chair ruled that he would hear but one delegate from each organization on the question.

Delegate Kidd objected to the ruling made by the chair and appealed therefrom.

The chair held that the main question was settled by both parties agreeing to the substitute of Delegate W. B. Wilson.

President Gompers took the chair.

The appeal from the decision of the chair was sustained.

Delegate Braunschweig was granted additional time, and proceeded.

Secretary Morrison announced that, in giving out the yeas and nays on Delegate Max S. Hayes' amendment to the report of the Committee on Resolutions, last night, he was in error, having counted Delegate Barnes' vote against the amendment, and Delegates Gompers, Tracy, and Wood in favor of the amendment.

Delegate Reese moved the suspension of the rules for the purpose of granting Delegate Bohnen the floor. Agreed to.

Delegate Bohnen spoke in favor of the adoption of the report.

Delegate Gebelein favored the amendment of Delegate Kidd.

On motion time was extended, and the speaker continued.

Delegate Butler asked information as to what was under discussion.

Delegate Grimes favored the amendment and was, on motion, granted additional time.

Delegate Haskins called for the previous question. Agreed to.

The substitute was adopted by a vote of 82 for, 44 against.

Delegate Agard moved that the election of officers be made the special order for tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. Adopted.

Delegate Bahlhorn secured unanimous consent to introduce the following resolution:

Resolution No. 210.—By Delegates J. C. Bahlhorn, James Scott, Joseph B. Allen, James P. Archibald, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America; Geo. F. Hedrick, New York State Federation:

WHEREAS, In several large cities throughout the country a state of affairs exists which impels the belief that the affinity heretofore existing between national and international organizations in the American Federation of Labor is no longer a fact; and

WHEREAS, There is at present existing in the several large cities a state of affairs which is likely to bring into disrepute and contempt the entire labor movement of the country; and

WHEREAS, There is no real economic or other commendable reason for the existence of such a state of affairs, but a meanly mercenary one; and

WHEREAS, We deem the present time most opportune for some effort to forever stop this shameful spectacle of one national organization striking against the other, in the interest of a purely local society, one which incessantly scoffs and sneers at the very idea of the American Federation of Labor; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that a repetition of such conduct as above stated will be sufficient reason for the revocation of the charter of any organization whose guilt is proven to the satisfaction of the Executive Council of this body; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to so advise every national and international organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor at this time.

#### Committee on Laws.

Delegate Kidd said he had been requested by the delegation of Wood Workers to have them recorded as voting against Delegate W. B. Wilson's substitute. Agreed to.

Delegate Dold moved that the Matter of the Wood Workers vs. the Piano Workers be now taken up.

Delegate Dold withdrew his motion in order to permit the Committee on President's Report to finish their report.

Delegate Klapetzky, for the Committee on President's Report, submitted the following:

On Resolution No. 197.—By Delegates Santiago Iglesias, Ricardo Vazquez, Tulio Aibar, Eugenio Sanchez Lopez, Hipolito Balz, Porto Rican Unions:

WHEREAS, The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has declared that it would not issue charters to two unions of carpenters formed by an organizer of the American Federation of Labor in Porto Rico, one at San Juan and the other at Ponce; and

WHEREAS, The organizer of the American Federation of Labor in Porto Rico has organized many unions under the ideas, methods and peculiar and fundamental laws of the constitution of the Brotherhood of Carpenters; and

WHEREAS, It is embarrassing to the organizer of the American Federation of Labor to explain to those members of said Carpenters' Unions of Porto Rico, how and why this Brotherhood of Carpenters has denied to them the right to be affiliated to it; be it

*Resolved*, That the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be requested, by the President of the American Federation of Labor, to give some explanation as to the reasons why the

Brotherhood has denied those privileges to be organized with it to the carpenters of Porto Rico and be it

*Resolved*, That the organizer in Porto Rico be instructed to ask the affiliation of those unions with the Amalgamated Carpenters' Union of America.

Your committee decides that, inasmuch as the subject-matter in this resolution was covered in the former report of the Committee on President's Report no further action is necessary by our committee.

JOSEPH VALENTINE, *Chairman*.  
 JOHN MITCHELL.  
 ANDREW FURUSETH.  
 JAMES WILSON.  
 D. D. MULCAHY.  
 JOHN A. MOFFITT.  
 JOSEPH N. WEBER.  
 C. F. REICHERS.  
 J. P. ARCHIBALD.  
 JOHN P. SHERIDAN.  
 W. E. KLAPETZKY, *Secretary*.

### Report adopted.

Delegate Furuseth said there were several points laid over, and he wanted to know when they would be taken up.

Delegate O'Connell moved that 2.30 be set as the time to hear the report of the Grievance Committee.

Delegate Dold again made the motion to take up the matter of Wood Workers vs. Piano Workers, at once.

Delegate Mulcahy stated he was unfamiliar with the question and did not care to have it brought up at this time.

Delegate Dold's motion was adopted.

Secretary Morrison read the following excerpt from the supplemental report of the Executive Council:

*Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union vs. Piano and Organ Workers' International Union.*—In the case of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union vs. the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union, demanding revocation of charter, we beg to say that much of the dispute as to whether the terms of the agreement were complied with was due to the fact that the time limit set by that instrument had not been respected. The evidence so far submitted to the Executive Council is not of a sufficiently definite character to warrant so drastic a measure at this time, and we therefore recommend:

That within sixty days from the close of this convention the officers of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union should designate in which locals of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union the terms of the agreement have not been fulfilled, and in each instance, a representative of both organizations, together with a representative of the American Federation of Labor, shall have full access to the books, papers, etc., of said local to ascertain the accuracy or otherwise of the complaints; that, if it be proven that the terms of the agreement, in any instance, have not been complied with, that the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union shall discontinue the membership of any or all such persons and issue them a transfer card. Notice of such transfer shall be given to the American Federation of Labor in each case.

That in the event of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union failing to carry out the decision of the representatives of the three bodies referred to within ten days after such conclusions being reached, the charter of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union shall forthwith be revoked.

Delegate Morris moved that the report of the Executive Council on the above matter be concurred in.

Delegate Murray made a statement bearing on the matter.

Delegate Dold submitted an amendment to the committee's report.

The chair ruled that the matter introduced by Delegate Dold could not be considered because he quoted from the report of the Executive Council.

Delegate Dold then introduced the following amendment:

That within sixty days from date of the close of the convention both unions be required to rectify any and all violations of the agreement entered into at the Scranton Convention, from date of execution, December 28, 1901, the officers of the international union charging such violations to designate the local union or unions where the terms of the agreement have not been fulfilled, and in each instance a representative of both organizations, together with a representative of the American Federation of Labor, shall have full access to the books, papers, etc., of the local union so charged, to ascertain the accuracy or otherwise of the complaints; but if it be proven that the terms of the agreement in any instance have not been complied with, that the union or unions shall at once conform to the terms of the agreement and notify the officers of the American Federation of Labor of such compliance in every case.

That, in the event either of the two international unions failing to carry out the decision of the representatives of the three bodies referred to within thirty days after such decision being reached, the charter of the international union so offending shall forthwith be revoked.

Delegate Kidd asked Delegates Dold and Murray to point out what is objectionable in the committee's report.

Delegate Dold explained the purpose of his amendment.

Question was called for.

The Secretary read the report of the Executive Council; also Delegate Dold's amendment.

Delegate Dold's amendment was adopted by a vote of 81 for, 32 against.

The report of the Executive Council, as amended, was concurred in.

Delegate Reichers moved that the case of the Garment Workers be taken up immediately after the special order set for 2:30 this afternoon had been disposed of.

At 12.10 the convention adjourned until 2 p. m.

## EIGHTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

Convention called to order at 2 p. m. by President Gompers.

*Absentees:* Kerr, Thomas (Harry D.), Minsky, Sherman (H. W.), Healy, Cotter, Lawler, Maher, Moffitt, Warner, Keegan, Donnelly, Niece, Jacobs, Compton, Hibbert, Powell, Fischer (Henry), Witzel, McGill, Triplett, Lopez, Eichelberger, Snyder, Wright (R. C.), Jones (John E.), Bessette, Summers, Jones (A. W.), Harper, Schulte, Aibar, Damer, Drish, Vazquez, Coker, Baker, White (D. B.), Davis, Wimssett, Peetz, Wood (Jas. D.), Mulready, Ziebell, Woodmansee, Walker, Mount, Marschalk (Miss), Singleton, Wright (Robert R.), Woodward, McDougall, McConnell, Barker, Iglesias, Howard, Brown, Kreutzinger, Graham, Jones (Emanuel), Smith (W. F.), Plumley, Arnold, Gengenbach, Bullock, Boland, Welsh, Wedekind, Pohle, Dearolf, Miles, Baiz, Arndt, Campbell, Fawcett, Minger, Sweeney.

Delegate Wood, for the Committee on Longshoremen et al., read the following report:

*To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:*

Your special committee submits the following report for your consideration:

In the dispute between the International Longshoremen's Association and the International Seamen's Union, as to which organization should have jurisdiction over the men employed on vessels:

The committee recommends that the words "Marine Engineers" be stricken from the application for a change in name of the International Longshoremen's Association and report favorably on Resolution No. 22, which reads as follows:

*Resolved,* That the incoming Executive Council be instructed to send one or more of its members to the convention of the Marine Engineers' Association, inviting them to become affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The committee further recommends that marine firemen, oilers and water tenders claimed by the International Longshoremen's Association in their application to the Executive Council for a change in the title of the organization in the charter of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, should come under the jurisdiction of the International Seamen's Union.

It is further recommended that the name of the International Longshoremen's Association be not changed to the "International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association," as the name would practically include all workers employed in the transport industries, some of which are at present organized in other unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The committee further recommends that the incoming Executive Council call a convention of all freight handlers' unions chartered by the American Federation of Labor and all bona fide railway freight and baggage handlers' unions, within ninety days from the adjournment of this convention, with a view of forming a national or international union of said craft: the President of the American Federation of Labor to designate a member of the Executive Council to attend said convention.

THOS. J. LYONS, *Chairman.*  
 J. C. BAHLHORN.  
 H. W. SHERMAN.  
 P. J. DOWNEY.  
 T. J. EDWARDS.  
 W. D. KEE.  
 CHAS. F. GEBELEIN.  
 A. E. HILL.  
 JAS. WOOD, *Secretary.*

It was moved that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Barter said that if the report of the committee is adopted it would split asunder their organization and would not leave them a foot to stand on.

Delegate Lennon asked Delegate Barter if his organization desired to assume jurisdiction over freight handlers in interior towns, such as Columbus, Ohio.

Delegate BARTER replied: I wish to say in answer to that, we have many organizations of package freight handlers in the interior cities, but my colleague will answer that further.

The chair called attention to the special order for 2.30, the consideration of the Grievance Committee's report.

Delegate O'Connell moved that the special order be deferred until the conclusion of the case under consideration. Adopted.

Delegate Penje said the Longshoremen desired to further extend their jurisdiction over freight handlers and warehousemen. He said the Seamen were responsible for the organization of marine firemen.

Vice-President Duncan in the chair.

Delegate Reese moved that the entire matter be referred to the Executive Council.

Delegate Furuseth opposed referring to the Executive Council, as said body had already had the matter in hand and had referred it to the convention. He said they never had any idea that jurisdiction would ever be claimed over the seamen by other than the Seamen's Union.

Motion to refer to Executive Council was defeated.

Delegate Keefe said there was more peace and more harmony between the members of their organization and the employers than in most unions. He held that the American Federation of Labor favored yearly contracts. The firemen had been members of their organization since 1899.

On request, Secretary Morrison read the following letter and telegrams bearing on the subject at issue:

BUFFALO, N. Y., November 6, 1902.

Mr. HENRY C. BARTER,

*Secretary and Treasurer, I. L. M. and T. W. A., Detroit Mich.:*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: I have been informed upon good authority that the Seamen's Union is about to claim jurisdiction over the Marine Firemen of the Great Lakes at the American Federation of Labor Convention to be held at New Orleans, La. It is the unanimous feeling amongst all members of the Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders of the Great Lakes to enter a strong protest against the Seamen wanting to claim jurisdiction over the Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders.

The Marine Firemen have been organized since April 28, 1888, and have struggled along for years alone, since our organization pulled out from the Knights of Labor in 1891. Since our organization became affiliated with the I. L. M. and T. A., in 1899, we have increased 65 per cent, and the officers and members of the Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders of the Great Lakes unanimously protest against the Seamen wanting to claim the Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders, and will stay to a man with the I. L. M. and T. A.

Our organization is prospering since we became affiliated with the I. L. M. and T. A., and we don't propose to let any other international organization step in and claim us when our organization is in a flourishing condition. The Seamen's Union tried to organize the firemen in Chicago, Ill., and made a failure of it, and the marine firemen of the great lakes feel pretty sore against the seamen for the way they are trying to get jurisdiction over the marine firemen, when the firemen do not want to go into the Seamen's Union. The marine firemen have shown all kinds of courtesies to the seamen in Buffalo, N. Y., helping them to organize on several occasions and not sailing with non-union men.

Hoping your honorable convention will settle this question forever that the seamen can not get jurisdiction over the Marine Firemen, when the firemen don't want them to, I remain,

Yours fraternally.

JAMES STEWART, *President.*

MICHAEL CASEY, *Secretary.*

DETROIT, MICH., November 19, 1902.

HENRY C. BARTER,

*Convention Hall, New Orleans, La.:*

Engineers will stay and remain with longshoremen.

J. N. MCKITTRICK.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 20, 1902.

DANIEL J. KEEFE,

*Convention Hall, New Orleans, La.:*

Longshoremen won the strike for the tugmen; tug engineers belong to marine engineers and all members of Licensed Tugmen's Association. Want to remain with Longshoremen.

CHAS. A. MCCARLE,

*Grand President Licensed Tugmen's Association.*

DETROIT, MICH., November 21, 1902.

HENRY C. BARTER,

*1116 Perdido Street, Care J. E. Porter, New Orleans, La.:*

Marine Engineers will remain with Longshoremen. Many luges will make applications for charters this fall.

J. MCKITTRICK,

*President No. 327.*

BUFFALO, N. Y., November 20, 1902.

HENRY C. BARTER,

*A. F. L. Convention Hall, New Orleans, La. :*

The seamen never raised the firemen's wages this season or any other season; the firemen always made their own wages and the firemen have made the best conditions this fall that were ever made since the firemen were organized. All steamship companies have guaranteed to feed the firemen aboard of their ships, laying up, something never done in the history of steamboating on the lakes. Those conditions were got by the firemen, with the assistance of the I. L. M. and T. A., without any help from the seamen whatsoever.

JAMES STEWART, *Pres. M. F. and O.*

Delegate Frazier said the Longshoremen had an organization only on the lakes. They now want to extend their jurisdiction over all transportation workers. They claim that marine workers are sailors if they are anything.

Delegate Max S. Hayes submitted the following substitute for the committee's report :

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this convention that, in the controversy between the Transport Workers' Union and the Seamen's Union, both organizations shall select, within ninety days, two members, the four to select a fifth disinterested person, for the purpose of defining the jurisdiction of the organizations affected.

Delegate Max S. Hayes spoke in favor of the adoption of his substitute, and said that in this controversy his sympathies were with the Longshoremen.

Delegate Rosenberg said that they could not, in justice to their organization, favor the substitute.

The time having expired, it was moved to grant Delegate Rosenberg further time.

Delegate Lewis objected, but would be willing to withdraw his objection if the chair would insist on Delegate Rosenberg speaking to the question before the convention.

Delegate Wood, of the special committee, spoke in favor of the adoption of the committee's report.

Delegate Lewis said he believed that firemen on vessels should belong to the Seamen's Union.

Delegate James Wilson moved the previous question. Agreed to.

The substitute, by Max S. Hayes, was adopted by a vote of 90 for, 54 against.

Delegate Furuseth moved that the Executive Council be instructed not to issue a charter to the Longshoremen with such a change in name as applied for.

Secretary Morrison wanted to know if the passage of the amendment would not prevent the decision of the committee to be appointed from being put into effect.

Delegate Max S. Hayes said that if the convention recognized and adopted it, it would amend the substitute.

The chair said it did not.

Delegate Keefe contended that the passage of the substitute took the whole matter out of the hands of the convention.

Delegate Innis said the name of Transport Workers meant all Team Drivers, and might result in absorbing his organization.

Delegate Tanquary said he did not realize that his organization was likely to be classed as transport workers.

Delegate Mahon said the matter of Marine and Transport Workers did not affect the organization of which he was a member nor the Teamsters' Union.

Delegate Lennon moved that the rules be suspended and that when we adjourn it be met again at 8 o'clock tonight. Agreed to.

Delegate Quick moved the adoption of that part of the report instructing the Executive Council to call a convention of the Freight Handlers and Baggage Men.

Delegate C. O. Sherman wanted the matter of issuing a charter to the Freight Handlers acted upon at once.

Delegate Lighthall said the application had been made.

The chair stated that the whole matter had been referred to a special committee, and further discussion was out of order.

Delegate Hart, for the Committee on Grievances, read the following report :

Referred from Executive Council's report :

*Blacksmiths and Allied Mechanics.*

The International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths have a controversy with the International Association of Allied Mechanics regarding jurisdiction over Blacksmiths Helpers' local unions. The International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths at one time disclaimed jurisdiction over helpers

and they were chartered direct by the American Federation of Labor. It appears that an arrangement was made between the officers of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and the International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics, by which locals of Drop Forgers should come under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and the Blacksmiths' Helpers under the International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics. The arrangement was unfulfilled and much strife exists and resentment is felt upon the matter.

We recommend that this matter be referred to the Committee on Grievances.

Your committee, after hearing all parties at interest, the following attached agreement has been entered into between the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and the International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics, and recommends that same be approved by this convention:

"NEW ORLEANS, LA., November 17, 1902.  
The International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, witnesseseth:

"It is agreed to, between both parties to this contract, that within a period of sixty days from this date a meeting will be held at some central point, between a representative of each organization involved, at which conference shall be present an officer of the American Federation of Labor, (preferably the President), for the purpose of adjusting the differences at present existing between the two above named organizations regarding the jurisdiction of the blacksmith helper.

"JOHN MULHOLLAND.  
"JOHN SLOCUM."

**Delegate Slocum moved that the report of the Committee on Blacksmiths and Allied Mechanics be concurred in.**  
**Agreed to.**

**On Resolution No. 2.—By Delegate Wm. J. Gilthorpe, Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America:**

The Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America respectfully present to this, the twenty-second annual convention, for their approval, the various branches of the boiler making and shipbuilding trade, comprising layer-out, fitter-up, plater, frame-turner, angle iron smith, riveter, chipper and caulker, holder-on, drillers and tapper helpers in the manufacturing and erecting of bridges, girders, pontoons, elevators, furnaces, gasometers, conveyors, smoke stacks, breechings, up-stakes, steam and mud drums, steam boiler connections, collars, legs and nozzles, salt, air, oil, ammonia, soap and sugar pans and tanks, and such other iron work contracted for, and made by boiler making, shipbuilding and iron works, connected with the above business.

Your committee finds upon investigation that the claims of the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America cover such a wide field that it would be injudicious to approve of the resolution as presented, and recommends that arrangements be made for a conference between the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America and other organizations that might be affected by Resolution No. 2; and further, that the President of the American Federation of Labor, or a representative, be present at said conference to be held at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor in Washington, D. C., within ninety days.

#### **Recommendation adopted.**

**On Resolution No. 14.—By Benjamin Schlesinger, International Ladies Garment Workers' Union:**

WHEREAS, On the 23d day of June, 1900, the American Federation of Labor duly chartered the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union and granted to it full jurisdiction in all trades engaged in the manufacture of ladies' wearing apparel, inclusive of ladies' waists; and

WHEREAS, On a later date the American Federation of Labor chartered the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union; and

WHEREAS, The Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union issues charters to those trades that properly belong to the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, to the detriment of the union movement and in direct opposition to the principle of trade autonomy, upon which is built the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, Every effort has been made by the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union to adjust this matter with the Laundry Workers, and they refusing and insisting that they had the right to issue such charters;

**Resolved,** That this convention instruct the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor to issue orders to the Laundry Workers' Union to desist from such baneful and non-union practices and return the bodies already wrongfully chartered under penalty of forfeiture of its charter in the American Federation of Labor.

Your committee, upon investigation, finds that the parties at interest have not complied with Section 11, Article III, of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, by not having held a conference prior to presenting their grievance, we therefore are prohibited by law in giving this case consideration, and recommend that all parties at interest hold a joint conference at an early date.

#### **Report adopted.**

**On Resolution No. 19.—By Delegate George Ramsay, Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union:**

To the delegates of the twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, we respectfully protest against the action of the following organizations: The Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, and all other organizations interfering with our rights as an affiliated organization of the American Federation of Labor; which affiliation with the American Federation of Labor gives us jurisdiction over all branches of the carriage and wagon industry, namely, all workers in the carriage and wagon-making industry are eligible to membership, including blacksmiths, wood workers, painters and trimmers; the



allied branches, such as wheel makers, hub makers, spring makers, dash makers and wagon supply workers. This has been granted to us by the American Federation of Labor ever since we have been affiliated with your body, and as the organizations are encroaching on our rights as an industry, in claiming jurisdiction over certain branches, to the detriment of our organization, and as we have tried to settle this outside of this convention and met with refusal, we respectfully submit this for your consideration and ask that you define our rights in this case.

Your committee recommends that the same course be pursued as in Resolution No. 14, but under the call of the President of the American Federation of Labor, either at Washington, D. C., or such place as he may designate, within ninety days.

Delegate Ramsay said the other trades had refused to go into conference for the purpose of adjusting jurisdiction.

President Gompers resumed the chair.

The time having expired, it was moved that Delegate Ramsay be granted further time.

Agreed to.

The report of the committee on Resolution No. 19 was adopted.

The convention adjourned at 6 o'clock to resume at 8 p. m.

## EIGHTH DAY—Night Session.

Convention called to order at 8 p. m. by President Gompers.

Delegate Priestersbach moved that a committee of three be appointed to visit Cincinnati and endeavor to effect an adjustment of the difficulties existing between the Brewery Workers and the employing brewers of Cincinnati, and Kenton and Campbell counties.

Adopted.

Delegate Kennedy secured unanimous consent to submit the following resolution:

Resolution No. 211.—By Delegate W. E. Kennedy, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers:

WHEREAS, The people of the District of Columbia, in 1874, were deprived of the rights of local self-government, and a form of government under which they have neither voice nor influence forced upon them without their consent; and

WHEREAS, The present form of government in the Capital of the Republic is contrary to the most fundamental principles of American liberty, to establish which our revolutionary forefathers pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, and waged a successful, seven years' war; and

WHEREAS, The ballot is an effective weapon, deprived of which the workers are powerless to peacefully redress their legislative grievances; therefore

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the American Federation of Labor, that Congress should re-establish in the District of Columbia, a government, republican in form, and in harmony with the spirit and institutions of our country—a government of the people, by the people and for the people—based on free suffrage, limited only by a reasonable educational test, under the Australian system of voting;

*Resolved*, That the President of the United States is respectfully, but very earnestly, requested to call the attention of Congress to the fact that an autocratic form of government exists in the District of Columbia, and that he recommends to said body the re-establishment of a government, republican in form, in the said District.

Committee on Resolutions.

Consideration of the report of the Grievance Committee was continued, as follows:

On Resolution No. 20.—By Delegate J. M. Stephens, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The twentieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor indorsed the craft jurisdiction of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union as follows:

All light non-construction, purling, bracket work, wood, wire and metal lath and corner beads; also metal arches erected for the purpose of holding plastic, cement, concrete or other plastic material; and

WHEREAS, In defiance of the good faith expressed in the indorsement of the American Federation of Labor, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has permitted its local union or unions, in the city of Butte, Mont., and in other places, to ignore the claims of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union and to do said work themselves; and

WHEREAS, The protests made to the administrative officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners by the general secretary-treasurer of the Lathers having been met with unsatisfactory and evasive replies; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor respectfully calls the attention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to the facts as set forth above, and that the trade rights of the Lathers be at all times respected.

Your committee finds upon investigation that no conference has been held, but from correspondence submitted, it is shown that the grievances complained of by the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union is to be considered at the next meeting of the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and therefore recommend that arrangements be made by the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union to have a representative attend aforesaid meeting with a view to bringing about a satisfactory understanding.

**Adopted.**

On Resolution No. 39.—By Delegate John F. Gillooley, Foundry Helpers No. 10012:4  
*Be it Resolved*, That the officers and members of Local No. 10012, Foundry Helpers of American Federation of Labor do request the American Federation of Labor to revoke the charter of No. 10387 Foundry Helpers of American Federation of Labor, for the following cause:

That it is not for the best interest of the American Federation of Labor to have two charters in the same territory when the members of the two locals are of the same craft; therefore be it further

Resolved, That Local No. 10012 had charter issued prior to Local No. 10387, and it is the opinion of the 300 members of Local No. 10012 of American Federation of Labor, that only one charter should exist in said territory of New York, N. Y.; therefore be it further

Resolved, That we, the delegates assembled in convention, do hereby approve of the revoking of said charter No. 10387 on the grounds that it was issued without the consent of said charter No. 10012 of New York, N. Y.

Your committee finds upon investigation that it would not be for the best interests of the Foundry Helpers in Greater New York to revoke the charter of Local Union 10387. We find that the present official seals of the Foundry Helpers' Unions somewhat conflict, as both carry the name New York, N. Y.; and therefore suggest that the seal of Foundry Helpers' Union 10012 be changed to read "Brooklyn, N. Y.," where said local union is located, and in future all seals be not alone covered by number and borough, but that each union select a separate and distinct title or name.

Delegate Gillooley opposed the committee's report.

Delegate Kaufman spoke on the question.

Delegate Lennon moved that the matter be referred to the Executive Council, for investigation and action.

Delegate Hart said the committee had made a thorough investigation of the matter.

Delegate Gillooley favored reference to the Executive Council.

Delegate Downey said that two organizations should exist.

Delegate Barnes said that the committee had made a full investigation, and he opposed reference to the Executive Council.

The motion to refer to the Executive Council was lost.

The committee's recommendation on Resolution No. 39 was adopted.

On Resolution No. 42.—By Delegate Walter Charriere, Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The question of jurisdiction in organizing branches of the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union may at any time arise; and

WHEREAS, To avoid confusion, we deem it necessary that we present the various branches of our trade that require to be in close touch with one another in order to advance our movement; therefore we present the following:

Be it understood, that we are, first, a Laundry Workers' International Union, and are composed of members working on new factory and old custom laundry work, both in shirt and waist factory laundries, as well as in custom, or old work laundries, and those employed in "cutting, and making" shirts, waists, collars and all things that require laundering and that come in direct touch with the laundry workers, *must*, for the success of our movement, come under the banner of the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union.

Therefore, we petition the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, to indorse the following as defining our jurisdiction:

"On shirts, collars, waists, etc., etc.—Cutters, operators, washers, starchers, folders, pressers, hand or machine ironers, receivers, deliverers, etc., and all employes in shirt and waist factories and in old work or custom laundries."

Your committee, upon investigation, finds that the parties at interest have not complied with Section 11, Article III, of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, by not having held a conference, and recommend that said law be carried out with the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union, the Stationary Engineers' International Union, the Stationary Firemen's International Union, and the Team Drivers' International Union within ninety days.

Delegates Charriere and Schlesinger spoke upon the resolution.

Recommendations of committee on Resolution No. 42 were concurred in.

On Resolution No. 52.—By Delegate A. T. Fish, International Association of Car Workers:

WHEREAS, The car workers of the United States and Canada, have in May, 1901, formed an international union, known as the International Association of Car Workers and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, There is another dual and independent car workers' organization in existence known as the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen; and

WHEREAS, Some of the lodges of this dual organization are affiliated with some state branches and city central bodies, and some of their members are holding commissions as volunteer organizers for the American Federation of Labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the President of the American Federation of Labor be, and hereby is, instructed to notify all state branches and city central bodies to unseat any delegates who represent the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen and are now affiliated with them; and be it further

Resolved, That the President of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to revoke the commission of any volunteer organizer who is a member of this organization.

Your committee recommends that the President of the American Federation of Labor comply with the above resolution and recommend its adoption.

Delegate C. O. Sherman offered an amendment to insert in the first resolve after "carmen," the words: "United Brotherhood of Railway Employees," so that it would read as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the American Federation of Labor be, and hereby is, instructed to notify all state branches and city central bodies to unseat any delegates who represent the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen and United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, and are now affiliated with them.

Delegate Quick spoke on the question.

Delegate C. O. Sherman said this particular organization was claiming jurisdiction.

Delegate Brower addressed the convention.

The committee's report, as amended, was adopted.

President Gompers, in accordance with instructions of the convention, appointed the following special committee for the purpose of endeavoring to adjust the brewery controversy in Cincinnati: Joseph A. Valentine, David Kreyling and Max Morris.

Consideration of the Grievance Committee's report was resumed, as follows:

On Resolution No. 81.—By Delegate P. B. Downing, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union of North America:

WHEREAS, The United Metal Workers' International Union has issued a charter to the Metal Pattern Makers of Chicago, a union under the jurisdiction of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union of North America; and

WHEREAS, Said United Metal Workers' International Union will not relinquish claim on said local; therefore be it

Resolved, That the United Metal Workers' International Union be hereby requested to turn over said local to where they really belong, and in future only accept trades which jurisdiction they are justly entitled to.

Your committee recommends that a conference be held between the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union of North America and the United Metal Workers' International Union, as set forth in Section II, Article III, Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, and the question of jurisdiction of both trades decided.

Delegate Downing desired that a time be set.

Delegate Lennon moved that a conference be held within ninety days.

Delegate Downing moved an amendment to the amendment, that it be held within thirty days.

The amendment to hold a conference within ninety days was adopted.

The committee's report, as amended, was adopted.

On Resolution No. 147.—By Delegate William Slattery, Journeymen Horseshoers' International Union of the United States and Canada:

WHEREAS, The International Blacksmith's Union is placing its label on horseshoes, and in doing so are infringing upon the rights of the International Horseshoers' Union; therefore be it

Resolved, That the convention empower the officers of the American Federation of Labor to instruct the officers of the Blacksmiths' International Union to cease using their label on the products over which the Horseshoers have jurisdiction.

Your committee finds upon investigation that the complaint of the Journeymen Horseshoers' International Union of the United States and Canada vs. the International Blacksmiths' Union is not well founded, as that organization is not at present using a label upon horseshoes. But as it is the intention of the International Blacksmiths' Union to use a stamp or label upon manufactured horseshoes at some future date, we recommend that the representatives of these several international unions hold a conference for the purpose of entering into an agreement as to how and where these labels or stamps shall be placed upon horseshoes.

Moved by Delegate Slattery, seconded by Delegate Slocum, that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Driscoll asked Delegate Slattery, through the chair, if the Blacksmiths had Horseshoers in their organization.

The report of the committee on Resolution No. 147 was adopted.

On Resolution No. 169.—By Delegate F. Fildew, Detroit Trades and Labor Council:

WHEREAS, The United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers failed to comply with the agreement entered into in reference to the consolidation of locals by refusing to accept as a member H. B. Levy, of Local No. 9351, of Detroit, thereby preventing the consolidation of the two locals in that city; therefore be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council be hereby instructed to see that the agreement entered into between the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers and the American Federation of Labor be complied with.

Your committee finds, upon investigation, that the admission of Mr. H. B. Levy into the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union in Detroit would not be for the best interests of the organization, for it is the consensus of opinion that he has shown himself upon many occasions to be antagonistic to organized labor. We therefore recommend that the Detroit Trades and Labor Council be instructed to unseat any delegates representing Local Union 9351.

Adopted.

The Secretary was authorized by the convention to strike out the word "incoming" where it precedes the words "Executive Council," except where it was clearly intended that it should be so incorporated.

On Resolution No. 56.—By Delegate E. Kaufmann, Central Federated Union, New York:

WHEREAS, The International Association of Steam Engineers, the International Brotherhood of Firemen, with a committee of the Central Federated Union, and in conjunction with the local union of Brewery Workers, known as Brewers' Union No. 1, Ale and Porter Union No. 31, Beer Drivers' Unions Nos. 23 and 24, and Brewers' Union No. 69, did make contracts with the Union Brewers' Association in compliance with the decision of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and President Samuel Gompers, relative to the jurisdiction of the engineers and firemen in breweries; and

AND WHEREAS, A circular has been received from Cincinnati by all union breweries with whom these mentioned unions have contracts and which contracts have been indorsed by this body, and which circular informs and means to instruct those brewery firms to act contrary to what these contracts call for, and would cause interference and disturbance if carried out;

Be it Resolved by this Central Federated Union, That we reiterate our indorsements of these contracts and pledge our sincere and undivided support to the above-mentioned unions, and all of the brewing firms having made contracts with the above unions, known as Union Breweries, and urge all of our affiliations to also pledge their support; and be it further

Resolved, That all the brewery firms are hereby requested and urged not to pay any attention to the said circular or its contents and to uphold the contracts, as indorsed by this body; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be submitted to all breweries at once and to the American Federation of Labor.

Your committee has heard all parties at interest, and believes that the adoption of Resolution No. 56 would not in any way aid to harmonize the present differences between the local unions of brewery workers of Greater New York and the United Brewery Workers' International Union of America, but would very likely widen the breach, and intensify the present situation, and we recommend to the Central Federated Union of New York that the good offices of their union be used to bring about harmony between the local unions of brewery workers of New York and their International Union.

Delegate Healy moved concurrence in the committee's report.

Delegate Kaufmann said the controversy covered by the committee's report has caused a great amount of friction among the unions in New York City and hoped the convention would take action thereon.

Delegate Kemper moved that the matter be laid over until the report of the Executive Council be reached.

Delegate Healy opposed the motion to lay over. He said the question was not similar to the one under discussion before the Committee on Executive Council's report.

Delegate Weigel said the delegate was not speaking to the question.

Delegate Weigel moved that the privilege of the floor be granted to Ernst Boehm.

Delegate Lewis opposed the motion to grant the privilege of the floor to Ernst Boehm.

Delegate Lighthall said the Engineers were not interested in this particular controversy.

Delegate Kemper said it was a question of jurisdiction, and should lay over until Committee on Executive Council's Report reports.

Delegate Murphy said the resolution had nothing to do with the question of jurisdiction.

Delegate Prietersbach protested against Ernst Boehm being granted the privilege of the floor at this time.

President Gompers asked the convention if they would permit him to ask Ernst Boehm whether he preferred to take the floor at this time or later.

Agreed to.

Mr. Boehm replied that he preferred to address the convention later, when the matter came up again.

Delegate Priestersbach moved that the matter of asking the Central Federated Body of New York to use its good offices toward a settlement be referred to the next convention of Brewery Workers. Motion lost.

Report of committee concurred in.

On Resolution No. 83.—By Delegate E. Kaufmann, Central Federated Union, New York:

WHEREAS, The International Union of United Brewery Workmen has not obeyed the decision of the Executive Council and of President Samuel Gompers, which was to the effect that they recognize the jurisdiction of the International Association of Steam Engineers and International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen in breweries; and

WHEREAS, The said International Union of United Brewery Workmen, because the Brewer Unions Nos. 1, 31, 69, 23, 24, have carried out and lived up to the said decision of the Executive Council and of President Samuel Gompers, and have therefore been persecuted, and Brewers' Union No. 31 dissolved;

Resolved, That the charter of the said International Union of United Brewery Workmen be, and is hereby, revoked.

That we find in this case that an appeal is pending before the International Union of United Brewery Workmen, and that the suspended local union No. 31 has the right to appeal to the constitutional privileges of the laws of their international union for redress; the same applies to the cases of supposed persecution of members.

We, therefore, recommend that no action be taken until such time as the aggrieved parties have exhausted all their constitutional rights, guaranteed them under the laws of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 72.—By Delegates Joseph A. Keeler and Frank Herlehy, Coopers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The Executive Council submitted the following supplemental report to the twenty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Scranton, Pa., December 5 to 14, 1901, which said in part as follows: "In the controversy between the Brewery Workers' National Union and the Coopers' International Union, we regard it as a violation for any of the coopers to be forced into the Brewery Workers' National Union, and that such violation of the terms and spirit of the last decision and agreement should not be countenanced or tolerated"; and

WHEREAS, The International Union of United Brewery Workmen has repeatedly broken the terms and spirit of the aforesaid agreement by trying to force, and having forced, coopers that are still members in good standing in the Coopers' International Union into the International Union of United Brewery Workmen against their will; and

WHEREAS, The controversy extending over a period of years, between the International Union of United Brewery Workmen and the Coopers' International Union, for right of jurisdiction over what we emphatically declare belongs to the coopers of this country; and

WHEREAS, We believe the delegates attending the different conventions of the American Federation of Labor were not fully informed as to the merits of our claim; and

WHEREAS, By the decision of the Louisville convention of the American Federation of Labor, the right to perform work that is strictly our own has been given to the International Union of United Brewery Workmen to the detriment of the Coopers' International Union and the eager acquiescence of the United States brewers in wages saved by them because of not being obliged to hire better paid mechanics; and

WHEREAS, By rendering such a decision many coopers employed in breweries throughout the country have not joined our union, but retain membership in the International Union of United Brewery Workmen, through intimidation, in many cities in this country; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Coopers' International Union, in convention assembled, do hereby declare that the driving of hoops by hand and machine, the stoppage of leaks, the bushing of casks, the flagging of staves, the turning in of patent valves, the boring of holes in casks, the making and changing of hoops, is strictly coopers' work, and do hereby request that this convention restrain the International Union of United Brewery Workmen from these encroachments.

Your committee finds, after hearing representatives of both sides of this controversy, that the complaints of the Coopers' International Union appear to be due to a misunderstanding, and the following interpretation is agreed upon by both parties in interest, namely:

That in a brewery where there is sufficient cooperage work, either new or old work, to keep constantly employed one or more men, said work shall come under the jurisdiction of the Coopers' International Union, and in breweries where there is not sufficient work to keep a man constantly employed on cooperage work, and where a man may be employed in a miscellaneous capacity, said man shall come under the jurisdiction of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 75.—By Delegate Wm. Penje, International Seamen's Union:

Resolved, That the Marine Cooks and Stewards properly belong under the jurisdiction of the International Seamen's Union of America.

In connection with the above claim for jurisdiction, your committee recommends as follows:

That the International Seamen's Union shall have jurisdiction over the marine cooks and stewards of ocean-bound vessels only.

Delegate Foruseth wanted to know what is meant by ocean-bound vessels.

Delegate Hart, for the committee, said they were vessels that sailed the Atlantic, the Pacific or any other great ocean, but did not include the Great Lakes, Atlantic and Pacific excursion steamers, or traffic on the rivers.

Delegate Furuseth stated that nearly all vessels were ocean-bound, and opposed the committee's report.

Delegate Barnes asked Delegate Furuseth how many seamen were organized on the lakes.

Delegate Furuseth replied there were 4,500 seamen in good standing.

Delegate Barnes asked how many cooks there were in the Seamen's organization.

Delegate Furuseth replied there were about 300.

Delegate Lennon said he was now satisfied that a cook on a vessel was a seaman, and he felt that the decision of the committee should be non-concurred in.

Delegate Hobby said cooks, members of their organization, did not have to sign as seamen.

Delegate Frazier wanted to know upon whose plea the case was reopened.

President Gompers said it was the Marine Cooks.

Delegate Hobby wanted to know if it was customary for the American Federation of Labor to permit any unaffiliated union to come in and disturb the harmony of affiliated unions.

Delegate Rosenberg wanted to know how many marine cooks were in the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.

Delegate Jere L. Sullivan said they had at the time of the Scranton convention 1200—today they had about 800, thanks to the Seamen.

Delegate Rosenberg moved in amendment to strike out the words "of ocean bound vessels only," and insert in lieu thereof, "on board of all vessels," so that the amendment will read as follows:

That the International Seamens' Union shall have jurisdiction over the marine cooks and stewards on board of all vessels.

Delegate Sullivan said a cook was a cook, no matter where he was, whether on board a vessel or on land.

Delegate Barnes said there were a few members who knew something about sailors.

Delegate Klapetzky said he could not vote at the present time so that he would be doing justice to both sides.

Delegate Berger wanted to know what the statutes of the United States had to do with the question of a man being a member of a trade union.

Delegate Penje said they suspended the cooks on the coast, in accordance with the Scranton convention.

Delegate Quick called for the previous question.

The amendment of Delegate Rosenberg was lost by a vote of 48 for, 64 against.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Delegates Furuseth, Frazier and Penje requested to be recorded as voting in the negative. Agreed to.

The chair announced that the fraternal delegates would leave tomorrow for their homes.

Delegates Edwards and Arrandale addressed the convention, prior to their departure from New Orleans.

President Gompers replied to the remarks made by the fraternal delegates.

The convention adjourned at 11.45 p. m., to meet at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

## NINTH DAY—Morning Session.

President Gompers called the convention to order at 9 o'clock a. m.

*Absentees:* Cotter, Shaffer, Baucher, Higgins, McGill, Triplett, Lopez, Snyder, Habel, Jones (John E.), McAleney, Bessette, Summers, Jones (A. W.), Harper, Schulte, Greenawalt, Heicken, Aibar, Damer, Drish, McKee, Coker, Baker, Wimssett, Copeland, Woodmansee, Walker, Mount, Singleton, Wright (Robert R.), Woodard, McDougall, McConnell, Barker, Howard, Brown, Kreutzinger, Ashby, Graham, Jones (Emanuel), Smith (W. F.), Plumley, Arnold, Gengenbach, Malloy, Boyer, Bullock, Welsh, Wedekind, Pohle, Dearolf, Miles, Vinegar, Baiz, Arndt, Campbell, Fawcett, Minger, Sweeney, Freeman, Mulready, Ziebell, Gruver.

The Committee on Laws submitted an unfavorable report on Resolution No. 171, to increase the Executive Council by adding two members.

Delegate Haskins moved that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Sullivan opposed the motion.

Delegate Randall said the Executive Counsel should be increased.

Delegate Reese favored the report of the committee.

Delegate C. O. Sherman favored the committee's report.

Delegate Wilson called for the previous question. Agreed to.

The convention concurred in the report of the committee.

Delegate Reichers moved to set aside the report of the Committee on Grievances and take up the Executive Council report. Motion lost.

Delegate Max Morris, for the Committee on Grievances, then submitted the following report:

On Resolution No. 94.—By Delegates Charles Dold and Frank H. Murray, Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, An agreement was entered into at the last convention of the American Federation of Labor between the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America and the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America, providing for the granting of a charter of affiliation to the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America by the American Federation of Labor; the agreement being ratified by the delegates to the twenty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Scranton, Pa.; and

WHEREAS, The Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America has not only ignored the conditions specified in the said agreement, but has violated the intent and spirit of the agreement as well; therefore be it

*Resolved,* That the said agreement be hereby declared null and void and the charter granted to the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America, December 28, 1901, be, and the same is hereby, declared to be granted unconditionally, recognizing the right of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America to organize and control all workers of the piano, organ, and musical instrument industry, wherever located.

*Resolved,* That this resolution shall not be so construed as to include firemen, engineers, machinists, steam fitters or other employees of piano, organ and musical instrument factories who are not directly engaged in the construction of pianos, organs and musical instruments.

Your committee is of the opinion that the agreement made between the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union and the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union should continue in force in order that the best interests of both organizations may be served.

Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 158.—By Delegate Anton J. Engel, Upholsterers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, The Central Federated Union of New York City has seated within its body two unions of upholsterers who have been expelled from the Upholsterers' International Union for non-payment of per capita tax and assessments by the International Union and the American Federation of Labor, despite the efforts of our International Union to have them unseated; and

WHEREAS, These same expelled upholsterers' unions are permitted to use the prestige of the Central Federated Union of New York City, and American Federation of Labor, in their attempt to destroy the Upholsterers' International Union by sending out circulars in which slanderous and dishonest insinuations have been made against the members and officers of the Upholsterers' International Union and an organizer of the American Federation of Labor; therefore be it

*Resolved,* That the Central Federated Union of New York City at once be notified that the United Upholsterers' unions at present seated in that body be instructed to affiliate with the International Upholsterers' Union; failing to comply with this resolution within thirty days' time after its adoption, the Central Federated Union of New York City shall unseat from its body the two unions of upholsterers; and be it further

*Resolved,* That upon the non-compliance of the United Upholsterers of New York City with

these resolutions, the organizer of the American Federation of Labor located in New York be, and is hereby, instructed to proceed at once to reorganize the upholsterers of New York City into the International Union of Upholsterers.

On Resolution No. 159.—By Delegate J. Anton Engel, Upholsterers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, The Central Federated Union of New York City has seated within its body two local unions of upholsterers who have been expelled from the upholsterers' International Union for non-payment of per capita tax and assessments levied by the International Union and American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The expelled upholsterers' unions, through misstatements and falsehoods, have secured the aid and prestige of the Central Federated Union of New York City, to claim jurisdiction of such branches of the craft that is and has been under the jurisdiction of the Upholsterers' International Union; and

WHEREAS, When our International Union organized a local union of carpet layers in New York City, the expelled upholsterers' unions at once made every effort possible, with the aid of the Central Body, to destroy the Carpet Layers' Union, as well as trying to destroy the International Union; and

WHEREAS, The expelled upholsterers' unions have sent out a number of circulars, and among them one which contained a statement that President Engel, of the Upholsterers' International Union and an organizer of the American Federation of Labor had entered into an unholy alliance with an employer; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Central Federated Union compel the expelled upholsterers' unions seated in their body, to produce the evidence, and also name the organizer who entered into said unholy alliance, within thirty days; failing to comply with the said resolutions, the Central Federated Union be, and is hereby, instructed to at once unseat said upholsterers' unions until such time as they shall become attached to the only recognized Upholsterers' International Union of North America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

On Resolution No. 160.—By Delegate Anton J. Engel, Upholsterers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, The Central Federated Union of New York City has refused to recognize or seat in its body local unions organized by, and affiliated with, the Upholsterers' International Union of North America; therefore be it

Resolved, That the New York Federated Union be, and is hereby, notified that they must recognize and seat in its body such local unions which are or may become affiliated and organized by the Upholsterers' International Union during its affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

Your committee recommends that a representative of the American Federation of Labor be delegated to call a conference within sixty days, with a view of harmonizing the differences between the Upholsterers' International Union, the Central Federated Union of New York, and the two upholsterers' unions affiliated with the Central Federated Union of New York; and if no agreement can be reached by the organizations above mentioned, the President of the American Federation of Labor will order the Central Federated Union of New York to carry out the law relative to non-affiliated unions.

This understanding is agreed to by the delegate representing the Upholsterers' International Union.

Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 104.—By Delegate W. L. Onstott, National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers:

WHEREAS, The Detroit Convention of the American Federation of Labor ordered Sprinkler Fitters and Helpers' Unions, American Federation of Labor, Nos. 6067, 6479 and 6840, to join the National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers; and

WHEREAS, But one of the above named locals, No. 6840, situated in New York City, has complied with the instructions of the Detroit convention; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Sprinkler Fitters and Helpers, located in Chicago and St. Louis, be required to obey the above named instructions.

On Resolution No. 105.—By Delegate W. L. Onstott, National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers:

WHEREAS, The United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers did accept, in two different cities, local associations of Steam Fitters and Helpers, in direct violation of orders promulgated by a previous convention of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, In the acceptance of those local associations, whose rate of wages ranged from twenty to twenty-five per cent below the rate as established by an association affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, they, the United Association, did so with a full and complete knowledge of the existing facts; therefore be it

Resolved, That the United Association be, and is hereby, ordered to relinquish all claim to such local associations; and be it further

Resolved, That such local associations be required to obey the mandates of a previous convention of the American Federation of Labor within sixty days from date.

Your committee approves of Resolutions 104 and 105, and the President of the American Federation of Labor shall notify the organizations mentioned, or the organization they may now be affiliated with, to comply with these resolutions within 90 days.

It was moved that the report on Resolutions Nos. 104 and 105 be adopted.

Delegate Spencer moved in amendment that the Sprinkler Fitters be permitted to continue in whichever organization they desire.

Delegate Kelly said the American Federation of Labor turned over the Sprinkler Fitters to the Steam Fitters instead of giving them to the United Association of Plumbers.



Delegate Onstott said that they were a local union at the time of the Detroit convention. The fact that their organization is a small one should not be considered.

Delegate Dooley submitted the following substitute for the committee's report:

That the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers select two members and that the National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers select two, the President of the American Federation to select the fifth, and they be required to meet within sixty days and settle all disputed matters.

Delegate Dooley's substitute was adopted.

On Resolution No. 106.—By Delegate W. L. Onstott, National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers:

WHEREAS, The United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers and the National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers, at a meeting held in the city of Chicago, Ill., on September 10, 1902, by and between representatives from both associations, did agree upon the following rules as governing the "Duties of a Steam Fitter":

SECTION 1. All engine and boiler connections of every description;

All piping used for power or heating purposes, either by water, air, steam, or any other method than electricity;

All piping used for refrigerating, ice machine, or ice-making purposes, by brine, ammonia, or any other method, except water lines as far as the surge tank;

All piping used for fire extinguishing purposes by either water, steam or any other method;

All piping used for hydraulic, vacuum, pneumatic and air piping of every description;

All piping on pumps and all other power generators; therefore be it

Resolved, That the New Orleans convention of the American Federation of Labor reaffirm this decision

On this resolution no evidence was presented to verify the claim that an agreement was entered into by the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers and the National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers.

We, therefore, recommend non-concurrence in the resolution.

Adopted.

The special order being the election of officers for the ensuing year, President Gompers called Delegate Lovely to the chair.

Nominations for President:

Delegate Creamer nominated President Gompers.

Delegate Mikol seconded the nomination.

Delegate Ryan moved that the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor cast the unanimous ballot of the convention for Samuel Gompers as President of the American Federation of Labor. Adopted.

The chair declared Samuel Gompers elected President for the ensuing year.

President Gompers took the chair.

The chair announced that Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco, would leave New Orleans to-day.

Mayor Schmitz addressed the convention.

Nominations for First Vice-President:

Delegate Furueth nominated James Duncan, of the Granite Cutters' National Union.

Delegate Swift moved that Secretary Morrison cast the unanimous vote of the convention for James Duncan. Agreed to.

The chair declared James Duncan elected First Vice-President for the ensuing year.

For Second Vice-President:

Delegate Driscoll nominated John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, for Second Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Lighthall seconded the nomination.

On motion, Secretary Morrison cast the unanimous vote of the convention for John Mitchell.

The chair declared John Mitchell elected Second Vice-President for the ensuing year.

Delegate Ryan said that Mr. Mitchell appreciates the honor conferred upon him.

For Third Vice-President:

Delegate Mahon placed in nomination James O'Connell, of Machinists' International Association, for Third Vice-President.

On motion of Delegate Wilson, Secretary Morrison was instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the convention for James O'Connell.

The chair declared James O'Connell duly elected Third Vice-President for the ensuing year.

For Fourth Vice-President :

Delegate Murphy placed the name of Max Morris, of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association in nomination.

Delegate Mikol seconded the nomination.

The convention instructed Secretary Morrison to cast a unanimous ballot for Max Morris.

The chair declared Max Morris elected Fourth Vice-President for the ensuing year.

For Fifth Vice-President :

Delegate Donnelly nominated Thomas I. Kidd, of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America.

Delegate Innis seconded the nomination.

Delegate Bohnen nominated Frank Duffy, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Upon motion the nominations were closed.

The ballot resulted as follows :

For KIDD—Mulholland, Weber, Klapetzky, Noschang, Deason, Kerr, Slocum, Gilthorpe, Flynn, Skeffington, Lovely, Walls, Kemper, Prietersbach, Nikolaus, Hank, Thomas, Ramsay, Fish, Gompers, Tracy, Wood, Morris, O'Brien, Johnston, Devine, Noren, Minsky, Mikol, O'Leary, Innis, Holmes, O'Neill, Sherman, Kennedy, Lockman, Hammell, Healy, Onstott, White, Reichers, Altman, Schlesinger, Hayes (D. A.), Agard, Duncan, Lyons, Lawler, Maher, Moffitt, Slattery, Sullivan, Hobby, Wiseman, Foley, Chappell, Stephens, Charriere, Fahey, Keefe, Barter, Drinkwater, O'Connell, Creamer, Warner, Keegan, Donnelly, Lynch, Downing, Cole, Downey, Sherman (C. O.), Wilson, Ryan, Reese, Lewis, McKay, Haskins, Fairley, Valentine, Black, Murphy, Weber, Spiegl, Miller, Bahlhorn, Scott, Archibald, Allen (Jos. B.), McKay, Mack, Wilson (James), Murray, Smith, Duffy (T. J.), Hailes, Higgins, Galoskowsky, Grasser, Jacobs, Mahon, Pratt, Quick, Marr, Tanquary, Frazier, Furuseth, Penje, Kirk, Ross, Lennon, Noonan, Tansey, Hibbert, Fischer (Henry), Witzel, Gille, Sabel, Lynch (James M.), Garrett, Morrison, Engel, Kidd, Mulcahy, Braunschweig, Gebelein, Scollin, Jones (Jerome), Beattie, Driscoll, McHugh, Hedrick, Hogan, Fischer (Jacob), Fahey, Lamar, Johnson, Randall, Crozier, Coleman, Belk, Lighthall, Rist, Wright, Poplowsky, Levy, Johnston (J. C.), Carthy, Parker, Menche, Berger, Hill, Hilfers, Porter, Alexander, Kaufman, Vazquez, Rosenberg, Frayne, Rice, Spencer, Morris (J. F.), Kreyling, Davis, Farner, Rosenthal, Kennedy (John H.), Peetz, Merrill, Swift, Marschalk, Iglesias, Dervin, Thompson, Foljambe, Sheehan, Mason, Wynn, Kean, Hickey, Curran, Kuntz, Boland, Williams, Durigan, Davis (Robert), Edwards (T. J.), Alchon, Kistler, Kee, Timilty—representing 7,164 votes.

For FRANK DUFFY—McMahon, Weigel, Duffy, Grimes, Duffy (P. F.), Slayton, Wheeler, Bohnen, Barnes, Herlehy, Keeler, Taylor, Comerford, Shamp, Rothkugel, Sheridan, Balsiger, Dold, Kelley (J. S.), Dooley, Hunt, Hart, Compton, Dahlman, Hayes (M. S.), Barbour, Lymburner, White (J. B.), Allen (Chas. P.), Miller (E. J.), Fildew, Brower, Warde, Dubois, Carthy, Butler, Michler, Mullahey (J. F.), Horsfield, Ballard, McIlwain, Kelly (Wm. J.), Lavery, Hughes, Harper, Mullahey (J. F.), Dickman, Wills, Gillooley—representing 1,593 votes.

The chair declared Thomas I. Kidd elected Fifth Vice-President for the ensuing year.

For Sixth Vice President :

Delegate Rosenberg nominated D. A. Hayes, of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.

On motion by Delegate Holmes, the Secretary was instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the convention for D. A. Hayes.

The chair declared D. A. Hayes elected Sixth Vice-President for the ensuing year.

For Treasurer :

Delegate Reichers placed the name of John B. Lennon, of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, in nomination for Treasurer.

Delegate Black seconded the nomination of John B. Lennon.

By instruction of the convention, Secretary Morrison cast the unanimous vote of the convention for John B. Lennon.

The chair declared John B. Lennon duly elected Treasurer for the ensuing year.

For Secretary :

Delegate Garrett nominated Frank Morrison, of the International Typographical Union.

Delegate Quick seconded the nomination.

On motion by Delegate Higgins, the Assistant Secretary was instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the convention for Frank Morrison.

The chair declared Frank Morrison duly elected Secretary for the ensuing year.

For First Fraternal Delegate to Great Britain :

Delegate White nominated Andrew Furuseth, of the Seamen's Union.

Delegate Furuseth declined.

Delegate Jas. M. Lynch placed Max S. Hayes, of the International Typographical Union, in nomination.

Delegates Haskins and DuBois seconded the nomination.

Max S. Hayes was declared unanimously elected.

For Second Fraternal Delegate to Great Britain :

Delegate Wilson placed in nomination Martin Lawler, of the United Hatters.

Delegate Maher seconded the nomination.

Martin Lawler was declared the unanimous choice of the convention.

For Fraternal Delegate to Canada :

Delegate Valentine nominated John Coleman, of the United Trades and Labor Council of Buffalo.

Delegate Reese nominated Mack Taylor, of the National Brotherhood of Coal Hoisting Engineers.

Delegate James Wilson nominated Ed. J. Lynch, of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union of North America.

Delegates Lovely and O'Brien seconded the nomination of John Coleman.

Delegate Sullivan seconded the nomination of Ed. J. Lynch.

Upon motion nominations were closed.

Roll was called.

During the count of the vote, President Gompers read the following letter :

NEW YORK, November 17, 1902.

To the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, New Orleans, La., Greeting :

On behalf of the Central Federated Union of New York the undersigned has been instructed to request your honorable body to voice a mighty protest of organized labor against the outrageous treatment accorded to the mayor of the city of Tampa, Fla. For no other reason than for his friendliness to the striking cigar makers of that city, he has been spirited, nobody knows where, by the same element which is at all times ready to invoke the aid of the law and subservient judges when they are on their side. But when, as in the present case, an official is suspected of friendliness to the working class, then this same element resorts unscrupulously to lawless acts, a thousand times worse than what they have sent workmen to jail for time and again. It is high time that all the power and all the influence of your great body be set into operation to protest, with every means in your command, against such high handed proceedings, and we trust that this appeal for justice will be taken up by your convention with all possible expediency, and that the action taken will be such as to serve as a warning example to all. With best wishes for the success of your deliberations,

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

PAUL REICHENBACHER, *Secretary pro tem.*

The President was requested to appoint a committee of three to draft suitable resolutions in line with the contents of the letter.

President Gompers appointed Delegates M. F. Murphy, Quick and Lighthall on this committee.

The Secretary was instructed to send a telegram to John Mitchell, informing him of his re-election as Second Vice-President.

The convention adjourned at 1 o'clock, to reconvene at 2.30 p. m.

## NINTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

The convention was called to order by President Gompers at 2.30 p. m.

*Absentees:*—Kerr, Slocum, Sherman (C. O.), Kirk, Hart, Jones (Jerome), McGill, Triplett, Lopez, Johnson, Eichelberger, Coleman, Snyder, Campbell, Wright (R. C.), Poplowsky, Habel, Jones (John E.), McAleney, Bessette, Brower Summers, Jones (A. W.), Butler, Harper, Michler, Schulte, Mullahy, Greenawalt, Aibar, Damer, Drish, Hilfers, Lavery, Vazquez, Coker, Baker, Frayne, White (D. B.), Spencer, Morris, Kreyling, Wimssett, Gengenbach, Kennedy (John H.), Mullahey, Peetz, Merrill, Wood (James D.), Swift, Woodmansee, Walker, Mount, Singleton, Wright (Robert R.), Woodard, McDougall, McConnell, Barker, Thompson, Howard, Brown, Foljambe, Kreutzinger, Graham, Jones (Emanuel), Smith (W. F.), Plumley, Arnold, Boyer, Curran, Bullock, Welsh, Wedekind, Pohle, Dearolf, Williams, Miles, Vinegar, Balz, Durigan, Arndt, Campbell, Fawcett, Davis, Minger, Sweeney, Freeman, Mulready, Ziebell, Alchon, Kistler.

The result of the ballot on Fraternal Delegate to Canada was announced as follows:

For COLEMAN—Weber, Barbers' delegation (80 votes), McMahon, Gilthorpe, Skeffington, Lovely, Walls, Thomas, Ramsay, Fish, Gompers, Tracy, Wood, Morris, O'Brien, Johnston, Devine, Mikol, Holmes, O'Neill, Sherman, Kennedy, Lockman, Comerford, Healy, Onstott, Altman, Agard, Duncan, Lyons, Slatery, Charriere, Barter, Drinkwater, Donnelly, Cole, Downey, Valentine, Black, Murphy, Bahlhorn, Scott, Archibald, Allen, Higgins, Galoskowsky, Grasser, Frazier, Furuseth, Penje, Kirk, Ross, Sabel, Engel, Jones (Jerome), Fisher (Jacob), Fay, Johnson (G. E.), Coleman (John), Belk, Levy, DuBois, Butler, Hill, Lavery, Kreyling, Rosenthal, Sheehan, Wynn, Hickey, Boland, Kistler, Kee—representing 2,793 votes.

For TAYLOR—Barbers' delegation (80 votes), Kerr, Slocum, Kemper, Priestersbach, Weigel, Nikolaus, Hank, Duffy (Frank), Grimes, Duffy (P. F.), Slayton, Wheeler, Bohnen, Barnes, Noren, Minsky, Herlehy, Taylor, Rothkugel, Schlesinger, Balsiger, Keefe, Wilson, Ryan, Lewis, Reese, McKay, Haskins, Fairley, Mackey, Smith (Chas. T.), Hart, Compton, Tansey, Hibbert, Witzell, Gille, Typographical Union delegation (191 votes), Barbour, Beattie, Lymburner, Driscoll, Crozier, Lighthall, Rist, Miller, Parker, Carthy, Menche, Mullahy (J. F.), Horsfield, Alexander, Ballard, Kelly (Wm. J.), Hughes, Morris (J. F.), Tracy (W. P.), Davis (E. M.), Marschalk, Mason, Kuntz, Edwards (T. J.), Timilty—representing 3,994 votes.

For LYNCH—Mulholland, Flynn, Keeler, O'Leary, Innis, Hammell, Shamp, White, Reichers, Hayes (D. A.), Maher, Sullivan (Jere L.), Hobby, Wiseman, Foley, Shaffer, Chappell, Sheridan, Stephens, Fahey, O'Connell, Creamer, Warner, Keegan, Lynch, Downing, Sherman (C. O.), Weber, Spiegl, Miller, Mack, Wilson, Dold, Murray, Kelley (J. S.), Dooley, Hunt, Duffy (T. J.), Hailes, Jacobs, Mahon, Pratt, Quick, Marr, Tanquary, Lennon, Dahlman, Noonan, Fischer (Henry), Typographical Union delegation (197 votes), Kidd, Mulcahy, Braunschweig, Gebelein, Allen (Chas. P.), Poplowsky, Jones (John E.), Warde, Johnston (J. C.), Heicken, Hilfers, Kaufman, McIlwain, Frayne, Dickman, Peetz, Gillooley, Curran—Representing 2,436 votes.

Total vote cast, 9,223. Necessary for choice, 4,612. Neither candidate having received a majority of all the votes cast, a new ballot was ordered and the name of Delegate Lynch was dropped.

Delegate Tanquary in the chair.

Result of second ballot:

For COLEMAN—Mulholland, Weber, Barbers' delegation (80 votes), McMahon, Gilthorpe, Flynn, Skeffington, Lovely, Walls, Thomas, Fish, Gompers, Tracy, Barnes, Wood, Morris, O'Brien, Johnston (Jas. A.), Devine, Mikol, Keeler, O'Leary, Sherman (H. W.), Kennedy, Lockman, Comerford, Hammell, Shamp, Healey, Onstott, White, Reichers, Altman, Rothkugel, Agard, Duncan, Lyons,

Lawler, Maher, Moffitt, Sullivan (Jere L.), Hobby, Wiseman, Foley, Shaffer, Chappell, Sheridan, Stephens, Charriere, Keefe, Barter, Drinkwater, O'Connell, Creamer, Warner, Keegan, Donnelly, Cole, Downey, Valentine, Black, Murphy, Weber, Spiegl, Miller, Bahlhorn, Scott, Archibald, Allen (Jos. B.), Kelley (Jno. S.), Dooley, Hunt, Duffy (T. J.), Hailes, Higgins, Galoskowsky, Grasser, Jacobs, Mahon, Pratt, Quick, Marr, Tanquary, Frazier, Furuseth, Penje, Kirk, Ross, Lennon, Dahlman, Noonan, Fischer (Henry), Gille, Sabel, Typographical Union delegation (196 votes), Engel, Kidd, Mulcahy, Brunschweig, Gebelein, Scollin, Hedrick, Fischer, Fay, White (J. B.), Coleman, Allen (C. P.), Belk, Campbell, Fildew, Warde, Levy, DuBois, Johnston (J. C.), Butler, Hill, Kaufman, Frayne, Rice, Kreyling, Harper, Copeland, Rosenthal, Peetz, Swift, Sheehan, Wynn, Hickey, Gillooley, Kistler, Kee—Representing 5,166 votes.

For TAYLOR—Barbers' delegation (80 votes), Kemper, Prietersbach, Weigel, Nikolaus, Duffy (Frank), Grimes, Duffy (P. F.), Slayton, Wheeler, Bohnen, Ramsey, Noren, Minsky, Herlehy, Taylor, Schlesinger, Hayes (D. A.), Balsiger, Fahey, Lynch, Downing, Wilson, Ryan, Lewis, Reese, McKay, Haskins, Fairley, Mackey, Mack, Wilson (James), Dold, Murray, Smith, Hart, Compton, Tansey, Hibbert, Witzel, Typographical Union delegation (197 votes), Barbour, Beattie, Lymburner, Driscoll, McHugh, Lamar, Randall, Crozier, Lighthall, Rist, Poplowsky, Miller, Brower, Carthy, Parker, Michler, Menche, Berger, Horsfield, Hilfers, McKee, Hughes, Morris (J. F.), Tracy (W. P.), Davis, Dickman, Merrill, Marschalk, Wills, Dervin, Ashby, Mason, Curran, Edwards, Timilty—Representing 3,863 votes.

Delegate Coleman having received a majority of all the votes cast, was duly declared elected Fraternal Delegate to Canada.

The following cities were nominated as the place to hold the next convention:

- Delegate Crozier nominated Boston.
- Delegate Allen nominated Philadelphia.
- Delegate Skeffington seconded Boston.
- Delegate D. A. Hayes seconded Philadelphia.
- Delegate Kidd nominated Milwaukee.
- Delegate Berger seconded Milwaukee.
- Delegate Rosenberg nominated San Francisco.
- Delegate Wheeler seconded San Francisco.
- Delegate White nominated Asheville, N. C.
- Delegate Carthy nominated Galveston, Texas.
- Delegate Tracy nominated Lawrence, Mass.
- Delegate Driscoll nominated Lowell, Mass.
- Delegate Grimes nominated Austin, Texas.
- Delegate Spiegl nominated Cripple Creek, Col.
- President Gompers took the chair.

The following cities were withdrawn and a ballot taken: Cripple Creek, Austin, Lowell, Lawrence, Galveston, Asheville.

The vote resulted as follows:

For BOSTON—Klapetzky, Noschang, Deason, McMahon, Skeffington, Lovely, Walls, Kemper, Prietersbach, Wiegel, Nikolaus, Hank, Duffy (Frank), Grimes, Duffy (P. F.), Slayton, Ramsey, Barnes, Noren, Minsky, Herlehy, Taylor, Comerford, Hammell, Shamp, Onstott, White, Reichers, Altman, Schlesinger, Duncan, Lyons, Slattery, Hobby, Shaffer, Chappell, Sheridan, Stephens, Keefe, O'Connell, Creamer, Keegan, Donnelly, Lynch (E. J.), Downing, Downey, Wilson, Ryan, Lewis, Reese, McKay, Haskins, Fairley, Black, Murphy, Mackey, Mack, Murray, Dooley, Kelley (John S.), Hunt, Higgins, Galoskowsky, Grasser, Frazier, Ross, Lennon, Dahlman, Tansey, Hibbert, Beattie, Barbour, Driscoll, McHugh, Hedrick, Hogan, Fischer (Jacob), White (J. B.), Crozier, Allen (C. P.), Lighthall, Miller (E. J.), Warde, Menche, Horsfield, Hill, Porter, McKee, Kelly (W. J.), Farnor, Rosenthal, Dickman, Marschalk, Dervin, Ashby, Sheehan, Malloy, Gillooley, Boland, Edwards (T. J.), Kee, Timilty—Representing 5,298 votes.

For PHILADELPHIA—Gilthorpe, Flynn, Thomas, Mikol, Keeler, Innis, Holmes, O'Neill, Sherman (H. W.), Kennedy, Lockman, Rothkugel, Hayes (D. A.), Agard, Charriere, Balsiger, Fahey, Drinkwater, Cole, Scott, Bahlhorn, Archibald, Allen (J. B.), Wilson (James), Dold, Duffy (T. J.), Hailes, Quick, Marr, Kirk, Gille, Sabel, Rist, Fildew, Levy, Parker, Heicken, McIlwain, Iglesias, Wynn, Kean—Representing 1,188 votes.

For MILWAUKEE—Mahon, Fischer (Henry), Witzel, Kidd, Mulcahy, Braunschweig, Gebelein, Lymburner, Fahey, Berger, Wills, Hickey, Kuntz—Representing 652 votes.

For SAN FRANCISCO—Mulholland, Weber (John), Wheeler, Bohnen, Fish, Gompers, Tracy, Wood, Morris (Max), O'Brien, Johnston, Devine, O'Leary, Healy, Lawler, Maher, Moffitt, Sullivan, Wiseman, Foley, Brter, Warner, Valentine, Weber, Speigl, Miller, Jacobs, Pratt, Tanquary, Furuseth, Penje, Hart, Compton, Noonan, Lynch (James M.), Garrett, Hayes (M. S.), Morrison, Engel, Scollin, Lamar, Randall, Belk, DuBois, Carthy, Johnston (J. C.), Alexander, Kauffman, Ballard, Hughes, Rosenberg, Rice, Tracy (W. P.), Davis, Harper, Copeland, Mason—Representing 2,386 votes.

The chair declared Boston the city for holding the next convention.

Delegate Black, for the Committee on Executive Council's Report, submitted the following, which was considered seriatim:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW DELEGATES: Having carefully considered the several matters touched upon in the report of the Executive Council, your committee is prepared to report and recommend as follows:

We commend the action of the Executive Council in holding a session one month prior to this convention, and suggest that the precedent be followed hereafter.

Concurred in.

We also commend the council's action in appointing a legislative committee to guard our interests at Washington, and trust the incoming Council will exercise similar vigilance during the coming term.

Concurred in.

We feel it is not necessary to make specific reference to several of the matters touched upon in the report of the Executive Council and will simply say that in the matter of desirable legislation, and legislation looking to the regulation of child labor, we heartily indorse the sentiments of the Council. We take this opportunity to suggest, however, that in our opinion, the interests of labor will be best subserved by concentrating our energies upon securing the enactment of what we may consider to be preferential labor legislation instead of dissipating our strength in striving for a varied assortment of labor measures. In line with this thought, we recommend that an effective anti-injunction measure, together with the eight-hour bill, be given first place, at the same time indorsing the sentiments of the committee on President's Report in the matter of Chinese exclusion.

Concurred in.

Before discussing the subject of injunction, we feel that a few remarks from this committee will not be amiss:

We recognize the growing evil of what is known as "Government by Injunction," in its tendency to retard the progress and purpose of the labor movement. It was not the purpose of the founders of our government to destroy personal liberty, or send men to prison without a fair trial, under the guise of protecting property rights.

Under recent interpretations of the law of equity in labor disputes the courts arrogate to themselves the authority to issue injunctions of such a sweeping character as to deprive laboring people of every vestige of personal liberty. Under the restraining orders of these same courts men are arrested, convicted and sent to prison without a trial by a jury, and are convicted, not for violating the laws of the land, but for an alleged contempt of the court's order.

We recognize the authority of the courts to issue injunctions to prevent the destruction of property and enforce the law of the country; but we believe the unlimited authority conferred upon our courts under the cloak of injunction prerogative is a menace to personal liberty.

Delegate Furuseth objected to the above section. He contended that the courts had no right to issue an injunction to prevent any act in which there was a remedy at law.

Delegate Reese supported committee's report.

Delegate Lamar opposed committee's report.

Delegate Lewis held that the committee's report was wrongly interpreted.

Secretary Morrison asked Delegate Lewis if the committee was willing to authorize Delegate Lewis to withdraw the section.

Delegate Lewis replied that he was willing, and requested that the section be withdrawn. Agreed to.

Employers of labor fully realize the advantageous character of injunctions. They know that they are the most powerful and effective weapons ever devised to weaken the power of labor organizations and destroy the effectiveness of their most potent weapon of defense—the strike.

It is only through legislation that the authority of federal courts can be limited. It is only by an aggressive policy on the part of the American Federation of Labor that legislation can be secured on this subject. We therefore recommend that the Executive Council instruct the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor to make a record of the names of every Congressman and United States Senator who speaks or votes against any measure indorsed by the American Federation of Labor, which has for its purpose the relief of working men from the evils

appertaining to the application of the writ of injunction in labor disputes; and that our incoming Executive Council make every possible effort to secure the enactment of effective remedial legislation.

**Concurred in.**

For the better information of the members of affiliated bodies, we further recommend that the names of Congressmen and Senators who oppose "anti-injunction" legislation of the character referred to be compiled and published in a circular, to be sent to every international, national, state, central and local affiliated body, with the recommendation to the national and international bodies that they communicate this information to their members by means of a circular or by publication in their official journal.

**Concurred in.**

In the matter of organization we can but emphasize the necessity for perfect union in the labor movement and recommend to the incoming Executive Council that it continue its efforts to secure the affiliation of national and international unions yet unaffiliated.

**Concurred in.**

It is gratifying to learn that through the efforts of the officers of the American Federation of Labor, organized labor responded promptly and generously to the call of the struggling miners in the anthracite region for assistance. It is a striking illustration that the aim and purpose of the American Federation of Labor to create a bond of sympathy among the workers of our country is being realized, and encourages us to think that we may yet hope to see it grow in strength and effectiveness to the advantage of those whose common interests demand that they make common cause.

**Concurred in.**

We owe, as organized workmen, a debt of gratitude to the miners for the noble fight they made for the fundamental principles of trade unionism—the right to organize and the right to collective bargaining. This struggle will, in our opinion, be a historical one in the labor movement, and there is no doubt but that the developments incident thereto have concentrated popular thought upon some of the most important economic problems of our century. We feel that we but re-echo the sentiments of this convention, and organized labor in general, when we express the hope that the United Mine Workers of America will reap the full reward of their fortitude and determination in the protracted struggle in which they recently engaged.

**Concurred in.**

Inasmuch as the holding of a session of the Executive Council on the Pacific Coast has been attended with very beneficial results to the labor movement in that section, we recommend that during the coming term a session be held in one of the western cities to be selected by the incoming Executive Council.

**Concurred in.**

We have given a hearing to the representative of the Milwaukee Central Labor Union and have his positive assurance that in issuing a call for a convention of representatives of city central bodies, the Milwaukee Central Labor Union had no design to organize a body antagonistic to the American Federation of Labor, but simply one that would assist in the promotion of a better understanding of economic problems among organized workmen. We are willing to accept these assurances, but commend the action of the Executive Council in discouraging this convention, believing, as we do, there are already adequate means to promote such propaganda through the various local, central and state bodies.

**Delegate Berger opposed report of committee.  
Report of committee concurred in.**

We indorse the suggestion of the Executive Council that the officers of local trade unions and local federal labor unions be bonded in the bonding guarantee company with which it has secured desirable terms. We further recommend that full information upon this subject be tendered affiliated national and international unions, city central bodies and state branches, and their favorable consideration invited.

**Concurred in.**

We indorse the action of the Executive Council in revoking the charter of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.

**Concurred in.**

Your committee was gratified to learn of the method adopted by the Iron Molders' Union and Core Makers' Union in treating the question of amalgamation, and suggest that the example might profitably be followed by others whose interests are similarly involved, as they prescribe a method vastly preferable to that of forcible acquisition of jurisdiction.

**Concurred in.**

As a matter of record we are asked to correct a statement appearing in the section headed "Clerks vs. Butcher Workmen." The parties at interest have not agreed upon all points of differences, as the report alleges, but agreed to recommend certain propositions to their respective organizations.

**Agreed to.**

We indorse the decision of the Executive Council in refusing to grant a charter to the Counter Workers upon the ground that jurisdiction properly belonged to the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union.

**Concurred in.**

Consideration of the subject of granting a charter to the Special Order Clothing Makers involves one of those delicate questions of jurisdiction which are extremely difficult of decision. Your committee shares the opinion expressed by representatives of all the organizations at present representing the clothing industry, that future developments will make it necessary for all to organize under one head. That being generally agreed as the ultimate solution of the problem now confronting us, we feel that any decision rendered, either by the Executive Council or this convention, should be such as will best promote that consummation. We are of the opinion that this purpose is not being promoted by recognizing a third charter in the clothing industry, and your committee, therefore, can not indorse the action of the Executive Council in granting a charter to the Special Order Clothing Makers, who should properly have been affiliated to one of the organizations now in the field, to wit: The Journeymen Tailors' Union of America or the United Garment Workers of America. We recommend, therefore, that the charter of the Special Order Clothing Makers be revoked. This recommendation necessarily carries with it concurrence in

Resolution No. 18.—By Delegates Chas. F. Reichers, Henry White, Jacob Rothkugel, Victor Altman, United Garment Workers of North America:

WHEREAS, A national charter has been issued by the Executive Council, on April last, to a rival body, located chiefly in Chicago, composed of but a small part of the workers in the branch of the industry known as special order tailoring; and

WHEREAS, In granting said charter against the protest of the United Garment Workers of America, the established and recognized union of the trade, Section 11 of Article IX of the Constitution has been violated, and likewise the principle of trade autonomy upon which the American Federation of Labor was founded; and

WHEREAS, The Louisville convention not only refused to grant a charter to said rival body, but in addition gave the Chicago Federation of Labor ninety days' time in which to expel the union or stand suspended itself, a resolution that the Council failed to carry out; and

WHEREAS, Said convention further instructed the two national unions of the trade, viz: The Journeymen Tailors' Union of America and the United Garment Workers of America to settle between them the question of jurisdiction over the branch in dispute, and the former body by referendum vote subsequently relinquished all claims over said trade and expressly conceded it to the latter; and

WHEREAS, The Executive Council last month conceded to the United Garment Workers of America control of the cutting branch of the special order trade, thus acknowledging the authority of the said national union over said trade, for if it be entitled to a part, it follows that in order to avoid duality of organization it is entitled to the balance; therefore

Resolved, That in the interest of unity and harmony in the clothing industry that the charter of the said dual union be revoked by this convention.

And non-concurrence in—

Resolution No. 152.—By Delegates Robert Noren and Sam Minsky, Special Order Clothing Makers' Union of America:

WHEREAS, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in its wisdom, has seen fit to issue a charter to the Special Order Clothing Makers' Union of America; now, therefore, we, the delegates of the Special Order Clothing Makers' Union of America to this convention, respectfully request this honorable body, assembled in convention, to indorse our union label and place it upon the label list of the American Federation of Labor.

It now devolves upon your committee to suggest with what body the Special Order Clothing Makers should be affiliated. Testimony submitted convinced us that the special-order men are the connecting link, so to speak, between the Journeymen Tailors and the Garment Workers, but that their class of work is more closely akin to that of the former. Under ordinary circumstances, then, your committee would be inclined to recommend that they be affiliated to the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America. We are, however, confronted with these facts: First, the members of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America have, by referendum vote, decided not to accept the special-order clothing makers as members; second, it is proposed by the decision of the Executive Council in granting a charter that special-order clothing makers working in an establishment where ready-made clothing is manufactured should belong to the United Garment Workers of America and those working in an establishment that makes special-order goods exclusively should belong to the Special Order Clothing Makers' Union—a division of the craft which is occurred in by the representatives of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America and would, therefore, be perpetuated were that organization to acquire jurisdiction; and third, the cutters who cut the goods, both for ready-made and special order garments, are largely members of the United Garment Workers of America, none of them being included in the membership of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America. With these facts before us we have decided to recommend to this convention that jurisdiction over the special-order clothing makers be conceded to the United Garment Workers of America, providing that body is willing to make provision whereby the present status as to wages and conditions and the interests of the special-order men as a distinct subdivision of the craft be amply protected.

The proposition of granting a charter to the Special Order Clothing Makers was discussed.

It was moved that the committee's report be concurred in.

Delegate Duncan in the chair.

Delegates Noren and Reichers addressed the convention on the question at issue.

Delegate Ryan offered the following amendment:

Resolved, That the charters of the Journeymen Tailors, United Garment Workers and Custom



Clothing Makers be revoked, and the Executive Council be, and is hereby, instructed to bring about an affiliation of the three organizations under one head and one charter; therefore be it further

*Resolved*, That this affiliation be perfected prior to July 1, 1903.

Delegate Higgins submitted the following substitute:

That a special committee be appointed, of three members from the United Garment Workers of America, and three members from the Special Order Clothing Makers for the purpose of effecting a settlement. If committee should fail to agree, that they select an additional member of the American Federation of Labor to assist in reaching an agreement. Both parties to abide by the decision of this committee. The committee to report its findings within four months' time.

Delegate Tracy moved that we adjourn to meet again at 7 o'clock.

Concurred in.

The convention adjourned to re-convene at 7 p. m.

## NINTH DAY—Night Session.

Delegate Gompers called the convention to order at 7 p. m.

Discussion of the report on Resolution No. 18 of the Committee on Executive Council's report was resumed.

Delegate Ryan, with the consent of the convention, withdrew his amendment to the committee's report.

Delegate Duncan offered the following as a substitute for the committee's report:

*Resolved*, That the enforcement of the findings of the committee be postponed for six months, and during that time the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America be requested to again submit to a referendum vote the question of the admission to membership of the Special Order Tailors, and if the vote be adverse, the findings of the committee shall then be enforced by the Executive Council; and in the interim all controversy among the parties interested shall cease.

Delegate White opposed the substitute.

Delegate Duncan spoke in favor of the adoption of his substitute.

Delegate White again spoke on the question.

Delegate Altman opposed the substitute.

Delegate Noonan favored the substitute.

Delegate D. A. Hayes spoke in favor of the report of the Executive Council and against committee's report.

Delegate Reese wanted to know if Delegate White said that if the decision was adverse he would not abide by it.

Delegate White said that if a definite decision was not rendered, he could not avert a state of anarchy in Chicago.

Delegate Lennon said that so far as his organization was concerned they would abide by the decision of the convention.

Delegate Minsky protested against the committee's report.

Delegate Devine said that labels of the Garment Workers were on suits of clothes, the cost of which was equal to tailor-made suits.

Delegate Kaufman favored the committee's report.

Delegate James Wilson called for the previous question. Agreed to.

Delegate Duncan's substitute was defeated by a vote of 45 for, 50 against.

Delegate Lennon desired to have his delegation recorded as voting for Delegate Duncan's substitute and against the committee's report.

Delegate White said as an earnest, that their organization would agree to surrender their charter to the American Federation of Labor if the Tailors would do the same, for the purpose of forming an amalgamation.

Delegate Ryan moved that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Adopted.

We concur in the decision of the Executive Council in declining to reopen the case involving the claim of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union over Rubber Workers in Boots and Shoes. We were informed by the representatives of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union that Resolution No. 119, page 14, third day's proceedings, had been withdrawn and no action, therefore, is necessary.

Concurred in.

We wish to commend the efforts the Executive Council made to relieve an intolerable situation that had arisen in Cincinnati as a result of the rival claims to jurisdiction between the Brewery Workers and the organizations of Steam Engineers and Firemen. Complaint is made by the representatives of the United Brewery Workmen that the decision rendered by the Executive Council, and the interpretation thereof, subsequently given by President Gompers, were not in accord with the decision of the Louisville convention upon the question of jurisdiction involved. We find it expressly stated in the proceedings of the Scranton convention that the Executive Council was given absolute authority to decide rival jurisdiction claims by the organizations already mentioned, but were limited in that authority to the extent that the decision must be rendered in harmony with the finding of the Louisville convention. With that understanding the representatives of the United Brewery Workmen, Firemen, and Steam Engineers were a party to an agreement to accept the decision of the Executive Council in settlement of the Cincinnati controversy. Determination of the complaint now raised involves an interpretation of the decision of the Louisville convention in the case of the Engineers, Firemen et al. vs. United Brewery Workmen. After mature and careful consideration your committee has come to the conclusion that the complaint of the United Brewery Workmen is well founded, and the decision of the Executive Council and interpretation of same by President Gompers in the Cincinnati case, was based upon an erroneous understanding of the decision of the Louisville convention. In our opinion, that convention determined that jurisdiction over steam engineers and firemen employed in a brewery belonged to the International Union of United Brewery Workmen, and that the exception clauses appended to that decision were designed solely to protect those engineers and firemen who, by reason of former decisions, had acquired property rights in local unions of the Steam Engineers and Firemen; these were not to be coerced into transferring their membership to the United Brewery Workmen, but were to enjoy, unmolested, rights acquired in the other unions mentioned, until by voluntary action they should decide to affiliate with the United Brewery Workmen.

Your committee deprecates the unseemly and unfraternal conflicts that have been precipitated by the rival claims of the parties herein referred to, and believe this convention should render a definite and clear-cut decision once and for all.

We, therefore, recommend that this convention reaffirm the decision of the Louisville convention and concede the right of the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen to jurisdiction over the steam engineers and the firemen employed in a brewery, except, that all steam engineers and firemen who were employed in breweries when the decision of the Louisville convention was reached, and were members of the International Union of Steam Engineers or the Brotherhood of Stationery Firemen at that time, shall be permitted to continue said membership and shall be permitted to continue to work in the brewery as members of the Steam Engineers or Firemen's Unions without interference from the United Brewery Workmen, until by majority vote of the local union of steam engineers or firemen at interest, it is decided to affiliate with the International Union of United Brewery Workmen. We further recommend that the incoming officers render all future decisions involving steam engineers or firemen, or other crafts covered by the decision of the Louisville convention, in harmony with the spirit of the construction placed upon it by this committee, providing their construction receives the enforcement of the New Orleans convention.

By request, the committee begs to report that Delegates Warner, Tracy, Jones, and Chappell disagree with the findings of the committee on this case.

Delegate Kemper, of the Brewery Workmen, said they were satisfied with the committee's decision.

Delegate Hammel opposed the report of the committee.

Delegate Dickman favored the report of the committee.

Delegate Murphy favored the report of the committee.

Delegate Duncan opposed the report of the committee.

Delegate Black supported the committee's report.

Delegate Archibald opposed the committee's report.

President Gompers called Delegate Agard to the chair.

Delegate P. F. Duffy want-d to know if firemen in boot and shoe factories should belong to the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

Delegate Shamp opposed the committee's report.

Delegate Warner opposed the committee's report.

Delegate Gompers opposed the committee's report.

Delegate Ryan moved that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate McKee opposed the committee's report.

Delegate Weigel favored the committee's report.

Delegate Healy opposed the committee's report.

Delegate Driscoll submitted the following substitute.

*Resolved*, That all engineers and firemen employed in breweries must belong to their respective international unions and that an agreement shall be drawn up between the Brewery Workers, the Engineers and Firemen. In effect, that when a trade difficulty arises affecting the interest of either one, all three mentioned organizations must co-operate in adjusting said dispute; said agreement to be drawn up by two members from each of the three mentioned organizations and two members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, said committee to meet within sixty days after the adjournment of this convention.

Delegate Reese said he believed in organization by industries.

Delegate Furuseth opposed the committee's report.

Delegate Lighthall wanted to know if the engineers in the anthracite region belonged to the Mine Workers' Union.

Delegate Valentine said that if the Brewery Workers had engineers and firemen in their organization at the time their charter was granted, they should have them now.

Delegate Driscoll spoke in favor of his substitute.

Delegate Lewis spoke in favor of the committee's report.

Delegate Lavery opposed the committee's report.

Delegate Higgins opposed the committee's report.

Delegate Swift opposed the committee's report.

Delegate Max S. Hayes opposed the substitute and favored the committee's report.

Delegate Compton called for the previous question.

President Gompers took the chair.

Delegate Driscoll's substitute was adopted.

Delegate Reese requested that the delegation of the United Mine Workers be recorded as voting against the substitute offered by Delegate Driscoll.

Delegate Priestersbach made the same request for the Brewery Workers.

Delegate Ramsey made a similar request for the delegation of Carriage and Wagon Workers.

Requests agreed to.

In view of the fact that disagreement has arisen between the organizations representing the Commercial Telegraphers in different sections of the country upon the question of holding a convention at Pittsburg on November 26, and in view of the further fact that grave danger is threatened to the success of the contemplated national organization of Commercial Telegraphers by rival interests, your committee recommends the following course of procedure, Delegate Tanquary dissenting:

That the following propositions shall be submitted to a referendum vote of the members of all commercial telegraphers' organizations:

First, Shall the constitution adopted by the International Union of Commercial Telegraphers at their first convention held in Chicago, Ill., on September 20 and 21, 1902, stand as the constitution of the Commercial Telegraphers until the next convention of the International Union of Commercial Telegraphers to be held at Minneapolis, Minn., in September, 1903?

Second, Shall the officers elected at the said Chicago convention continue as the officers of the Commercial Telegraphers' International organization until said Minneapolis convention? or shall they be re-elected at said Minneapolis convention?

Third, Shall another convention be called at which all Commercial Telegraphers' organizations shall be represented to adopt a new constitution and elect officers?

It is further suggested that the referendum shall be conducted by the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and that each organization shall furnish the secretary with a full list of members in good standing and entitled to vote, said lists to be sworn to by the various secretaries, and must be in the hands of the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor on or before December 25, 1902.

Each member entitled to vote shall be supplied a copy of this agreement, together with a ballot which the member shall fill out and forward by mail direct to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, at Washington, D. C.

All ballots must be in the hands of the secretary on or before December 31, 1902.

If the vote be favorable to the continuation of the present International Union of Commercial Telegraphers' constitution and officers, the American Federation of Labor shall issue to the International Union of Commercial Telegraphers an international charter, and all local unions of commercial telegraphers shall immediately affiliate with the International Union of Commercial Telegraphers. Members of the Brotherhood of Commercial Telegraphers' Grand Lodge and unattached members of the American Federation of Labor shall immediately affiliate with the nearest International Union of Commercial Telegraphers' local.

Should the vote be in favor of calling another convention, said call shall be issued by the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and the convention shall be held at Columbus, Ohio. Thirty days' notice of said convention shall be given to all parties interested.

It was moved that a report of the committee on the Telegraphers' controversy be adopted.

Delegate Lynch moved that the matter be referred to the Executive Council.

Delegate Tracy opposed the motion to refer to the Executive Council.

Delegate Quick opposed the report of the committee.

Delegate Compton favored reference to the Executive Council.

Motion to refer to the Executive Council adopted by a vote of 40 for, 16 against.

The representatives of the Iron Molders' Union and the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union have agreed to confer on the issue involving jurisdiction over the brass molders, and the hope is indulged that a satisfactory decision will be reached.

Concurred in.

We indorse the action of the Executive Council in deferring the revocation of the charter of the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers, in default of essential evidence from the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers.

Delegate Spencer moved that the subject-matter be referred to a committee,

already provided for, to adjust the differences between the two organizations.

Delegate Onstott opposed the motion.

Delegate Dooley spoke on the amendment.

The motion of Delegate Spencer was adopted.

Your committee reports adversely upon—

Resolution No. 4.—By Delegate William J. Gilthorpe, Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders of America:

WHEREAS, The Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders of America has, through their delegates in past conventions of this honorable body, endeavored to establish a rule whereby the officers of this organization and the officers of affiliated organizations could determine the trade jurisdiction of all affiliated unions, and so avoid many protests; and

WHEREAS, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, having chartered a body of men known as drillers and tappers, in the city of Elizabethport, N. J., over the protest of the Boiler Makers and Ship Builders, during the past year; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders of America renew their protest and respectfully request that said charter be revoked, as being against the spirit of Article IX, Section II, of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor.

We desire to give it as our opinion, however, that jurisdiction over drillers and tappers employed in a boiler shop or on the plates used in the construction of iron or steel ships should properly belong to the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, and that the interests of the members of Drillers and Tappers' Unions will be best subserved by being united with the members of that National Union, providing they are admitted to membership in the Brotherhood upon a proper basis of classification and with a proper guarantee that their wages and conditions will receive adequate protection. We do not believe that it would be a wise policy to grant a national charter to drillers and tappers' unions, and reiterate our confirmed opinion that drillers and tappers, boiler makers and others representing specialized subdivisions of the same craft should be in one organization. With a view of securing such amalgamation of the members of the 'drillers and tappers' unions, we recommend that arrangements be made within ninety days to hold a conference under the auspices of the Executive Council, between representatives of the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, representatives of the drillers and tappers' unions and representatives of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, with a view to agreeing upon the terms and details of amalgamation, so that drillers and tappers may be properly protected and their status as craftsmen equitably defined. And further, that pending decision by this conference, the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders be required to abstain from any attempt to compel members of the drillers and tappers' union to withdraw from the union and join the Brotherhood.

Concurred in.

We concur in the decision of the Executive Council that conduit work properly comes under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America.

Delegate Spencer moved to non-concur in the committee's report.

Delegate Sherman (H. W.) favored the committee's report.

Delegate Kelly opposed the committee's report.

Delegate Weber submitted the following substitute:

Resolved, That the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers select two members and that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers select two, the President of the American Federation of Labor to select the fifth, same to constitute a committee of five and to meet within ninety days to settle the disputed matter.

Delegate Black opposed the substitute, and favored the adoption of the committee's report.

The previous question was called for.

Agreed to.

The substitute by Delegate Weber was defeated, and the report of the committee adopted.

Delegate Kelly requested that the Plumbers' delegation be recorded as voting against the report of the committee.

Delegate Hayes was called to the chair.

We concur in the decision of the Executive Council not to grant a charter to insurance agents' associations, and therefore report adversely upon Resolution No. 194.

Concurred.

On Resolution No. 151.—By Delegate Hugh Kirk, National Union Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers of America:

WHEREAS, In the report of the Executive Council relative to the granting of a charter to the Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers of America, it reads:

"That when any members of the Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers' Union are employed on buildings they shall be required to become members and carry the card of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America."

Resolved, That the report read as follows:

"That where any members of the Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers' Union are employed on buildings they shall be required to become members and carry the card of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; and that, when any members of the Brotherhood of

Carpenters and Joiners are employed in the shipyards or upon any floating structures they shall be required to become members and carry the card of the National Union of Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers of America."

Your committee concurs in this resolution and recommends to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the National Union of Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers of America that they arrange for an interchange of cards under the conditions recited in the resolution.

It was moved that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Bohnen opposed the report of the committee.

Delegate Black favored the report of the committee.

Delegate Kidd favored the adoption of the committee's report.

Report adopted.

Delegate Bohnen requested that the Carpenters' delegation be recorded as voting against the committee's report.

Upon the misunderstanding between the Silk Weavers and the United Textile Workers of America, we are pleased to be able to report that representatives of both interests have met together in this city and come to the following understanding and agreement, in which we recommend the concurrence of this convention:

The parties in interest in the controversy as between the National Silk Workers of America and Textile Workers of America, at this convention of the American Federation of Labor, with reference to the granting of a charter from the American Federation of Labor to the Silk Workers, agree to submit the question to a committee representing both interests for settlement among themselves at the earliest possible time.

In the event of their not reaching a decision at this conference, then they shall appear in the presence of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and shall present their respective claims to that body, and be governed by their decision.

JAMES TANSEY,

*United Textile Workers.*

THOMAS J. McEUGH,

*Representing N. J. Federation of Labor.*

#### Concurred in.

It is also pleasing to report that the delegates representing the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union and the International Typographical Union have agreed upon a basis by which they will endeavor to settle by conference their differences as outlined in the Executive Council's report and Resolution No. 128. The resolution referred to has, therefore, been withdrawn.

#### Concurred in.

We recommend submission of the suggestion of the Executive Council relating to auditors to the Committee on Laws, with the favorable recommendation of the convention.

#### Concurred in.

We heartily concur in the sentiment of the Executive Council upon the subject of Deceptive Publications and with their action taken thereon.

#### Concurred in.

There are several other matters which have been touched upon in the Executive Council's report which are either, only a statement of fact, or have been dealt with by other committees and call for no further mention from this committee.

We can not close this report without expressing our regret that questions of jurisdiction are still the chief cause of inter-union grievances in the industrial field and that attempts to determine these consume the greater part of the time of the committees of this convention and the convention itself, to the serious neglect and injury of the most important interests of the labor movement. We feel that organized labor would welcome any suggestion or plan that will minimize or eliminate these perennial conflicts. We can not prescribe hard and fast lines to limit, or define the jurisdiction of any body of organized workmen in an ever-changing industrial system, for, in our opinion, these organizations must be absolutely free to adapt their formation to any change in the industry with which they are immediately identified; nor do we, on the other hand, approve of a policy of aggression or selfish aggrandizement on the part of a strong organization at the expense of a weaker one. It would be possible to distinguish between these two purposes if a spirit of fairness and justice animated all the parties to a jurisdiction dispute, and if such a spirit be not displayed by any one of them, that fact alone should suffice to condemn it in the eyes of organized labor. We are strong in the belief that the American Federation of Labor should insist that representatives of the disputants must make a serious effort to adjust their differences by conference before it will give the cause of difference any place in its deliberations. We further offer the suggestion that in the event such conference is barren of results, the dispute should properly be submitted to the judgment of an impartial committee of arbitration composed of three trade-unionists in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, one of whom should be appointed by each of the contending organizations and the third by these two, subject to the indorsement of the organizations interested; no two of these arbitrators to belong to the same labor organization. The award of this committee to be accepted as final by the American Federation of Labor, whose Executive Council or convention shall not reopen the case except upon recommendation of the Executive Council, when it has been convinced that new evidence is at hand or new conditions have arisen to justify another hearing. The award of the committee of arbitration to be accepted by all bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. In the event that any disputant

refuses to arbitrate their difference as herein outlined, such refusal to have all the force of an adverse award against the claim of the organization refusing, so far as the American Federation of Labor and affiliated bodies are concerned. We recommend that this proposition in its entirety be submitted to the consideration of the Committee on Laws, with instructions to crystalize its purport into a constitutional law of this body.

Respectfully submitted.

DAVID BLACK, *Chairman*.  
T. F. TRACY.  
JOHN P. REESE.  
T. L. LEWIS.  
OWEN J. KEAN.  
WM. PENJE.  
OWEN MILLER.  
JOHN CHAPPELL.  
JEROME JONES.  
GEO. H. WARNER.  
L. A. TANQUARY, *Secretary*.

On account of the inability of the committee to meet again, it was decided, on motion, that propositions referred to the Law Committee by Committee on Executive Council's Report be referred to the Executive Council, to be considered and reported on at the next convention.

President Gompers in the chair.

Delegate P. F. Duffy, for the Committee on Local and Federated Bodies, submitted the following report:

*To the Officers and Members of the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.*

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Local and Federated Bodies beg leave to make the following report on matters that were referred to them:

On Resolution No. 67.—By Delegate C. H. DuBois, Trades Assembly, Fort Worth, Tex.:

*Resolved*, That in order to keep in close touch with each other the unions of each city of over 15,000 inhabitants should, as early as possible, rent or erect a central building containing from three to six halls, with reading room and employment bureau free to all union men.

Committee recommends that it be left to the discretion of the different affiliated bodies as to whether or not the contents of the resolution be carried out.

**Adopted.**

On Resolution No. 155.—By Delegate Adam Menche, Kewanee Trades and Labor Assembly:

WHEREAS, Section 2 of Article XII of the constitution provides that it shall be the duty of the American Federation of Labor to instruct federal labor unions and local trade unions under its jurisdiction to affiliate with State Federations; and

WHEREAS, This provision of the constitution is not adhered to; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be, and is hereby, requested to demand from the several local trade unions and federal labor unions their reasons for not conforming to the constitution of the American Federation of Labor; be it further

*Resolved*, That for failure to show to the Executive Council good and sufficient reasons for non-compliance, the Executive Council shall instruct the President of the American Federation of Labor to take such action as he in his wisdom may deem just and proper for any evasion of the constitution.

The committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

**Concurred in.**

The Committee on Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions submitted the following report:

Your committee recommends the following changes:

That the paragraph which reads: "That no local shall be entitled to any of the benefits of the defense fund unless it requires its members to pay not less than fifty (50c.) cents per month," be transposed and inserted as section 11.

That the paragraph which reads: "We further recommend, That the local trade and federal labor unions set aside for the maintenance of a local defense fund not less than five cents a month from each member," also be transposed and inserted immediately after section 11.

The report of the special committee on Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions reads as follows:

*To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, in Convention Assembled:*

GENTLEMEN: Your committee of five, representing local trade and federal labor unions, in conjunction with a sub-committee of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, met at the American Federation of Labor headquarters, in accordance with the instructions of the last convention, for the purpose of drafting and recommending legislation which will allay any discontent that may now exist among the members of local trade and federal labor unions.

Your committee has carefully considered resolutions Nos. 96, 108 and 109, which were referred to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. We have also carefully read the recommendations from many local trade and federal labor unions, which were forwarded to headquarters in response to the circular sent them calling for such recommendations. After deliberations covering six days, we have adopted, and do now submit the following as our report, and express the hope that our recommendations will meet with your approval and be adopted by the twenty-second convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Your committee view with favor the setting aside of five cents per month from the per capita

tax received from each member of a local trade or federal labor union for the establishment of a defense fund for the benefit of members of labor unions in case of strike or lockout. The Secretary's books show that during the first seven months of the increased per capita tax and the introduction of the stamp system \$20,422 has been received. For February per capita tax was received for 10,887 members, and for the seventh month, September, per capita tax was received on 78,100 members. This would indicate that the increased per capita tax and the introduction of the stamp system was satisfactory to the members of the local unions, and has resulted in securing from unions payment on their full membership. Inasmuch as provision was not made when the increased per capita tax was put into effect for the disposition of the defense fund, we hereby recommend the following amendments to the constitution of the American Federation of Labor to govern same:

## DEFENSE FUND.

## ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. The moneys of the defense fund shall be drawn only for the following purposes: For the sustaining of legal strikes or lockouts of local trade and federal labor unions.

SEC. 2. In the event of a disagreement between a local union and an employer which, in the opinion of the local union, may result in a strike, such union shall notify the President of the American Federation of Labor, who shall investigate, or cause an investigation to be made, of the disagreement and endeavor to adjust the difficulty. If his efforts should prove futile, he shall take such steps as he may deem necessary in notifying the Executive Council, and if the majority of said council shall decide that a strike is necessary, such union shall be authorized to order a strike, but that it be imperatively ordered that no strike or lockout shall be deemed legal or moneys expended from the defense fund on that account unless the strike or lockout shall have been recognized by the President and approved by the Executive Council.

SEC. 3. When a strike has been authorized by the President and approved by the Executive Council, the president of the local union interested shall, within twenty-four hours, call a meeting of said union, "of which every member shall be regularly notified," to take action thereon, and no member shall vote on such question unless he is in good standing. Should three-fourths of the members present decide, by secret ballot, on a strike, the president of the local union shall immediately notify the President of the American Federation of Labor, and give the number of men involved, union and non-union.

SEC. 4. No local shall be entitled to benefit from the defense fund unless it has been in continuous good standing for one year; and further, that no member shall be entitled to benefit from said defense fund unless he has been a member in good standing in the American Federation of Labor for at least one year.

SEC. 5. When a strike has been inaugurated under the provision of sections 2 and 3, the American Federation of Labor shall pay to the president and secretary of the union involved, or their order, for a period of six weeks, an amount equal to four (\$4) dollars per week for each member. No benefit shall be paid for the first two weeks of the strike. The Executive Council shall have the power to authorize the payment of strike benefits for an additional period.

SEC. 6. No member of a local union on strike shall be entitled to weekly benefits unless he reports daily to the proper officers of the local union while the strike continues, and no member who shall receive a week's work, three days to be a week, shall receive benefits; and further, any member refusing work while on strike shall not be entitled to any benefit.

SEC. 7. Any union inaugurating a strike without the approval of the Executive Council shall not receive benefits on account of said strike.

SEC. 8. During the continuance of a strike, the executive board of the local union shall make weekly reports to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, showing the amount of money distributed for benefits, and to whom paid, and all other facts that may be required.

SEC. 9. Before a strike shall be declared off, a special meeting of the union shall be called for that purpose, and it shall require a majority vote of all members present to decide the question either way.

SEC. 10. In the event of the defense fund becoming dangerously low through protracted strike or lockout, that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall have the power to levy an assessment of ten cents on each member of local trade and federal labor unions, assessments to be restricted to not more than five per year; and we further recommend that there shall always be a surplus of five thousand (\$5,000) dollars in the defense fund.

Your committee has carefully read resolutions Nos. 96, 108 and 109, referred to, in reference to changing the manner in which the local unions should be represented in the American Federation of Labor conventions. While it is true that local trade and federal labor unions have never been in a position to vote their full membership, it is also a fact worthy of consideration that action on resolutions submitted to the American Federation of Labor conventions have, with few exceptions, been adopted by viva voce, or show of hands, so that in reality the delegates of local trade and federal labor unions have been as potent a factor in adopting or defeating legislation as the delegates of national and international organizations.

At the Scranton convention the local trade and federal labor unions had eighty-nine (89) delegates, and the national and international organizations had one hundred and thirty-six (136). If the form of representation was changed from direct representation of local unions to district representation, or similar to national and international organizations, it would entitle the local trade and federal labor unions, at their present membership, to six delegates with six hundred (600) votes. Inasmuch as the opportunity to vote the full membership by roll-call is resorted to by the delegates but rarely, the number of delegates from local trade and federal labor unions would be reduced from eighty-nine to six, and in that way their representation and strength in the convention would be weakened instead of strengthened. We therefore recommend that the present system of each local union being entitled to direct representation with one vote for every one hundred members be continued; and we further recommend to local unions, where they are far removed from convention cities, that they arrange among themselves to send a delegate, the expense to be borne equally by the unions that are parties to such agreement. In that way the interest of the local trade and federal labor unions in those localities can be best conserved.

We further recommend, that the local trade and federal labor unions set aside for the maintenance of a local defense fund not less than five cents a month from each member.

That no local shall be entitled to any of the benefits of the defense fund unless it requires its members to pay not less than fifty (50) cents per month.

**TRAVELING CARD.**—The traveling card of a member of a trade or federal labor union must be received by every trade or federal labor union affiliated direct with the American Federation of Labor, without payment of the regular initiation fee.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. H. AREHART,  
Laborers' Protective Union No. 9465.  
MORRIS HICKEY,  
Foundry Laborers and Chippers' Union No. 9173.  
R. ATHOW,  
Shingle Weavers' Union No. 9080.  
Federal Labor Union 8329,\*  
CHAS. H. S. BOSS,  
Federal Labor Union No. 8206.

*Committee from Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions.*

MAX MORRIS,  
Fourth Vice-President American Federation of Labor.  
FRANK MORRISON,  
Secretary American Federation of Labor.  
*Sub-Committee of Executive Council.*

We also recommend that the clause pertaining to Traveling Card be stricken out and that the present card and law governing the same to be continued.

The committee would recommend that the report of the special committee be adopted as amended.

D. A. HAYES, *Chairman.*  
C. P. FAHEY.  
C. T. SMITH.  
L. K. MARR.  
T. M. DOOLEY.  
T. F. GALOSKOWSKY.  
F. E. LOCKMAN.  
P. F. DUFFY.  
J. J. GRASSER.  
T. J. DUFFY, *Secretary.*

Delegate Morrison moved that the report of the committee be concurred in, and amendments incorporated in the constitution of the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Lennon opposed the report of the committee.

Delegate Morrison favored the report of the committee.

Delegate Hickey favored the report of the committee.

Delegate Murphy supported the report of the committee.

Delegate Rosenberg favored the report of the committee.

Delegate Hogan favored the report of the committee.

Delegate Kee opposed the report of the committee.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate W. B. Wilson, for the Committee on Laws, submitted the following report:

On Resolution No. 1.—By Delegate Wm. J. Gilthorpe, Brotherhood Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders of America:

WHEREAS, Much dissatisfaction exists throughout this country because of the headquarters of this organization being in Washington, D. C., being so remote from the center of this country; and

WHEREAS, Thesecond Federation of Labor having been organized, it would appear to be wise that the American Federation of Labor establish its headquarters in the City of Denver, Col., so that its influence will be conducive to the best interests of the labor movement of the whole country, and thereby reduce friction and establish one American Federation in the land; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the headquarters of this Federation of Labor be moved, and established in the City of Denver, Colo., and that due time be allowed to the officers of this body in carrying out this rule, if favorably acted upon.

The committee non-concurs.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 3.—By Delegate Wm. J. Gilthorpe, Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders of America:

Amendment to article IX, Sec. 11, of the constitution by adding after the word, "International," in the second line, the words, "Trade or Federal Labor," making the section read as follows: Sec. 11. "No charter shall be granted by the American Federation of Labor to any National, International, Trade or Federal labor union, without a positive and clear definition of the trade jurisdiction claimed by the applicant, and the charter shall not be granted if the jurisdiction claimed is a trespass on the jurisdiction of existing affiliated unions, without the written consent of such unions.

The committee recommends its adoption.

Adopted.

\* Failed to send a delegate.



On Resolution No. 38.—By Delegate D. D. Muleahy, and delegation of Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America:  
New section to follow Sec. 7, Art. XII:

No central body affiliated with the American Federation of Labor shall reject credentials presented by a duly elected or appointed delegation of a local union, chartered by a national or international union having affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, unless upon charges duly proved against such delegation, or local union, and the decision of said central body is approved by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. And no delegation representing local unions affiliated as herein described shall be suspended or expelled until like action is taken.

The committee recommends that the words, "and the decision of the central body is approved by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor," in lines four and five, be stricken out and the following words be added to the proposed section: "Action of the central body under this section shall be subject to appeal to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor."

With this amendment the committee recommends the adoption of the resolution.

**Adopted.**

On Resolution No. 74.—By Delegates Joe Weber, Frank Spiegl, and Owen Miller, American Federation of Musicians:

To amend Article XII of the Constitution, by adding a section to be known as section 6, and the present section 6 to be known as section 7, and the present section 7 to be known as section 8: "Sec. 6. When any central labor union, or other central body of delegates, refuses to recognize and seat the delegates of any organization which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, either directly or through an international or national, affiliated as such with the American Federation of Labor, after receiving notice from the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor that such delegates are entitled to recognition and seats, the charter of such central labor union, or other central body of delegates, shall be revoked forthwith."

The committee non-concurs in the resolution on the ground that it is already covered by previous legislation.

**Adopted.**

On Resolution No. 170.—By Delegate Jerome Jones, Georgia State Federation of Labor:  
To amend Section 7 of Article IX of the constitution by striking out "\$3.50" and inserting "\$4.00" in lieu thereof.

The committee recommends its adoption.

**Adopted.**

The committee recommends that Article 4, Section 1, be amended to read as follows:  
The basis of representation in the convention shall be: From national and international unions, for less than four thousand members, one delegate; four thousand or more, two delegates; eight thousand or more, three delegates; sixteen thousand or more, four delegates; thirty-two thousand or more, five delegates, and so on. From central bodies, state federations, federal labor unions and local unions having no national or international union, one delegate (provided, however, that local unions and federal labor unions herein referred to are located in one city shall have the right to unite in sending a delegate to represent them unitedly), only bona fide wage-workers who are not members of or eligible to membership in other trade unions shall be eligible as delegates from federal labor unions.

**Adopted.**

The committee recommends that Article IX, Section 4, be amended to read as follows:  
The Executive Council shall also prepare and present to the convention, in printed form, a concise statement of the details leading up to approved and pending boycotts (and all matters of interest to the convention), and no indorsement for a boycott shall be considered by the convention except it has been so reported by the Executive Council.

**Adopted.**

The committee recommends that Article XI, Section 1, be amended to read as follows:  
SECTION 1. The revenue of the Federation shall be derived from a per capita tax to be paid upon the full paid-up membership of all affiliated bodies as follows: From international or national trade unions, a per capita tax of one half of one cent per member per month; from local trade unions and federal unions, ten cents per member per month, five cents of which must be set aside to be used only in case of strike or lockout; local unions, the majority of whose members are less than 18 years of age, two cents per member per month; from central and state bodies, \$10 per year, payable quarterly.

**Adopted.**

On Resolution No. 196.—By Delegate F. W. Habel, Dallas Trades Assembly:  
WHEREAS, Our attention has been called to the fact that state federations and central labor unions have given recognition to dual organizations and independent local unions not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and  
WHEREAS, The acts of the said state federations and central labor unions are a stumbling block in the road of the labor movement and an injustice to the nationals and internationals, and should not be tolerated by the American Federation of Labor; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That hereafter any state federation or central labor union which shall permit any dual organization or independent local union to affiliate, not chartered by the American Federation of Labor, after being duly notified by the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor, shall stand suspended, and thirty days after notice has been served, any state federation or central labor union which shall refuse to expel any dual organization, shall have their charter revoked.

The committee recommends as a substitute that all the words after "of" in the third last line of Section 1, Article XII, be stricken out and the following words be inserted: "having their charter revoked for violation of their charter, subject to appeal to the next convention," so that it will read as follows:

SECTION 1. No central labor union or any other central body of delegates shall admit to, or retain in, their councils delegates from any local organization that owes its allegiance to any other body, national or international, hostile to any affiliated organization, or that has been suspended or expelled by, or connected with, a national or international organization of their trade herein affiliated, under penalty of having their charter revoked for violation of their charter, subject to appeal to the next convention.

**Adopted as amended.**

The committee recommends that Article III, Section 3, be amended to read as follows:

SECTION 3. A committee on distribution composed of three members, whose duty it shall be to receive all resolutions and other documents presented to the convention and refer them to their proper committees, and the following committees, consisting of seven members each, shall be appointed by the President: First, Rules and Order of Business; second, Report of President; third, Report of Executive Council; fourth, Report of the Secretary; fifth, Report of the Treasurer; sixth, Resolutions; seventh, Laws; eighth, Organization; ninth, Labels and Boycotts; tenth, Grievances; eleventh, Local or Federated Bodies; twelfth, Education.

Secretary Morrison moved in amendment that a Committee on Building Trades be included as the "twelfth," and Education made the "thirteenth."

**Adopted.**

The Committee on Laws received the following resolution too late for reference to the Committee on Resolutions: We would therefore recommend that it be amended by inserting after the word "body" in the last line of the first resolution the words "after a careful investigation and a full hearing of all sides to the controversy" and that as thus amended the resolution be concurred in.

Resolution No. 20.—By J. C. Bahlhorn, James Scott, Joseph B. Allen and James P. Archibald, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America; Geo. F. Hedrick, New York State Federation:

WHEREAS, In several large cities throughout the country a state of affairs exists which impels the belief that the affinity heretofore existing between national and international organizations in the American Federation of Labor is no longer a fact; and

WHEREAS, There is at present existing in the several large cities a state of affairs which is likely to bring into disrepute and contempt the entire labor movement of the country; and

WHEREAS, There is no real economic or other commendable reason for the existence of such a state of affairs, but a meanly mercenary one; and

WHEREAS, We deem the present time most opportune for some effort to forever stop this shameful spectacle of one national organization striking against the other, in the interest of a purely local society, one which incessantly scoffs and sneers at the very idea of the American Federation of Labor; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that a repetition of such conduct, as above stated, will be sufficient reason for the revocation of the charter of any organization whose guilt is proven to the satisfaction of the Executive Council of this body; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to so advise every national and international organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor at this time.

**Adopted as amended.**

The Committee on Laws recommends that Section 3, Article II, be amended by striking out the word "national," so that it will read as follows:

SEC. 3. An American Federation of all national and international trade unions to aid and assist each other, to aid and encourage the sale of union-label goods, and to secure legislation in the interest of the working people and influence public opinion, by peaceful and legal methods, in favor of organized labor.

Delegate Agard introduced the following:

*Be it Resolved*, That Section 1, Article III of the constitution, be amended by striking out the word "Thursday" and inserting "Tuesday" in place thereof, so that it will read as follows:

SECTION 1. The convention of the Federation shall meet annually at 10 a. m. on the second Tuesday in November, at such place as the delegates have selected at the preceding convention.

Moved by Delegate Kidd that "Tuesday" be stricken out and "Monday" inserted.

Delegate Kidd's amendment was adopted.

It was moved that Wednesday be substituted for Saturday as the last day on which resolutions may be introduced. Adopted.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN B. LENNON, *Chairman*.  
C. O. PRATT.  
HARRY W. ROSS.  
JAMES TANSEY.  
M. DONNELLY.  
JAMES MCGILL.  
J. J. KEEGAN.  
JOHN SLOCUM.  
GEORGE J. BOHNEN.  
E. J. BALSIGER.  
W. B. WILSON, *Secretary*.

Delegate Dickman, for the Committee on Central Bodies, read the following report:

On Resolution No. 190.—By Delegate A. W. Jones, Central Labor Union, Huntington, W. Va.:  
WHEREAS, A great deal of trouble has arisen from time to time by local unions seceding or withdrawing from the central bodies of their different localities:

*Resolved*, That each national or international labor organization demand, and, if necessary, force their respective locals to affiliate with the central bodies in localities where said central bodies exist.

Committee reports favorably.

JAMES R. CROZIER, *Chairman*.  
FRED ALEXANDER.  
H. C. BARTE.  
ED. ROSENBERG.  
H. F. HILFERS.  
G. V. LIGHTHALL.  
G. H. JOHNSON.  
JOHN B. DICKMAN.  
JOHN COLEMAN.  
E. KAUFMAN.  
CHARLES F. GEBELEIN.

Adopted.

Delegate Black, for the Committee on Executive Council's Report, read the following:

We indorse the action of the Executive Council in refusing to grant a charter to the International Union of Elevator Constructors.

Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 166.—By Delegates Geo. J. Bohnen, F. C. Wheeler, J. W. Slayton, Frank Duffy, Jas. F. Grimes, P. F. Duffy, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

WHEREAS, Charges were preferred against the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union at the twenty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, in Scranton, Pa., for unfraternal spirit and action in encroaching on the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; and

WHEREAS, That convention, after due and careful deliberation, referred the entire matter to the Executive Boards of both organizations for adjustment; and

WHEREAS, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor (elected at the Scranton convention) decided at its regular meeting, April 14-19, 1902, jurisdiction in favor of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, over all cabinet workers, machine and factory wood workers, in violation of the laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and thereby exceeded the authority vested in them as officers of the American Federation of Labor; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this convention revoke the action of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in the question of jurisdiction between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and The Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, rendered during their April session, 1902; and that the Executive Council refrain from taking such action in the future without first obtaining the consent of the organizations involved.

We beg to submit that inasmuch as the substance matter has already been acted upon by the Executive Council and this convention, no further action is necessary.

DAVID BLACK, *Chairman*.  
WILLIAM PENJE.  
T. L. LEWIS.  
THOS. F. TRACY.  
OWEN MILLER.  
OWEN J. KEAN.  
J. P. REESE.  
JOHN CHAPPELL.  
JEROME JONES.  
GEO. H. WARNER.  
L. A. TANQUARY, *Secretary*.

Delegate Duffy opposed the committee's report.

Delegate Kidd favored the committee's report.

Delegate Weber opposed the committee's report.

Secretary Morrison moved that Resolution No. 166, together with the report of the committee be referred to a committee, to be appointed, to adjust the differences between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and Amalgamated Wood Workers.

Delegate Mulcahy spoke on the question.

Secretary Morrison's motion was adopted.

Delegate Slayton, for the Committee on Organization, submitted the following report:

Your Committee on Organization beg leave to conclude its report on the matters submitted it:

On Resolution No. 37.—By Delegates Frank C. Cole and P. J. Downey, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association:

WHEREAS, There now exists in the city of Boston, Mass., a local union of Roofers, not affiliated with the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, but chartered by the American Federation of Labor and affiliated with the Boston Central Labor Union;

Resolved, That said charter issued by the American Federation of Labor to said Roofers' Union be revoked and that said union be requested to affiliate with their national organization. Failing to comply with this resolution, said union shall be denied recognition by the Boston Central Labor Union.

We report favorably.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 142.—By Delegates George Barbour, Alabama State Federation of Labor, and T. J. Lamar, Anniston (Ala.), Trades Council:

WHEREAS, A great majority of the ore miners, furnace workers, common laborers and many other crafts throughout the Southern states are in an unorganized condition; therefore be it

Resolved, That the President of the American Federation of Labor is hereby requested to place an organizer in the South for one year.

We ask that the above resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 195.—By Delegate Ed. E. Bessette, Denver Trades and Labor Assembly (Incorporated):

WHEREAS, In many of the Western states, where the cattle and sheep industry is one of the most important lines of commercial and industrial effort; and

WHEREAS, There is a vast army of workers employed in this particular field who are desirous of organizing for the betterment of their condition, and also of affiliating themselves with the American Federation of Labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that [the "cowboys, sheep herders and such other employees of the ranches as they may determine upon should be organized into unions, and the Executive Council is hereby authorized to issue charters to such applicants when properly made.

The delegate introducing the above asks that the "cowboy" be stricken out and "cattle herder" substituted, and we ask that it be allowed, and report favorably on the resolution as amended.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 123.—By Delegate F. C. Gengenbach, Cement Finishers and Helpers' Union No. 10112:

The Cement Finishers and Helpers' Union No. 10112, American Federation of Labor, Chicago, Ill., do hereby protest against the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union of Chicago, Ill., receiving a charter, or international charter, unless they waive the cement finishing and all work pertaining to the same. F. C. Gengenbach will answer all questions that may be asked him.

WHEREAS, The decision of Jurisdiction has been granted to us by the grievance committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, take such action as would place the Cement Finishers and Helpers' Union at the head of the business which they have successfully handled for the past twenty-five years; be it further

Resolved, That the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers of Chicago, Ill., have not a charter from the American Federation of Labor; and according to the agreement that they have made with the Employing Masons' Association of Chicago, Ill., they can not become affiliated with any central body for the next two or three years, and that they now only want to become members of the American Federation of Labor to take away the trade we have brought to where it is today.

The committee reports unfavorably.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 126.—By Delegate J. W. Williams, Building Laborers' Union No. 7471:

WHEREAS, The situation in the district of Jefferson County, Ala., is such that it is impossible to organize the colored workers without the assistance of a colored organizer; therefore be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council be hereby instructed to appoint a colored organizer to assist the workers in perfecting their organization.

We ask that the above be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 130.—By Delegate M. T. Butler, Indianapolis (Ind.) Central Labor Union: WHEREAS, The Sawsmiths of the United States and Canada have for the past ten years pursued with vigor their attempts to organize and thereby secure for their fellow-craftsmen in the employ of Henry Disston & Sons, of Philadelphia, Pa., fair conditions, to the end that they may receive the shorter day and higher wages accorded their fellow-craftsmen in the employ of other firms; and

WHEREAS, Their efforts have been frustrated by the underhand-work of the said Henry Disston & Sons; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to assist the Sawsmiths in bring about the desired result; if the desired result can not be attained, then the firm of Henry Disston & Sons to be placed on the Unfair List.

We report favorably.

**Adopted.**

On Resolution No. 135.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee (Wis.) Federated Trades Council:

WHEREAS, It is one of the main objects of the American Federation of Labor to unite the trade union movement of America under one banner for the betterment of the conditions of the wage-workers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council be instructed to use every effort and all honorable and conciliatory means to unite the American Labor Union of the Western states with the American Federation of Labor.

The committee reports favorably.

**Adopted.**

On Resolution No. 139.—By Delegates Santiago Iglesias, Eugenio Sanchez Lopez, Tulio Aibar, Ricardo Vazquez and Hipolite Balz, Porto Rican Unions:

WHEREAS, It was resolved by the twentieth convention of the American Federation of Labor:

“Recommended to the organizations of Carpenters, Bricklayers, Painters and Cigar Makers and Tobacco Workers in the United States to have their constitutions translated into Spanish, as well as some leaflets and pamphlets, for purposes of organizing and agitating among the workmen of Porto Rico, that they may become familiar with American methods and be enlightened upon the subject of benefits accruing from affiliation with the American Federation of Labor,” which was changed to read that “the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor have translated into Spanish the constitutions and some leaflets of the Carpenters, Longshoremen, Painters, Cigar Makers and Tobacco Unions”; and

WHEREAS, It was resolved, also, that the said convention recommend that a joint commission visit Porto Rico for the purpose of investigating the condition of labor in that Island; and later the Executive Council directed President Gompers to visit Porto Rico for the purpose of officially inaugurating the labor movement in said Island; and

WHEREAS, It is necessary for the good of unionism in Porto Rico that the above resolutions be carried out; therefore be it

Resolved, That all the recommendations which were made by the twentieth annual convention we request be accomplished, and that President Gompers visit Porto Rico next year, when it be possible.

We report in favor of the above resolution.

**Adopted.**

On Resolution No. 204.—By Delegates John F. Gillooley, John Boyer and Morris Hickey: WHEREAS, There is at present more than enough local unions throughout the country, in this craft, to support and organize a national body of Foundry Helpers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor give us all the support in its power to organize said body.

The introducers desired to withdraw the above.

**Request granted.**

On Resolution No. 114.—By Delegate F. W. Habel, Dallas (Tex.) Trades Assembly:

WHEREAS, Our attention has been called to the fact that the American Federation of Labor has had no paid organizer in Texas for a considerable length of time; and

WHEREAS, The various nationals and internationals have made no effort to organize their particular crafts; and

WHEREAS, The indifference of the American Federation of Labor and the various nationals and internationals by not placing a paid organizer in our territory has left the central bodies weak and dilapidated and the wage-earners in a deplorable condition; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this, the twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, that a paid organizer be placed in the State of Texas for a period of sixty days.

Committee recommends reference to Executive Council.

**Adopted.**

On Resolution No. 109.—By Delegate George V. Lighthall, Chicago Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The teachers in the public schools of Chicago realizing that all hopes of better working conditions, increased pay, and obliteration of political influence in the school system of that city lies in the power and prestige of organized labor; and

WHEREAS, They have applied to the American Federation of Labor for a charter, thus invoking the wrath and open opposition of a board of education dominated by the book trust; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, do extend to

the teachers of Chicago its heartiest congratulations on their courageous stand and do pledge to them its moral support in the fight that is to come; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the American Federation believes that the time is now ripe for the organization of the teachers in all sections of the United States, that our public school systems in the county districts, on which rest the very foundations of the nation, may be saved from the ever-growing power of political influence and trust domination.

Committee reports favorably.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 149.—By Delegate Max S. Hayes, International Typographical Union:

*Resolved* by the delegates here assembled in this, the twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, That a charter be granted to the Laborers' International Protective Union of America.

The committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Reese introduced the following substitute:

The Laborers' International Protective Union to be given jurisdiction over common and general laborers that are not eligible to membership in any national or international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The charter to expressly stipulate that any laborers organized by the Laborers' International Protective Union and claimed at any time hereafter by any national or international union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, must be transferred to such organization.

Fraternal Delegate Kennedy in the chair.

Secretary Morrison opposed the substitute of Delegate Reese.

Delegate Ryan gave a brief history of the men behind the Laborers' International Union.

President Gompers took the chair.

Delegate Murphy said it was a difficult matter to say who was a laborer. He favored the adoption of the committee's report.

The previous question was called for.

Delegate Reese's substitute was lost.

The committee's report was adopted.

On Resolution No. 143.—By Delegate John Boyer, Foundry Employees' Union No. 9975:

WHEREAS, We, the Foundry Employees' Union, Local No. 9975, of Granite City, Ill., do hereby wish to impress upon the minds of the officers, Executive Council, and all the delegates assembled, that this body has been wrongly treated by the Iron Molders of North America, on the grounds that a national body is being organized that will claim jurisdiction over molding machines, which said Foundry Employees No. 9975, claim to be the first to claim jurisdiction over said molding machines, and said local also claims that the Iron Molders of North America have no right to amend their constitution claiming jurisdiction over a craft which is already organized without the consent of the above mentioned local No. 9975; and further claim that it is wrong to have one clause in their constitution allowing men who are capable of doing their day's work regardless of the length of time served, to be given a card, and another clause that no one is eligible to a card until he has served four years at his trade; and

WHEREAS, There is such perplexing conditions existing between the two crafts, and there has been so much done already to organize a national union of foundry employes, we wish to have the American Federation of Labor grant us special permission to proceed to organize a national union; and command the Iron Molders of North America to allow us to proceed and to continue to claim jurisdiction over said molding machines, as we were organized to operate said molding machines over one month prior to the amendment of the Iron Molders' Union of North America's constitution; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we, the delegates of the American Federation of Labor, in convention, do hereby grant permission to the Foundry Employees' Union, Local No. 9975, to proceed in their good work already done, and further, grant permission to said local No. 9975 to proceed to organize a national union claiming jurisdiction over molding machines, which they claim rightly belongs to them.

We recommend that the iron molders be given jurisdiction over those machines, and the matter be referred to the iron molders with the request that they adjust the matter along the lines mentioned by them before this committee, as soon as possible.

Adopted.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. I. KIDD, *Chairman*.  
JOHN F. TOBIN,  
H. N. RANDALL,  
W. J. GILTHORPE,  
A. PRIESTERSBACH,  
CHAS. HANK,  
GEORGE RAMSEY,  
A. T. FISH,  
JOS. A. KEELER,  
FRANK POPOLOWSKY,  
J. W. SLAYTON, *Secretary*.

Delegate Scott, for the Committee on Building Trades, submitted the following report:

On Resolution No. 101.—By Delegate P. H. Malloy, Cement Construction, Floor and Sidewalk Layers' Union No. 10289:

WHEREAS, The Cement Construction, Floor and Sidewalk Layers' Union No. 10289, American Federation of Labor, has presented credentials to the Chicago Federation to be seated in that body, and was objected to by the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers have not a charter from the American Federation of Labor; and be it further

Resolved, That they, the Chicago Federation of Labor, have violated the by-laws of the American Federation of Labor, known as the parent body, and that we, the Cement Construction, Floor and Sidewalk Layers' Union, ask the support of the American Federation of Labor to be seated in that body within thirty days, and we do object to the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers receiving a charter, unless they waive all cement work, as our charter covers the entire cement work of Chicago.

The committee recommends that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to request the Chicago Federation of Labor to seat the delegates of the Cement Construction, Floor and Sidewalk Layers' Union No. 10289 within thirty days, for the following reason: That after due deliberation, we find that this organization having a charter from the American Federation of Labor, is entitled to representation in all central bodies in accordance with the constitution of the American Federation of Labor. The committee further recommends:

That inasmuch as the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers have not applied for a charter from the American Federation of Labor, we, the committee, feel that we have no right to interfere with the matter, as the jurisdiction will be defined by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor when a charter is applied for.

#### Adopted.

On Resolution No. 32.—By Delegate J. M. Stephens, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The Operative Plasterers' International Association, an organization not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has persistently claimed for years that the almost universally recognized trade of lathing is part of the plasterer's craft; and

WHEREAS, Every logical reason has been advanced to disprove their claims; and

WHEREAS, They have succeeded in excluding Lathers' Unions from many Building Trades Councils, and have been aided and abetted by Plumbers', Steam Fitters', Carpenters, and other local unions of affiliated international bodies; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor voices its most emphatic condemnation of actions so subversive of labor's solidarity, and we call upon the administrative officers of International Unions whose locals are pursuing the course mentioned, to demand of their local unions that such methods shall be immediately discontinued, and that any such local shall be ordered to withdraw at once its affiliation with any central body, which attempts to or does exclude, any union directly or indirectly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Committee reports favorably.

#### Adopted.

On Resolution No. 17.—By Delegate Adam Kuntz, Granitoid and Cement Workers' Union No. 8172, St. Louis:

WHEREAS, The Granitoid and Cement Workers' Union No. 8172, a bona fide trade union engaged in the construction and alteration of buildings, is constantly attacked by the following trades represented in the St. Louis Building Trades Council, on the line of jurisdiction:

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Plasterers and Stone Masons' Laborers, and have in spite of the following decision rendered by the St. Louis Building Trades' Council forced our union out of said council, rather we saw fit to withdraw, in order to maintain our prestige and livelihood as granitoid and cement workers, or above named trades would have absorbed our entire trade to their own selfish end:

#### DECISION ON JURISDICTION:

"June 21, 1901.

"To Whom It May Concern:

"This is to certify that the claim of the Granitoid and Cement Workers has been indorsed for the following work:

"All granitoid work, concrete for arches and floors, and all finished concrete work not above the floor line, putting up and taking down all false work for receiving concrete arches, illuminating tile and all concrete fire-proofing.

"BUILDING TRADES' COUNCIL,

"J. S. PRENDERGAST, Secretary."

WHEREAS, We, the Granitoid and Cement Workers' Union No. 8172, affiliated with Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, and the American Federation of Labor, still adhere to the above decision, irrespective of affiliation with the St. Louis Building Trades' Council, but mentioned trades and the Building Trades' Council itself keeps up an open warfare against our organization, thereby debarring our members from carrying out our part of the work whenever possible.

The Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, as well as other city central bodies, are not in a position to hamper internal tactics of pragmatism against organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor unless all affiliated unions, irrespective of trade or calling, are called to account for such acts; therefore be it

Resolved, That the twenty-second convention of the American Federation of Labor instruct their Executive Council, organizers and city central bodies, at once to proceed and organize building trades' sections under the jurisdiction of American Federation of Labor and attached to the city central bodies wherever such bodies exist, in order to abolish the constant strikes and attacks

on the part of independent building trades' councils against bona fide organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Committee finds, on investigation, that putting up and taking down false work for receiving concrete properly belongs to the carpenters and recommends that all claims to this work by the Granitold and Cement Workers' Union No. 8172, be stricken from the resolution, and the resolution adopted.

Adopted.

Respectfully submitted.

J. SCOTT, *Chairman*.  
 J. S. KELLY.  
 J. F. GRIMES.  
 T. F. LYONS.  
 M. COMERFORD.  
 H. W. SHERMAN.  
 J. M. STEPHENS.  
 H. D. THOMAS.  
 W. H. MCILWAIN.  
 W. L. ONSTOTT, *Secretary*.

The special committee appointed at the morning session to draft resolutions in reference to the abduction of the Mayor of Tampa, Fla., submitted the following report:

*To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:*

We, your special committee appointed to draft suitable resolutions in the matter of the alleged abduction of the Mayor of Tampa, Fla., beg leave to report that after diligent inquiry at all newspaper offices of this city, we are unable to verify the report of the alleged abduction, and therefore recommend reference to the Executive Council in order that when the facts are obtained such action may be taken as shall then appear appropriate.

MARTIN F. MURPHY, *Chairman*.  
 GEO. LIGHTHALL.  
 L. W. QUICK, *Secretary*.

Concurred in.

The Special Committee on Eight Hours submitted the following report:

*To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:*

GENTLEMEN: Your special committee on eight hours has carefully considered that part of the President's report appearing under the subdivision "Eight-Hour Work-Day, Law and Rule."

For years the agitation for the shorter work-day has been kept up, and has resulted, in numberless instances, in the shortening of the daily hours of toil and the vast improvement, mentally, physically and socially of the wage-earners, thus gaining more time for self-advancement.

As a result of the efforts put forth by the American Federation of Labor, and several of its affiliated organizations, the nine-hour day has been secured in many industries. It is believed by your committee that the time is now ripe for the general, aggressive and persistent demand for the eight-hour day. To this end your committee would make the following recommendations:

That at each succeeding national and international convention of trade unions, the eight-hour day, and means for its achievement shall occupy a most prominent place in the discussions; that local unions and central bodies give the eight-hour day special consideration at every opportunity; that state federations and central bodies in localities where eight-hour laws for state and municipal work do not now obtain, have prepared and present to their respective legislatures and city councils for adoption, such legislation as will secure to all workers on public works the shorter work-day; that trade publications, papers devoted to the interest of labor, and friendly journals be requested to give as much space as possible to a discussion of the eight-hour day movement, and the measures that should be advocated, having for their object its successful inauguration; the trade union officials, the officers and organizers for the American Federation of Labor, trade unionists generally and those favorable to the cause be requested, when delivering public addresses, to give to the eight-hour day propaganda particular prominence. In short, it is urged that the entire machinery of our movement be set in motion so that our demand for an eight-hour day shall be immediately brought to the attention of the press and public. For a movement fraught with so much for the uplifting of the toilers of the human race, we believe that too great publicity can not be obtained, and we are sure that its general discussion will create the most favorable impression, and cause a wave of public approval and aid that will, with the efforts that trade unionists can and should put forth, result in the early achievement of the shorter work-day.

The opposition of the National Manufacturers' Association to the eight-hour bill, referred to by the President, should be met by organized labor with determined support for the measure, and to the end that it may become a law the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor should be alert to furnish such support and encouragement as those who are in charge of the bill for us may from time to time desire and suggest.

As it is most important to the success of the general agitation that such national or international organizations as are at the present time conducting a movement for the achievement of the eight-hour day should be successful, it is urged that this body and its affiliated unions, when called upon, accord all possible support. A victory now may lead to a series of successes in the future.

We would, in conclusion, direct attention to the recommendation of the President that the



"wage-earners of our country devote the largest part of their efforts, individually and collectively, to secure a reduction in the hours of labor, and to make it their first demand in all trade agreements with their employers."

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES M. LYNCH, *Chairman*.  
W. J. SPENCER.  
JOHN SLOCUM.  
D. J. KEEFE.  
JOHN CHAPPELL.  
W. D. MAHON.  
FRANK DUFFY.  
J. MAHLON BARNES.  
MARTIN F. MURPHY.  
D. D. DRISCOLL.  
JAMES DUNCAN, *Secretary*.

**Adopted.**

The Committee on Labels submitted the following report:

On Resolution No. 182.—By Delegates Martin P. Higgins, Thomas F. Galoskowsky, John J. Grasser, *International Printing Pressmen of North America*:

*Resolved*, That the label of the International Printing Pressmen of North America be indorsed by the American Federation of Labor and placed upon the label list of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee reports favorably.

**Adopted.**

On Resolution No. 181.—By Delegate Thos. J. Edwards, *Rubber Workers' Union 8622-1*

WHEREAS, The Rubber Workers have organized and have received their charter from the American Federation of Labor, under the name of the "Amalgated Rubber Workers' Union of America," to include all persons working at the rubber manufacturing industry; and

WHEREAS, At their first convention, held at Washington, D. C., November 6, 1902, they indorsed and adopted as its union stamp, label or trade-mark, a design or combination of letters, as herewith appended:

Amalgamated Rubber Workers  
UNION—Factory No. 1—MADE.

Union of America.

WHEREAS, It is desired by said Amalgamated Rubber Workers' Union of America that said label or stamp should be established and become generally known as the only genuine "union" label of the organized rubber workers;

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, does hereby indorse and recommend said union label and urges the delegates to this body and the members of affiliated unions to lend all possible assistance in furthering the demand and use of said label.

Committee reports favorably.

**Adopted.**

On Resolution No. 93.—By Delegates Charles Dold and Frank H. Murray, *Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America*:

WHEREAS, The label of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America has been indorsed by the American Federation of Labor as the label designating the product of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America as the product of union employes; and

WHEREAS, The Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, through its officers and representatives, has repeatedly opposed the indorsement of the label of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America as the label recognized by the American Federation of Labor for the product of the members of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America;

*Resolved*, That the twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor reiterate their declaration of a former convention by declaring the label of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America to be the only label indicative of union conditions in the production of pianos, organs and musical instruments, except brass instruments.

Committee recommends striking out second paragraph and adoption of resolution as amended.

Delegate Braunschweig moved as an amendment to the committee's report that we reaffirm the indorsement of all labels indorsed by the American Federation of Labor.

**Adopted.**

Committee recommends that the label of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, which was indorsed at the Scranton convention, be entered in the list of union labels.

**Concurred in.**

Your committee would recommend that more attention be paid on the part of officials, and especially organizers, of the various national, international and local unions to increase the propaganda for union-labeled products, union stamps, cards, etc., as these features of the organized movement are unquestionably a power for good in still further strengthening the trade unions and securing better conditions for the toilers. We would also suggest that the several hundred labor papers and magazines throughout the country print reading matter favorable to union labels, and that unions advertise their labels in those publications, and likewise that the members thereof subscribe for such papers and magazines.

**Concurred in.**

Respectfully submitted.

MAX S. HAYES, *Chairman.*  
MARTIN P. HIGGINS.  
HENRY FISCHER.  
J. P. WEIGEL.  
JAMES WOOD.  
JOHN H. DEVINE.  
VICTOR ALTMAN.  
J. P. MAHER.  
E. T. WALLS.  
WALTER CHARRIERE.  
MAURICE MIKOL, *Secretary.*

**Secretary Morrison read the following report :**

*To the Officers and Delegates of the American Federation of Labor in Convention Assembled, Greeting :*  
We, your Committee on State Federation, submit the following report :

On Resolution No. 176.—By Delegate F. Fildew, Trade and Labor Council of Detroit, Mich.:  
WHEREAS, The necessity of concentrating our forces is absolutely necessary, and all energies should be directed in that effort; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Executive Council be directed to make and enforce the rule that all local and federal unions be required to affiliate with the state federation of their respective states.

Committee recommends adoption, and further recommends that all organizers be notified to advise and urge all new unions, also all bodies whom they may appear before, to affiliate with their respective state federations, and where such a federation does not exist in a state, to urge upon the different unions the necessity of the formation of such bodies.

**Concurred in.**

On Resolution No. 69.—By Delegate A. W. Jones, Central Labor Union, Huntington, W. Va.:  
WHEREAS, It has been thoroughly demonstrated that the labor movement of any state is greatly benefited by having a good state federation; and

WHEREAS, West Virginia, lying as it does, surrounded by states wherein state federations are in existence, and seeing partially the benefit of such a body, are preparing to issue a call upon the various labor unions for delegates to a convention to be held at Huntington the latter part of January, 1903;

*Resolved*, That the incoming Secretary of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to urge upon all labor organizations in said state the necessity of affiliating with such a body.

Committee recommends adoption.

**Concurred in.**

Respectfully submitted.

D. D. DRISCOLL, *Chairman.*  
F. C. WHEELER.  
ROBERT NOREN.  
JACOB ROTHKUGEL.  
ADAM MENCHE.  
R. R. HUNT.  
J. L. COMPTON.  
A. DAHLMANN.  
GEO. POWELL.  
A. J. ENGEL.  
W. E. KENNEDY, *Secretary.*

Delegate Kemper informed the convention that the special committee appointed to visit the local breweries, with a view to adjusting matters at issue, had been unable to do anything, owing to illness of one of its members.

On request, the chair appointed a new committee, as follows: Delegates O'Brien, Altman and Hogan.

**Secretary Morrison read the following report :**

Your special committee appointed on Canadian affairs beg leave to submit the following report:

We concur in the report of the President of the American Federation of Labor regarding the movement in Canada, and recognize the wonderful progress in organization and labor legislation. We also congratulate the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress in their clear-cut declaration along the lines of international organization, and hope that no geographical lines may ever separate the close fraternal feelings that now exist in the North American continent. We recommend that the American Federation of Labor continue to maintain the services of a general organizer and to secure as many volunteer organizers as may be determined by the President of the American Federation of Labor. We highly commend the action of the Canadian Labor Congress in their

declarations against compulsory arbitration. Referring to the resolution as adopted by the above-named congress, which reads as follows:

"Resolved, That as the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has placed itself squarely in accord with the principles of international trade unionism, and as such action will entail the loss of revenues from former affiliated bodies, debarred from membership under the amended constitution, it is the opinion of this congress that, being the national legislative organization of labor in the Dominion of Canada, all federal labor unions and central trade and labor councils should be under the jurisdiction and control of the Congress, and the incoming executive is hereby instructed to take immediate steps to make such arrangements with the American Federation of Labor looking to the consummation of this object. It is the opinion of this Congress that the existence of dual federal labor unions, holding charters from the Congress and the American Federation of Labor, is not conducive to the solidity and effectiveness of the labor movement in Canada."

We, your committee, after careful consideration, believe that the granting of charters by the Labor Congress of Canada to federal labor unions would have a tendency to divide the labor movement of the United States and Canada, and possibly retard the formation of national or international organizations. Realizing the per capita derived from the federal labor unions of Canada, still we believe that the present form of organizing and legislating of the American Federation of Labor reimburses the Canadian Labor Congress, and, with these facts in view, we recommend that the American Federation of Labor appropriate the sum of five hundred (\$500) dollars to the Canadian Labor Congress for legislative purposes.

L. K. MARR, *Chairman*.  
T. H. FLYNN.  
J. H. KENNEDY.  
FRANK MORRISON.

Delegate Driscoll moved that so much of the report as relates to the issuing of charters by the Canadian Labor Congress be referred to the Executive Council.

Adopted.

Report of committee as amended was adopted.

Delegate Agard, for the Committee on Resolutions, read the following report:

On Resolution No. 102.—By Delegate C. E. Ballard, Oklahoma City Central Trades and Labor Assembly:

WHEREAS, The Choctaw Nation has a vast tract of mining land which by law can not be, and will not be allotted any member of said Choctaw Nation; and

and WHEREAS, A large portion of said land has a rich deposit of coal, as well as other minerals; and

WHEREAS, Said lands will soon be offered for sale; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention memorialize Congress to purchase all of said lands and retain same as Federal property, to be used in the future for the interest of the citizens generally.

Committee reports favorably.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 116.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee (Wis.) Federated Trades Council:

WHEREAS, The present system of money fines for law-breakers is a remnant of barbaric ages and makes the so-called equality before the law a delusion and a snare, because the rich law-breaker can pay his fine without personal inconvenience, while the poor man must go to jail when he commits the same offense; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor earnestly appeal to Congress to pass a resolution submitting to the legislatures of the several states of the Union a proposition for an amendment to the Federal Constitution which shall prohibit money fines in courts and shall put the administration of justice to rich and poor upon the same footing.

Committee non-concurs in said resolution.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 117.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee (Wis.) Federated Trades Council:

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, urge the good offices of the incoming Executive Council and of all friends of labor to procure the enactment of national laws to protect disabled workmen, and to provide a system of national insurance for their assistance during enforced idleness.

Committee reports favorably.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 121.—By Delegate James Duncan, Granite Cutters' National Union:

WHEREAS, For ten years the American Federation of Labor has been declaring the need for an increase of power in voters, to be attained by the adoption of the referendum and the initiative; that (1), by extending the veto power of the voters so as to include not only the changes in the written constitution, but all the lesser changes in the laws, except the usual appropriation acts and measures immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health or safety; and (2), by clothing five or eight per cent of the voters with a direct initiative; and

WHEREAS, This legislative machinery, the result of which is majority rule in combination with all the benefits of the representative system, has been in successful operation in Switzerland for nearly half a century, and in operation in South Dakota for three years with marked success; was adopted by the voters of Utah in 1899; by the Oregon voters last June, on the recommendation of organized labor, the State Grange, all the political parties in the state, the United States Senators, the governor and most of the public officials, the ballot of the voters standing 11 to 1; and the legislature of Nevada has submitted to the incoming legislature the question of giving the voters an opportunity of balloting upon the question; and

WHEREAS, In the following states, the last annual convention of federated labor demanded the establishment of a people's veto and direct initiative: Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, Montana, Washington, California, and other states, doubtless; while in several of these states the questioning of the legislative candidates of all the parties has placed the old-line parties where their candidates have been obliged to pledge, in writing, that they will vote to give the people of the state an opportunity to ballot upon the question of taking to themselves the power which terminates boss rule, repeals the iniquitous laws which the ruling few have enacted, and enacts measures which reflect the enlightened will of the majority; while in national affairs, from Missouri alone nine of the sixteen Congressmen are pledged to install rules of procedure for a people's veto and a direct initiative, and the incoming Senator is also pledged in writing, thus demonstrating that it is easier to secure pledges as to national affairs than in state or city; and nowhere in public life is there an official who is openly opposing the increase of power in the voters; therefore

*Resolved*, That the twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor reaffirms the demand of the order for more political power in its members and in the people at large, and to this end demands a people's veto, the direct ballot to be called for not to exceed 5 per cent of the voters; and a direct initiative by not to exceed 8 per cent of the voters; and

*Resolved*, That the questioning of the legislative candidates as practiced by the state branches of the American Federation of Labor with great success in Massachusetts, Missouri, Illinois, California and other states is herewith recommended; and

*Resolved*, That in order to unify the action for the securing of a people's veto and direct initiative in national affairs, the legislative or specially appointed committees of the several bodies in the American Federation of Labor, including the central and local unions, shall constitute committees to co-operate with the American Federation of Labor Executive Council for securing and using the direct initiative and the people's veto.

Committee recommends that the second and third "whereas" be stricken from said resolution; that the word "and" be inserted between the words "Illinois" and "California" in the last line, and that other states, in the last line of the second resolve be stricken out and that the resolution as altered by the committee be adopted.

#### Adopted.

On Resolution No. 124.—By Delegates Santiago Iglesias, Eugenio Sanchez Lopez, Tulio Aibar, Ricardo Vazquez and Hipolite Balz, Porto Rican unions:

WHEREAS, The United States Government refuses to recognize the citizens of Porto Rico as such and guarantee them full constitutional rights, the absolute right to be *American citizens*, and refuses to extend such right to the Porto Ricans who may visit foreign countries; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor demand that the national government recognize the people of Porto Rico as *American citizens* and guarantee them the same rights and privileges possessed by the people of all other states and territories of this great nation.

Disclaiming approval of the expansion policy of the federal government, and simply accepting the situation as we find it, the committee recommends the adoption of the resolution.

#### Adopted.

On Resolution No. 137.—By Delegate C. O. Sherman, United Metal Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, Great Britain, Germany and America are the foremost countries of the world today and vie with each other for the commerce of the world; and

WHEREAS, The interests of the workers of these countries are identical, and it is of the utmost importance that the proletariat of these countries shall be in close touch; and

WHEREAS, Especially the German trade union movement has made unprecedented headway during the last decade, numbering now over 1,400,000 organized workers; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor shall send a fraternal delegate to the next Trades Union Congress of Germany and invite our German brothers to send a delegate to our conventions.

Covered by previous legislation.

#### Adopted.

On Resolution No. 138.—Delegate Wm. J. Kelly, Iron City (Pittsburg, Pa.) Central Labor Council:

WHEREAS, It is a well-known and as equally a humiliating fact that in this age of so-called civilization, when a man gets old and worn out—it may be by many years of useful but so often ill-required toil—he finds it hard and often impossible to get work, which failure tends, and sometimes reduces him to pauperism, to an object of charity and to the poorhouse; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, shall use its best offices to have Congress enact an old-age pension law that will do for the aged who have given so much of their lives to the industrial struggle what the soldier's pension is designed to do for the old soldier.

Already acted upon by convention, Resolution No. 87.

#### Adopted.

On Resolution No. 140.—By Delegates Gordon A. Rice, Western Central Labor Council, Seattle, Wash., and T. V. Copeland, Tacoma (Wash.) Trades Council:

WHEREAS, It is the universal demand of organized workmen that such great evils and sources of danger as Oriental immigration, government by injunction, over-long and exhausting hours of labor for men and women, and involuntary servitude of children be forbidden by national laws; and

WHEREAS, Past failure to secure such laws is believed to have resulted more from the want of a definite plan which would impress upon party conventions and nominees a respect for the

desires of organized labor and point out to all wage-earners just what ones among those aspiring to legislative honors favored laws desired by them, than from any repugnance to laws in themselves so just and right; therefore, as a method of instructing conventions and nominees as to the profound earnestness of purpose on the part of organized labor in asking such laws and for the purpose of enabling trade unionists to select intelligently from among aspirants for legislative honors; be it

*Resolved*, That the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor is instructed to prepare bills concerning such legislation by Congress as is desired, and especially concerning the subjects of Oriental immigration, government by injunction, eight-hour work-days and the involuntary servitude of children; that copies of these bills, when prepared, shall be sent to the executive officers of each of the state federations of labor, where such federations exist, and in other cases to such persons or organizations as may be selected, with instructions in each case providing that the bills for the desired legislation shall be submitted to the county conventions of all political parties with the request for an indorsement of the same by such conventions, and instructions from them to their delegates and nominees to act in accordance with such indorsement; that such further steps shall be taken as will secure the nomination by state conventions and the election by state legislatures of only such men for the House of Representatives and the United States Senate as are fully and satisfactorily pledged to the support of the bills prepared by the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor; that it shall be the duty of the officers upon whom the responsibility of promoting the proposed legislation shall devolve, to give the results of their work, as shown by the actions of conventions and the pledges of candidates, the greatest publicity, to the end that all trade unionists may know who their friends are. |

Your committee reports favorably.

**Adopted.**

On Resolution No. 141.—By Delegates H. N. Randall, Birmingham (Ala.) Trades Council, and T. J. Lamar, Anniston (Ala.) Trades Council:

WHEREAS, The Alabama legislature convenes in December, 1902, and will not hold another session for four years; and

WHEREAS, Corporation lawyers who have been elected as representatives to that body, are planning for the passage of an injunction law, which would absolutely take from workmen the rights guaranteed to them under the Constitution of the United States and greatly retard the rapid strides being made by organized labor in that state; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the President of the American Federation of Labor be, and is hereby, empowered by this convention to use every means and, if practicable, what money is necessary to prevent the passage of such a law.

Committee reports favorably.

**Adopted.**

On Resolution No. 157.—By Delegate Geo. C. Campbell, Tri-City Labor Congress, Clinton, Iowa: WHEREAS, The labor press has been largely instrumental in building up the labor movement in all sections of this country where a labor paper has been established, oftentimes at the cost of much sacrifice, but which sacrifice is not appreciated by many members of organized labor; therefore be it

*Resolved* by the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, That we extend to the labor press our hearty sympathy and acknowledgments of the good work it has done, and is doing, and we call the attention of all members of labor unions that it is their plain duty to render all the support possible, both financially and morally, to the labor papers.

Committee reports favorably.

**Adopted.**

On Resolution No. 178.—By Delegate W. B. Wilson, United Mine Workers:

WHEREAS, The cost of nearly all the necessaries of life has greatly increased within the past few years; and

WHEREAS, An increase in the cost of living, without a corresponding increase in the earnings of the workers, is equivalent to a decrease in wages, because of the decreased purchasing power of the wages received; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor indorse House Bill No. 6279, 57th Congress, first session, to increase the salary of letter carriers.

Report of committee has been already acted upon by this convention, in Resolution No. 50, second day's proceedings.

**Adopted.**

On Resolution No. 186.—By Delegate P. B. Downing, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has granted a charter to the Beer Pump Workers of New York and vicinity; and

WHEREAS, Said organization should be affiliated with the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union of North America; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this local be requested to affiliate with the above said organization, if not, their charter to be revoked.

Committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council for investigation and action.

**Adopted.**

On Resolution No. 188.—By Delegate Chas. Farner, Toledo (Ohio) Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, In most every city where organized labor exists, there are always several labor

unions chartered direct by the American Federation of Labor, and are duly entitled to have a representative in the American Federation of Labor convention to look after their interests; and

WHEREAS, They are not represented in the convention by the officers of the American Federation of Labor like other local unions are that hold their charters from their respective international unions; and

WHEREAS, On account of lack of funds, the said local unions that are chartered direct by the American Federation of Labor are unable to send a delegate to the convention, and in such cases should be allowed to be represented in the convention by the delegate from the Central Labor Union from their respective cities; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That local unions chartered direct by the American Federation of Labor and connected with the Central Labor Union of their district, have the right, when not having a delegate of their own, to be represented in the convention of the American Federation of Labor by the delegate from the Central Labor Union of their district, and such delegate shall be entitled to as many votes as would the regular delegates from said local unions: Provided, That delegate is given the proper credentials, duly signed by the president and secretary of said local union.

Committee non-concurs in the said resolution.

#### Adopted.

On Resolution No. 191.—By Delegate Morris Hickey, Foundry Laborers and Chippers 9173:

WHEREAS, The mechanics and laborers employed by the War Department of the United States in the district which includes New Orleans, La., are paid less wages than are paid for the same class of work in Northern, Eastern and Western districts; and

WHEREAS, This condition of affairs has a tendency to lower the wages of industrial workers of the South; and

WHEREAS, Laborers employed by the War Department receive the small wage of one dollar per day, without board, in direct competition with industrial workers on the same class of work; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, enter protest, through the Executive Council, to the President of the United States against this unjust discrimination.

Committee reports favorably.

#### Adopted.

On Resolution No. 193.—By Delegation Cigar Makers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The employment of Chinese at starvation wages in some of the industries carried on in the Philippine Islands, particularly the manufacture of cigars, is a danger and a menace to the welfare of the workers in the same or similar industries of our country; and

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor, representing the organized workers of the United States and Canada, in co-operation with many citizens outside of our ranks, presented to Congress and advocated the passage of a Chinese exclusion act that will exclude the Chinese from the Philippine Islands, as well as from the mainland of the United States; and

WHEREAS, The exclusion act finally adopted is open to different constructions, and therefore may not prove efficient to exclude the Chinese from the Philippine Islands and give the necessary protection to the cigar makers and workers employed at the many trades that may be affected by the inflow of Chinese to the Philippine Islands; therefore be it

*Resolved* by the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, That the Executive Council be, and is hereby, directed to secure the required information and use the utmost diligence in protecting cigar makers and other workers of this country from this dangerous and degrading competition of cheap Chinese labor, by securing additional legislation, if necessary, or securing from the executive department of the government such rulings as will best serve the purposes herein referred to.

Committee reports favorably.

#### Adopted.

On Resolution No. 200.—By Delegate W. B. Wilson, United Mine Workers:

To the American Federation of Labor, Assembled at New Orleans, La.:

DEAR SIRS: The undersigned, an active member of the United National Association of Post Office Clerks of the United States, and a resident of this city, and a member of the local branch of said association, and herein acting under and by virtue of credentials or power of attorney duly signed by Frank T. Rogers, president, and R. C. Loeffler, secretary, respectively, of said association, dated Chicago, November 11, 1902, a copy of which is hereto attached, respectfully memorializes your honorable body, as follows:

That at the recent convention of the said United National Association of Post Office Clerks, held in Kansas City, Mo., from September 1 to September 5, 1902, the following resolution was adopted:

"WHEREAS, The condition of the miners in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania, because of their enforced idleness as a result of their struggle to obtain better living conditions, is such that it excites the sympathy of all who believe that the laborer is worthy of his hire; and

"WHEREAS, The families of these miners are suffering untold hardships and privations, and in many instances are in a deplorable state of destitution; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the United National Association of Post Office Clerks, in convention assembled, do hereby express their deep sympathy for the striking miners; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the local affiliated branches be requested to make immediate cash donations from their local treasuries to our national secretary, R. C. Loeffler, Milwaukee, Wis., such donations to be sent at once by him to Mr. W. B. Wilson, National Secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, for the purpose of assisting in relieving the sufferings of these destitute families; and be it further

*Resolved*, That copies of these resolutions be spread upon our records and forwarded to John Mitchell and W. B. Wilson, President and Secretary of the United Mine Workers of America."

In accordance with said resolution, immediately after adjournment, a circular was issued to

all members throughout the United States, and in response thereto, the sum of about seven hundred dollars (\$700.00) was sent to the national secretary, Milwaukee, Wis., and was by him remitted to W. B. Wilson, National Secretary of the United Mine Workers of America.

Your memorialist further shows that the United Association of Post Office Clerks is an association composed of all persons who are in the classified civil service and who are officially designated as post office clerks by the Post Office Department, and who are members of a branch acting under and by virtue of a charter granted by the National Association, and that the membership thereof is now between nine and ten thousand members, and that the objects of the association are to secure through legislation or any other methods, as may be deemed advisable, the classification of post office clerks, with a view to securing more equitable salary rates, regulation of hours of labor, upholding the civil service laws, and such other objects as may from time to time arise.

Your memorialist further shows that there is now pending in Congress an act to provide for the classification of the salaries of clerks employed in post offices of the first and second classes, which said act has been approved by the said association, and on the 23d day of June, 1902, the same passed the Senate, and is now pending in the House of Representatives, having been referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads; and there is also pending in Congress, both in the Senate and House of Representatives, a bill to regulate the hours of work of clerks and employes in post offices of the first and second classes, which said bill was adopted by the said United National Association of Post Office Clerks, at its convention held in Atlantic City in September, 1900; Milwaukee, Wis., September, 1901, and Kansas City, Mo., September, 1902; and your memorialist respectfully attaches hereto copies of the said act and bill for greater certainty and particularity.

Your memorialist further shows that at the convention of your honorable body held in Scranton Pa., December, 1901, a resolution was adopted, urging upon Congress the passage of a law for the more equitable classification and rating of salaries, on a mandatory basis, of clerks employed in first and second class post offices, and also the enactment of an amendment to the present eight-hour law as will bring the post office clerks within the jurisdiction thereof; but, with respect to the latter resolution, the bill then indorsed sought to extend the provisions of the eight-hour act of 1865 to cover clerks in post offices, and, inasmuch as it was shown that the enactment of such an amendment to the present eight-hour law would require an appropriation of at least fifteen millions of dollars, it was found useless and impracticable to attempt to pass such an amendment, and no serious attempt was made to do so.

Your memorialist further shows that during the past three years the United National Association of Post Office Clerks had under consideration the question of affiliating with your honorable body, and with that end in view, the matter was referred to its branches for consideration, and at the conventions held in Milwaukee, Wis., 1901, and Kansas City, Mo., 1902, your representatives were welcomed to the said conventions, and were at all times extended the privileges of the floor for the purpose of explaining the worthy objects of your organization, and urging upon the members of the said United National Association of Post Office Clerks to affiliate with you, but that the delegates to the convention held in Kansas City, Mo., in September, 1902, reached the conclusion that as members of the said association they were all civil service employes of the Government, and had taken the specific obligation upon entering the service binding them to take no steps that would embarrass the Government in the conducting of its postal affairs, and that since organized labor had in the past achieved many of its victories in the struggles for justice by means to which the clerks can not resort without violating their oaths, it would be impossible for that reason to become members of your honorable body, although they desired to put themselves on record as being in hearty sympathy with your aims and objects, and of being willing at all times to assist you, in so far as may be within their power, in obtaining the ends that you seek.

Your memorialist further shows that it is the aim and object of the said United National Association of Post Office Clerks, to bring within its organization every clerk employed in the post offices of the United States who is eligible to membership, in order to make a strong centralized association, and that it has so far succeeded; that its membership, as hereinabove stated, is now between nine and ten thousand members, but that your honorable body has within the last two or three years issued charters to a number of post office clerks under the titles of unions, but your memorialist believes, and so believing, represents that the issuance of such charters is contrary to Section 2 of Article XIII, of the constitution of your honorable body, which is to the effect that certificates of affiliation shall be issued to wage-workers of good character filling any trade or calling who are favorable to trade unions *when said trade or calling is not organized*; that the trade or calling, so to speak, of post office clerks in the classified service is organized under the name and title of the United National Association of Post Office Clerks; that same is duly chartered under the laws of the State of Maryland, with officers duly elected to conduct its affairs, and with a membership as hereinabove stated, of from nine to ten thousand members; and your memorialist represents that in view of the above facts, your honorable body should refuse to issue certificates of affiliation to post office clerks, because their trade or calling is organized, and should refer them to their own association and should revoke such certificates of affiliation as have already been issued.

Your memorialist further shows that the United National Association of Post Office Clerks is in hearty sympathy with the objects and purposes of your honorable body; that it is working along the same lines for the accomplishment of the same objects, to wit: Justice for its members at the hands of their employer, the United States Government, proper classification and adequate pay for the labor performed, and eight hours within which to perform their work, and although an independent organization, it is so only by reason of the fact that it is composed of members whose oaths as civil service employes, and whose restrictions, due to civil service laws, put them in such a position that they can not resort to such means for the accomplishment of their objects and purposes as it is possible for your honorable body to resort to; that while the said United National Association of Post Office Clerks can not for the reasons hereinabove stated become affiliated with your honorable body, still there ought to be no reason why your honorable body and the said United National Association of Post Office Clerks should not work together in harmony, and where interests do not conflict, should not assist one another in so far as it might be possible to do so by all honorable means in the accomplishment of any particular or specific purpose.

Wherefore, the premises considered, your memorialist prays that your honorable body, in convention assembled, take action upon this memorial from the United Association of Post Office Clerks, as follows:

- 1st. That you pass a resolution that hereafter no certificates of affiliation shall be granted to

any body of post office clerks applying for same under Section 2 of Article XIII, of your constitution, and that you revoke such certificates of affiliation as have already been issued, referring all said applicants to the said United National Association of Post Office Clerks as being the proper organization with which to affiliate.

2d. That you pass a resolution indorsing the act (Senate 4949) which passed the Senate on June 23, 1902, providing for classification of the salaries of clerks employed in post offices of the first and second classes, and which is now pending in the House of Representatives.

3d. That you indorse the bill (H. R. 5287 and S. 1346), which has been adopted by the United National Association of Post Office Clerks at three of its annual conventions, and which is now pending in the Senate and House of Representatives, and which is entitled "a Bill to regulate the hours of work of certain clerks and employes in post offices of the first and second classes," in other words, the eight-hour bill for post office clerks.

In behalf of the said United National Association of Post Office Clerks, your memorialist prays that this memorial, with accompanying documents, be referred to your Committee on Resolutions, and, if necessary, that your memorialist be granted the privilege of a hearing before the said committee.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR J. PETERS,

*Representing the United National Association of Post Office Clerks.*

Address 606 Gravier street.

UNITED NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POST OFFICE CLERKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 11, 1902.

To Whom It May Concern :

The bearer, Mr. A. J. Peters, an active member of the United National Association of Post Office Clerks of the United States, has been duly appointed and fully authorized to represent the said association before any of the committees or the convention of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, in the city of New Orleans, in the month of November, 1902, in any and all matters that may arise that will have a tendency to affect the working conditions of the post office clerks of the country.

(Signed) FRANK T. ROGERS, *President.*  
R. C. LOEFFLER, *Secretary.*

The committee recommends that the convention indorse paragraphs numbered 2d and 3d, and that the remainder of the memorial be stricken out.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 209.—By Delegation C. N. Hughes, San Antonio (Texas) Trades Council :

WHEREAS, The next session of the Texas legislature will have the eight-hour and child labor bills pending before that honorable body ; and

WHEREAS, It is of such vital importance, not only to the above named state, but to organized labor at large, that these two named bills become a law ; be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor send an able representative to Austin, Texas, and remain there while the two above named bills are pending before the next session of the Texas legislature, and to assist other union committees and do all in his power to secure the passage of the above named bills ; and said representative's salary and expenses be paid by the American Federation of Labor while engaged in this work.

On Resolution No. 201.—By Delegates M. J. Noonan, C. P. Foley, A. E. Hill :

WHEREAS, Tennessee has procured labor legislation through local effort and without any financial assistance from nationals and internationals ; and

WHEREAS, No doubt there will be an attempt to repeal a part of said legislation at the next session of the legislature ; therefore be it

Resolved by the twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, That two hundred dollars (\$200) be appropriated to the Nashville Trade and Labor Council or the Tennessee Federation of Labor for the purpose of assisting in the fight to retain labor legislation already procured.

The committee recommends that in these and in all similar cases the Executive Council is instructed to investigate and act according to their ideas of the best interests of organized labor and the resources of the American Federation of Labor.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 207.—By Delegate J. B. Allen, Brotherhood Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America :

In view of the fact that the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the Electrical Workers No. 98, and the Steam Fitters, situated in the city of Philadelphia—said unions are affiliated with their respective national bodies and through them with the American Federation of Labor—are not affiliated with the central body of that city ; therefore be it

Resolved, That the organizations in question be notified by the American Federation of Labor, now in convention, that it is their duty to become affiliated, and that the best efforts of the American Federation of Labor be used in getting them to comply therewith.

Committee reports favorably.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 206.—By Delegates James A. Johnston, John R. O'Brien, Max Morris, John H. Devine, Retail Clerks' International Protective Association :

WHEREAS, The bill generally known as the "Anti-Shoddy Bill" is a measure to compel manufacturers of cloth to label their product so as to distinguish between wool, wool-mixed and shoddy



cloths, so as to prevent deception and substitution in the manufacture of cloths and clothing; and

**WHEREAS**, Said measure is in the interest of honesty and plain dealing in manufacturing and retailing;

**Resolved**, That we favor the said bill and pledge our legislative committee to try and secure its enactment.

Committee reports favorably.

**Adopted.**

On Resolution No. 211.—By Delegate W. E. Kennedy, International Brotherhood Electrical Workers:

**WHEREAS**, The people of the District of Columbia, in 1874, were deprived of the rights of local self-government and a form of government under which they have neither voice nor influence forced upon them without their consent; and

**WHEREAS**, The present form of government in the capitol of the Republic is contrary to the most fundamental principles of American liberty, to establish which our revolutionary forefathers pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, and waged a successful seven years' war; and

**WHEREAS**, The ballot is an effective weapon, deprived of which the workers are powerless to peacefully redress their legislative grievances; therefore

**Resolved**, That it is the sense of the American Federation of Labor, that Congress should re-establish in the District of Columbia, a government, republican in form, and in harmony with the spirit and institutions of our country—a government of the people, by the people and for the people—based on free suffrage, limited only by a reasonable educational test, under the Australian system of voting;

**Resolved**, That the President of the United States is respectfully, but very earnestly, requested to call the attention of Congress to the fact that an autocratic form of government exists in the District of Columbia, and that he recommend to said body the re-establishment of a government, republican in form, in the said District.

Committee recommends that the educational limitation be stricken from this resolution and in that shape reports the resolution favorably.

**Delegate Dickman moved the following substitute:**

That the American Federation of Labor be instructed to issue to all national, international, central bodies and federated unions, a circular letter urging upon them to call the attention of their local bodies to the conditions existing in Washington, D. C., and urging them to insist that their representatives in Congress vote for a bill to give the people of the District of Columbia the rights of suffrage; and further, that the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to draft, present, and urge a bill of such character.

**The committee's report was adopted and Delegate Dickman's substitute referred to the Executive Council.**

On Resolution No. 22.—By Delegate A. Furuseth, International Seamen's Union:

**Resolved**, That the incoming Executive Council be instructed to send one or more of its members to the convention of the Marine Engineers' Association, inviting them to become affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

This resolution has already been acted upon.

**Agreed to.**

On Resolution No. 208.—By Delegate James P. Archibald, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America:

**WHEREAS**, Judging from the expressions of delegates on the floor of this convention, and the attitude of certain college professors and teachers in public schools towards the children of the working people and the economics of the day relating to labor, we deem it advisable to place ourselves in position to investigate, procure facts and tabulate same, with the view of eliminating from our public colleges, schools and such other educational establishments as are supported by public funds such erroneous teachings as are hostile to the best interests of the great mass of the people; therefore be it

**Resolved**, That the President of the American Federation of Labor do, and is hereby authorized to appoint a committee of three, with power to add to its members, to be called and styled "a committee on education in public schools, colleges and universities," with instructions to report the result of their investigations to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee amends the resolution to read:

**Resolved**, That the President of the American Federation of Labor is hereby authorized to collect the information called for by this resolution and report the results of his investigations to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor, and recommend the adoption of the resolution as amended.

**Adopted.**

On Resolution No. 212.—By Committee on Resolutions:

**WHEREAS**, The citizens of New Orleans, La., and especially its organized workers, have been untiring in their hospitality, cordiality and good-fellowship towards delegates and their friends attending this convention; therefore

**Resolved**, That the twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby returns its thanks to the unionists of New Orleans, and the citizens generally, for their untiring attention and their hospitable receptions.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this convention be tendered to the local and national press for the full and fair reports of the proceedings of this convention published in the daily papers.

**Adopted.**

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES DUNCAN, *Chairman*.  
 JAMES M. LYNCH.  
 RICHARD BRAUNSCHWEIG.  
 ROBT. B. KERR.  
 E. J. LYNCH.  
 W. D. RYAN.  
 FRANCIS FILDEW.  
 COLLIS LOVELY.  
 HENRY WHITE.  
 JAMES J. CREAMER.  
 E. A. AGARD, *Secretary*.

**Delegate Kirk, for the Committee on Boycotts, submitted the following report :**

On Resolution No. 177.—By Delegate Wm. H. McIlwain, Central Labor Union, Philadelphia: In view of the fact that the firm of F. A. Poth & Son, Brewers, of Philadelphia, are erecting about 100 houses that rent for \$1,800 a year (in advance), and that they are employing mechanics on said houses who are antagonistic to the Steam Fitters' Helpers, the Plumbers and the Brotherhood of Painters, all of said organizations being affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; in view of the further fact, that the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia, after attempting by all known means within their power, have failed to secure a satisfactory adjustment of the troubles, have found it necessary to boycott the F. A. Poth & Son products (even though they employ union brewers, beer drivers and coopers); therefore be it

*Resolved* by the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, That the firm of F. A. Poth & Son be placed on the Unfair List, and that all affiliated organizations be requested not to consume any of the Poth products, until such time as they make an honorable settlement of the existing difficulty.

Committee recommends to refer to Executive Council.

**Adopted.**

#### REPORT OF FRATERNAL DELEGATE TO CANADA.

*To the Delegates of the American Federation of Labor—Greeting :*

The eighteenth annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was held at Berlin, Ontario, September 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 1902. The Congress was called to order by President Ralph Smith, M. P. Mr. John Tuft, president of the Twin City Trades and Labor Council, welcomed the delegates on behalf of organized labor of Berlin, Ontario. Acting Mayor Hausberger welcomed the delegates to Berlin. Fraternal Delegate spoke, conveying fraternal greetings from organized labor of the United States.

The Credential Committee reported the seating of 152 delegates, of which 41 represented trade and labor councils; 8 represented trade and federal labor unions chartered by the Congress; 9 represented district assemblies of the Knights of Labor; 9 represented local assemblies of the Knights of Labor; 85 represented international and national trade unions; total 152.

The Credential Committee recommended that the officers take such steps to urge the Waiters' Alliance of Montreal to join their international union, and further recommended the Congress to amend the constitution so as to avoid representation of dual organizations; also that the coopers join their international union.

On report of Credential Committee being accepted, President Ralph Smith, M. P., appointed committee to have constitution amended.

The Constitution Committee read pages 8 and 9, Congress proceedings.

Mr. Arthur W. Holmes, organizer of the International Association of Machinists, spoke on judgment rendered by Police Magistrate Duff of Kingston, affecting the machinists on strike at that time in said city when three of their members were fined fifty (\$50) dollars each, or one month in jail, with this proviso, that if the men stop the strike and go to work in ten days, the judgment would not be enforced.

Read section 1, page 10, Congress proceedings.

#### ARTICLE 2.—REPRESENTATION.

"SECTION 1.—The Congress shall be composed of delegates duly elected and accredited from Trade Councils, Trade Unions, and Federal Labor Unions in the Dominion of Canada. But in no case shall there be more than one central body in any city or town, said central body to be chartered by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada."

Read section 2, page 11, Congress proceedings:

"SECTION 2.—The basis of representation shall be as follows: Trade unions and federal unions shall be allowed one delegate for each one hundred members or under, and one for each additional one hundred or majority fraction thereof; trade councils and national trade unions, three delegates each. Two or more trade unions, whose aggregate membership does not exceed 150, may unite and send one delegate. No proxy representation will be allowed, and all delegates must be members of the bodies they represent, except in the case of bodies composed of delegates from local organizations, at least six months prior to and at time of election, but nothing in this clause shall be construed to prevent unions from combining to send one representative who is a member of one of such unions; provided nothing in this clause shall prevent organizations being represented, not six months organized."

Carried by vote of 88 to 35.

Amendments to constitution to go into effect January 1, 1902.

Read Resolution No. 1, page 21, Executive Council:

**"RESOLUTION NO. 1.—POLL TAX OF \$500 ON CHINESE ENTERING CANADA.**

"THAT, WHEREAS, The Chinese and Japanese Exclusion Acts passed by the British Columbia Legislature have been disallowed by the Dominion Government, and as a result of such disallowance white labor is being driven out of the province by this class of cheap foreign labor; be it therefore

**Resolved,** That this Congress demands the imposition of a \$500 per capita tax upon all Chinese entering Canada, believing that this will remedy the evil to some extent, while realizing that the true solution of the problem is the enforcement of a minimum wage per hour, which will force employers of labor to pay the same wage to all working men, irrespective of race or color."

Read Resolution No. 3, page 55:

**Resolution No. 3.—By Mr. Jos. T. Marks, London Trades and Labor Council:**

**Resolved,** That as the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has placed itself squarely in accord with the principles of international trade unionism, and as such action will entail the loss of revenues from former affiliated bodies, debarred from membership under the amended constitution, it is the opinion of this Congress, that, being the national legislative organization of labor in the Dominion of Canada, all federal labor unions and central trades and labor councils should be under the jurisdiction and control of the Congress; and the incoming executive is hereby instructed to take immediate steps to make such arrangements with the American Federation of Labor looking to the consummation of this object. It is the opinion of this Congress that the existence of dual federal labor unions, holding charters from the Congress and the American Federation of Labor, is not conducive to the solidity and effectiveness of the labor movement in Canada." Concurred in.

"Congress adjourned at 12.10 p. m.

Read Resolution No. 6, page 59:

**Resolution No. 6.—By Mr. J. H. Hall, order of Railway Conductors, Division 345, Toronto:**

"THAT WHEREAS, There has been introduced into the Dominion Parliament a Bill No. 146, known as the "Compulsory Arbitration Bill" for the settlement of railway labor disputes; and Whereas, if enacted, would rob the employes of their constitutional rights, destroy their organizations and place them absolutely in the hands of the railway companies, at the same time depriving them of that citizenship which is so dearly prized, and which is the inherent right of all free-born British subjects. Therefore be it Resolved, That this Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, in session assembled, does hereby denounce said bill, and instructs their legislative committee to use every effort in their power to defeat this measure; And Further Be It Resolved, That the labor organizations of the entire Dominion be instructed to use every effort in their power to assist the legislative committee in bringing about the defeat of this measure. Concurred in."

The Secretary reported: Receipts for per capita tax for year ending September 17, 1902, \$1,362.01, a net gain over previous year of \$616.08, or 85 per cent of that received last year.

Receipts:

Per Capita Tax.....	\$1,362.01
Charters and Supplies.....	111.50
Grants.....	360.00
Advertisements.....	100.00

Total receipts from all sources.....	\$2,342.41
Total expenses.....	1,795.57

Starting with a balance on hand..... \$546.84

The following officers were elected:

- John A. Flett, President, Hamilton, Ontario.
- John B. Mack, Vice-President, Montreal, Quebec.
- P. M. Draper, Secretary-Treasurer, Ottawa, Ontario.

Next session of Congress, Brockville, Ontario.

Kennedy, Fraternal Delegate to American Federation of Labor.

All labels of international unions were indorsed.

As fraternal delegate I spoke at public meetings under auspices of Central Labor Union of Berlin, and urged every one present to purchase only goods with the label on.

At the meeting of the Congress I was presented with a diamond ring.

Many representatives of International Unions were present at the Congress: W. D. Mahon, Street Car Men; J. Tobin, Boot and Shoe Workers; W. A. Holmes, Machinists; M. Lighthall, Engineers; D. D. Huhabee, Wood Workers, and many others.

Owing to existing conditions, I hope the Executive Council will call to attention the fact that all affiliated international unions of having their organizer visit Canada during the coming year.

It is the wish of the delegate to the Congress that the American Federation of Labor will soon hold a convention in Canada.

Thanking you for the honor you have conferred on me, with my best wishes for the success of your undertaking, I remain

Respectfully submitted.

D. D. DRISCOLL,  
Fraternal Delegate to Canada.

Resolution No. 213.—By Victor Altman, United Garment Workers of America:

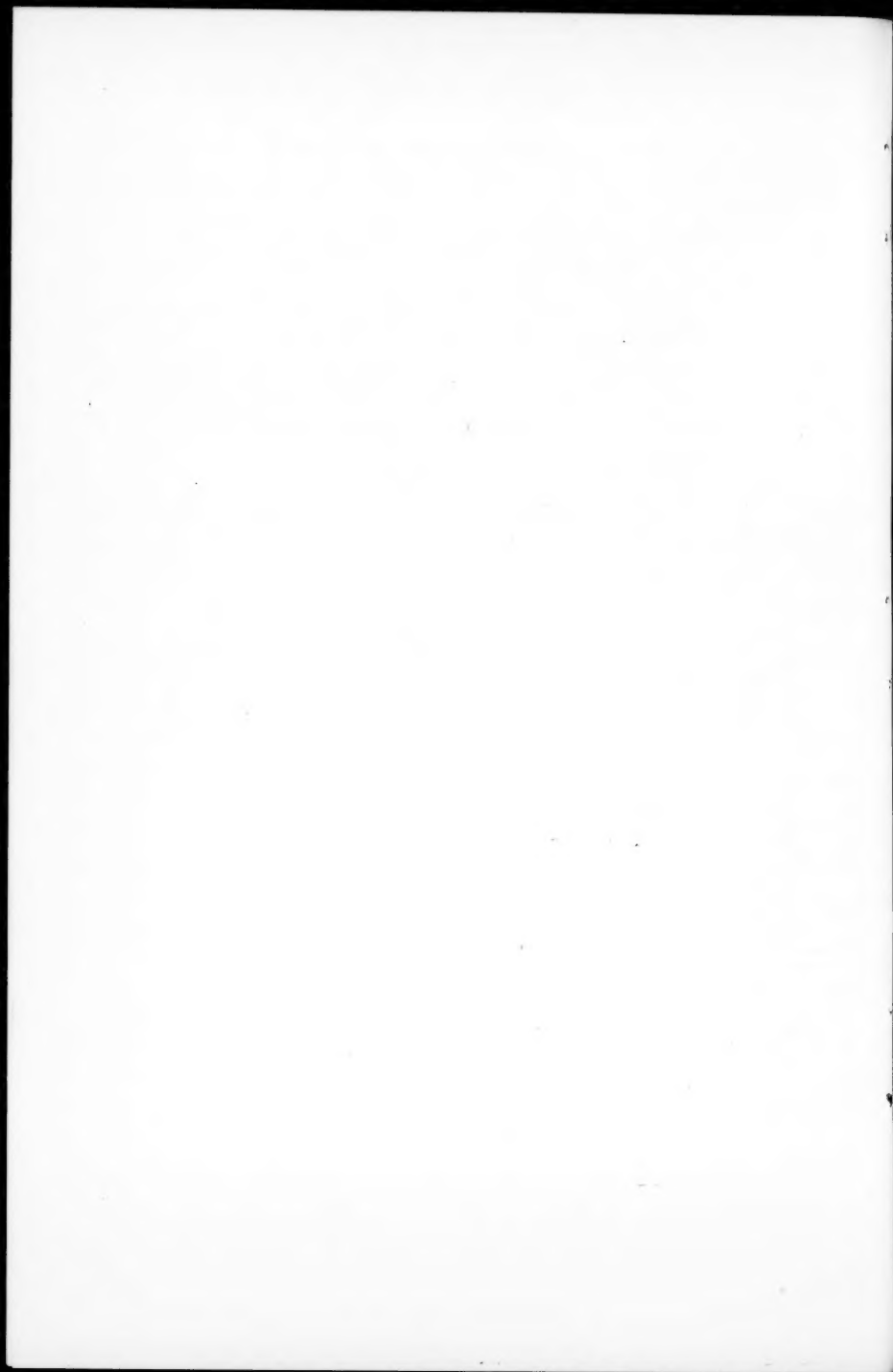
**Resolved,** That the twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, assembled in New Orleans, La., extend a vote of thanks to Organizer Jas. Leonard, of New Orleans, La., for his many courtesies extended to the delegates, and for his services rendered to this convention.

Unanimously adopted.

The convention adjourned sine die at 2.53 Sunday morning.

H. G. CARLSON,  
Assistant Secretary.

FRANK MORRISON,  
Secretary, American Federation of Labor.



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#### ERRATA.

Page 7, line 51, read "Kirk" instead of "Cook."

Resolution 45, pages 77, 168, read "Gobeille" instead of "Gilbert."

Page 121, Resolution 155 should be 115.

Page 189, line 35, read "motion," instead of "amendment."

Page 189, second line from bottom, read "Allied Metal Mechanics," instead of "Allied Mechanics."